

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

+ + + + +

RADIO PRESERVATION TASK FORCE

+ + + + +

SAVING AMERICA'S RADIO HERITAGE:
RADIO PRESERVATION, ACCESS, AND EDUCATION

+ + + + +

CAUCUS ON COLLEGE, COMMUNITY AND
EDUCATIONAL RADIO

+ + + + +

SATURDAY,
FEBRUARY 27, 2016

+ + + + +

The Committee met in Room 0302H,
Hornbake Library, University of Maryland, College
Park, 4130 Campus Drive, College Park, Maryland,
at 1:30 p.m., Laura Schnitker and Jennifer Waits,
Co-Chairs, presiding.

PRESENT:

LAURA SCHNITKER, PhD, University of Maryland
Special Collections
JENNIFER WAITS, Radio Survivor, Co-Chair

FEATURED SPEAKERS:

FELIKS BANDEL, University of Washington
TIM BROOKS, Independent Scholar

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

BRIAN FAUTEUX, PhD, University of Alberta
DISCUSSANTS:

JOHN NATHAN ANDERSON, PhD, CUNY-Brooklyn
TIM ANDERSON, PhD, Old Dominion University
GLENDA BALAS, PhD, University of Texas-Dallas
KYLE S. BARNETT, PhD, Bellarmine University
BRIAN GREGORY, PhD, Pace University
MIKE LUPICA, WPRB-Princeton NJ
ELENA RAZLOGOVA, PhD, Concordia University
NICK RUBIN, PhD, University of Virginia
ALEX RUSSO, PhD, Catholic University
DAVID SUISMAN, PhD, University of Delaware and
The Hagley Center

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

(1:37 p.m.)

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Okay. Welcome everybody to the Caucus on College, Community, and Educational Radio. We're going to go ahead and get started.

We're already a few minutes behind and it's wonderful to see so many of you. I know we've got a lot to talk about so we're going to jump in.

I'm Laura Schnitker. I'm the acting curator of the Special Collections in Mass Media and Culture here at the University of Maryland. I'm also an ethnomusicologist so I teach a class on world popular music and I'm also a college radio DJ.

And this is my friend and colleague, Jennifer Waits. Go ahead and introduce yourself.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: I'm also a college radio DJ, longtime college radio DJ, off and on since 1986.

And I am one of the co-founders of Radio

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

Survivor where we write about the culture of radio and I'm particularly interested in the history of college radio.

And I'm glad to be a part of the caucus to bring a college radio perspective to the proceedings. And I live in San Francisco.

(Simultaneous speaking.)

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: That's okay. So the purpose of this caucus is to establish a conversation amongst those of us who love college, community, and educational radio, and identify some collections, potential collections, for development in the United States, and also identify ways we can pool and gather resources to make them accessible to the public.

And I think the eventual goal, according to Josh Shepperd, is to bring these into curricula starting as early as kindergarten, all the way up through college, and probably even graduate school.

I don't think we'll get there today. But this is just a great place to start this

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

conversation and hopefully we'll all keep in touch after this and identify next steps.

So this is kind of the format for what we're going to do this afternoon. Both myself and Jennifer are going to talk about the work that we've done to develop college radio collections.

We've got three presenters and then we'll, following their three presentations we'll have about 15 minutes for Q and A and then we'll start our work shop and open the floor and tackle these topics for discussion.

So we'll do our best to kind of stay on track with timing, make sure everybody gets a chance to say their piece and make sure any questions or issues people want to bring up get addressed.

Okay. And we're also, at the end, hoping for some show and tell because I know a few people brought some college radio archival materials and that could be fun.

I also want to mention, Mike Lupica is going to talk a little bit about some of the very

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

recent work he's done with the student radio station at Princeton University. So he'll jump in in a few minutes.

From my own experience I was working on my dissertation in the spring of 2008 and I was interviewing the general manager at WMUC, that's the campus radio station here at Maryland.

This was sitting on his desk. It is a ten inch magnetic reel tape that says, Interview with Don McLean, 1971, do not erase.

(Laughter.)

So they knew it was important and I asked the general manager about it and he said, oh, yes. He came to the station in >71. He sang an early version of American Pie. It hadn't yet been released as a single.

I said, stop. What are you doing with this? He said, I don't know. We've got a stack of these in the back room. And he showed me the back room and there's about 1800 reel tapes.

So being an archivist and a lover of

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

college radio, I said we need to establish a collection and get this stuff over to Hornbake, get it digitized and get it in a safe place because it was really not being looked after at this station.

So I got in touch with the curator of university archives. Her name is Anne Turkos. I said, we need to establish a WMUC collection. She said, absolutely. So she helped me find the resources to do that, to bring the materials over and then to start processing them.

So what we initially started with were just two boxes of print materials. We've since accessioned more. But really a wide range of formats in there documenting the history of the station. These documents go all the way back to 1937. So it tells a pretty long story of the station's history and its beginnings.

And then there was the audio component and there are all the formats that we brought over from the station.

So some of these are accessible to us

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

because we have the playback equipment. Others like the cartridges, we have been unable to access so far. But we are working on continuously digitizing everything that we brought over.

Among the audio content there's just a very wide range of programming. And depending on which decade you're in, it really varies.

Some students took a very professional approach to programming because they wanted to be professional DJs at commercial stations and they modeled their shows like that.

Others were kind of modeling themselves after NPR and some just loved the free-form style and would play anything under the sun.

So we eventually did establish a finding aid for the WMUC collection. So you can access this on ArchivesUM. That's our archival management system and researchers can come in and look at the materials.

So in addition to this we did an exhibit upstairs in the exhibit gallery which you'll see

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

at the end of the afternoon today to illustrate the history of WMUC to showcase our efforts to preserve it, and to make sure that people still make sure that people still maintain support for WMUC.

So that's what it looks like. It was up for a year and we had about 150 alumni attend the opening. And it was like a great big reunion. It was really, really special.

This was in September 2013, right? Jennifer attended, we had a symposium a few months later and Jennifer was my keynote speaker for that. So she had been involved in this too.

The digital exhibit still exists online so you can visit that. That will stay up in perpetuity.

PARTICIPANT: Yes.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: And now I'm going to turn it over to Jennifer Waits. So that's the work I've done and this is now Jennifer's portion. And I think she's going to tell you who that young woman is.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes, that's me. Well, I mean this is before digital cameras, so luckily my dad came to visit me at Haverford College and he suddenly took a picture of me at the radio station in the library.

So that's how I became interested in radio history, is sometime after I graduated I started to learn bits and pieces about this storied history at the Haverford College radio station.

So that's in the 80s when we still had a lot of records. Oops, went the wrong way.

So it turned out that there was a station at Haverford College, WABQ, that was started by students in 1923. And this was something in the 80s we had no idea about. It was just lost in the ether, so to speak.

And Haverford College had the foresight at some point to establish an archive of radio materials related to the variety of stations that had happened at the college over the years.

And so this is a photo of WABQ that they

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

have. They have maybe a handful of these 1920s photos. It was a station that was started by students which was very unusual at the time. So they actually attracted national press because the station was built entirely by students, including a freshmen who was kind of a radio genius.

And just, I'll give you like a little bit more history links and fun tidbits about it. It was an amateur radio station and then they started a broadcast station as well, both called WABQ. And part of the activities they did included international chess matches. So they did an international chess match using Morse code in, I think, 1924, 1925 with Oxford University. And so that was written about in the New York Times.

And students at Haverford said, the radio station has attracted more press attention than all of the sports teams combined. It was a great source of pride.

So I've been gradually piecing together the history of the station. And the way that I've

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

been able to do it is, luckily there are archives that exist so it's mostly paper materials.

I'm not sure, they haven't really connected any recordings yet to the station but there may be some.

So it's mostly ephemera, program guides. I have a script from the 40s that recounts the history of a 1940s campus-only station. So the people who started the station wrote a script talking about, you know, here's the story of how we started the station.

I published a piece about the history of the station in the Haverford Alumni magazine and that just led to a flurry of emails from alums in my inbox, including alums from the 1940s. So I have a lot of sort of oral history type anecdotes that I've collected.

And then there's also stuff at the radio station. So there was this early 1920 station, then there were some campus-only stations, and now there's an online-only station. So like many

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

colleges, they move over the years, stuff gets damaged and disappeared. But they still have things at the station like old equipment, you know, a board probably from the 1950s that the archives doesn't want. But hopefully it stays at the station because it's an interesting artifact.

And then ways that I've been kind of working to make sure that more people know about the early history of some of these stations like Haverford College.

I wrote about it in an alumni magazine. I wrote about it in a special student radio issue of, issues, studies in communication and culture.

And then I encouraged people when I realized the 90th anniversary of the station, of the first station's founding was approaching.

I talked to students at the station and said, we should really try to do some special things for the 90th anniversary and so we did events during alumni weekend.

And it happened to be my alumni weekend

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

around that time so we did a variety of things that I'll talk about in a second.

I also try to evangelize these sorts of things, so like this conference. Presenting at college radio conferences about history where maybe most of the presentations are about more pragmatic matters. I try to spark interest. I visit college stations all the time.

And even, I visited one this week and the general manager came to the conference because she was kind of excited to share some of her history.

And then the task force. So over alumni weekend at Haverford College in 2014, the general manager at the station at the time was also working the archives which was super convenient. So he helped put together an exhibit in the library about the history of the station.

And then I've been piecing together kind of the old radio haunts on campus because there were radio stations in various places.

So we did a walking tour with alums and

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

I had pictures from the year book showing like this room right here, which is where the station was like starting in the 40s.

And it's now the attic of the music building where practice rooms are. But there's still all the acoustic stuff on the walls. It looks just like the yearbook photos.

Somebody brought alums up there and they started, you know, they were in the room so it sparked all these stories, which is incredible.

And then we had a panel discussion with alums from different decades during alumni weekend. And it was really, it was cool. There were people that came back that wouldn't have come for a normal reunion and the development office liked that.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: So I want to just invite Mike Lupica to take a few minutes to talk about the work he's done with WPRB.

MR. LUPICA: Good afternoon, everybody. My name's Mike Lupica. I'm the advisor for WPRB which is Princeton University, a 14,000 watt

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

student-run radio station.

The station is now in the midst of its 75th anniversary which we honored in a couple ways. It was primarily a comprehensive archiving project that was very much inspired by the work of Jennifer and Laura, whom I met here about two, what is it, about two years ago now? When you did the college radio symposium.

You know, they talked about college radio histories and explained their own methods of preservation. And when their talks were over I decided to reintroduce myself to them and told them who I was and that I was anxious to steal all of their ideas.

And they said great, how can we help, which is a wonderful testament to the sort of spirit of resource sharing that's exclusive to college and community radio.

So I was, what I did was twofold. I worked with some station volunteers and alums to create a station history website called

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

www.wprbhistory.org which they have posted up there now and I also carried an on-campus exhibit of station history at the Princeton University Library.

The big take-away for me from all of this was that most college radio stations have great histories but their very seldom presented in a way that the public can engage with them.

The, you know, photos and recordings are locked away in closets. And moreover, the stories, you know, the tails that tell the history of a specific station are often shared in private alumni-only Facebook groups which doesn't do anything for the station.

My goal with this was a little bit different than a lot of the others that I've heard talked about this weekend in that I had a very specific end game which is that I wanted to put the station's history to work for us now.

You know, in addition to wanting to celebrate the station's history just because that's

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

an important thing to do, I saw this as an opportunity to rejuvenate interest in the station and hopefully spurn increase in listener donations which worked.

We're actually coming out of our most successful fund raising drive that we've ever had. And I like to think that the history project had something to do with that.

I had a few different kinds of source materials to work with for the history project. The first was our massive collection of around a thousand quarter-inch reels.

The story that I have is very similar to Laura's. You know, these reels were stored in just about the worst possible environment that you can keep quarter-inch magnetic reels, in that they were in a poorly ventilated damp basement in a dorm.

And if any of you have ever been involved with college radio you know very well the environment that I'm talking about. Because that's where most of them are kept. It's a dungeon,

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

basically.

We didn't have any funding for this project. WPRB, amazingly enough, manages to get by without any financial support from Princeton University.

We didn't really even have a truly functioning reel-to-reel player. But in the DIY tradition of the station we just kind of forged ahead with what we had. And so far we've been able to digitize several hundred reels of audio from which is now uploaded to the site and the content range, the content has always been mapped, so we found some real pedestrian stuff but we also found some really amazing things.

Sun Ra interviews, Fugazi interviews, Leonard Bernstein interviews. WPRB's news department's coverage of the Moratorium to End the War in Vietnam. And, you know, countless other show promos and concert promos and things like that.

There was also a lot of great not audio material. Photos, documents, old play lists,

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

recruitment posters, old LPs from the station's library that had, you know, decades long arguments between people about which songs were good and which ones were bad.

And we decided that these were better suited to a physical exhibit. So following the advice of Laura and Jennifer, I forged a relationship with Princeton University's archives department.

And when I brought him just a smattering of some of the stuff that I had in mind for a physical exhibit, he was immediately sold on the idea of documenting this unusual portion of the undergraduate experience at Princeton.

Princeton is a really, really, conservative campus and a really, really, conservative town but the station has a long history of kind of being a magnet for weirdos.

And that's kind of what I wanted to accent in the exhibit because my hope was that those traditions would inspire the current students to

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

carry on the fun.

And the story that I wanted told was the station's central mission of being a haven for creativity and spontaneity. And working with an archivist really helped that happen because he had curatorial, I knew the story of the station and I knew the story that needed to be told but I had no curatorial experience.

He didn't know anything about the station but he had the curatorial experience, so together we were able to present a narrative that I think was, that sent a very clear and profound message about what the station was all about.

So it's been great. And the booklets that I distributed, I think, are on those people's desks. That's the booklet that was distributed at the alumni opening reception back in October, I guess.

And it's still up if you're passing through Princeton so I believe that it's up all the way through the very beginning of June, I think.

But we've got a lot of great press for

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

it and it has really rejuvenated a lot of interest in the station. So we're very happy with the way things have gone.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Thanks, Mike.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Thank you.

MR. LUPICA: You're welcome.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: So we'll move on to the presentations. And we're going to start with Tim Brooks, who's a retired television executive and author of eight books about media history, the most recent one being the one that I was excited about, 70 Years of Student Broadcasting at Dartmouth College.

He's also written the award winning Lost Sounds: Blacks and the Birth of the Recording Industry and The Complete Directory to Prime Time Network and Cable TV Shows.

He's held senior executive positions at Lifetime Television, USA Network, where he helped launch the Syfy Channel and also NBC. And he is currently a consultant to the television industry.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

So, Tim Brooks.

MR. BROOKS: Thanks. This is going to be a quick trip. It was longer. The rest of it's on the cutting room floor because I've been given only a few minutes, I know.

And I'd like to start by just, some of you may know this and we've talked about what the real number is, but there are approximately 1500 college radio stations in the U.S., all various kinds of distributions today. That's the best kind of estimate of how many there are. Many of them carrier current that are not licensed. Hard to know exactly how many but about 1500.

What is not as widely known, I think, certainly not among faculty and people that I've talked to, is the history of college radio is as long and as deep and as long as the history of radio itself.

The stations that I studied were the stations of Dartmouth College. This is meant to be a case study. I don't mean this is the best station.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

If you ever talked to anybody who was in college radio, their station was the best in the country and their four years were the best four years ever.

(Laughter.)

MR. BROOKS: Okay. I'm not representing it as that. Although, you know, the station was the best, mind you.

(Laughter.)

MR. BROOKS: Dartmouth had a transmitter on the air in 1914, I think, experimental, before World War I. In the '20s they had an AM station for a while as some colleges did, up to two hundred of them.

In 1941 they started a carrier current station which many colleges used, you know, a signal carried through the wires or through the gas pipes or whatever.

In '58 they replaced that with a full power commercial AM station. Kind of unusual for the time. It covered the whole area against the ferocious objections of local commercial

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

broadcasters, by the way, that did not want the college to do that. That's all covered in the book.

And in 1976 they added to that, a full power commercial FM station, so the students were running two stations basically, at that point.

That continued until just a few years ago in 2008, when the AM station, AM of course has been in considerable decline over recent years, was shut down and replaced by a web station for the AM. The FM continues, is very popular in the area and now a web station, in addition to that.

And through most of this history these stations were run entirely by students. Entirely by students. Engineers, first class licenses, the sales people, everybody was a student.

Last ten years that's changed for a whole lot of reasons and there's now a hired manager of the station who's a professional. But still, all the students are really running the station.

Okay. So this is the case study. This station covers most of the eras of, I think, the

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

history of college radio. Radio itself from 1901. So it's really reflective of the various ways that colleges have worked.

Now as the basis for this I did several things. Identified 660 station leaders, meaning general managers and tech directors and all the people who, students who ran the station, who were they, first of all. Hard to do. There weren't good records kept of this stuff. But I found out who they were.

And I researched what their later careers were. And I want to ask the question, what does this prepare students for? There are a lot of anecdotes. A lot of faculty thinks, well, it's a radio school, they'll learn to run a radio station. Kind of a trade school in our university. What do we need that for?

Second, I interviewed approximately 200 from classes of the 40s, they're now people in their 80s and 90s, up to the current students, as a matter of fact, to get the background of their four years,

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

the greatest years of course, for each of them.

And what was actually going on at the station. How did they face off with the commercial broadcasters that wanted to shut them down, to the faculty that attacked them from time to time, from various challenges that they had.

And of course I went to the archives. And in the course of all these interviews, located a lot of material that was not in the archives that the alumni had kept.

Okay. What did I find? Well, first of all, it was no radio school despite the feeling that that's what this function was. Only about 10 percent approximately of the 660 that I was able to trace went into radio, some quite successfully, by the way. But very few of them.

Another ten percent perhaps went into other media. Myself, I went into television. But others, in the media.

But the vast majority became doctors, lawyers, financiers, engineers. This is where a

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

lot of professionals come out of this school so people set up internet companies, all kinds of things not radio.

When I talked to them the last question the last question in the interview for every one of them was, what did you, was there anything that you got out of this station that helped you in your later career, significantly in your mind, no matter what your career happened to be?

And uniformly, I would say, well, nothings a hundred percent, I'm a researcher, I know that, but 90 to 95 percent say, yes, as a matter of fact, and some quite enthusiastically, that it was indeed very helpful to their career.

How? Well, they learned leadership. They learned how to run a business because you remember students were doing the whole thing here.

They learned how to speak in front of groups. Lawyers talked about that a lot. There were a lot of skills that they learned here in this so-called extracurricular activity that proved

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

extremely useful in a wide range of careers.

And there are quotes. There's an appendix at the end of the book about quotes from various people about that. And they were often very heartfelt and enthusiastic about, it did more for me than my Dartmouth education.

Tell that to the people who charge you, you know, \$50,000, \$60,000 a year to go to college. It was one of the best experiences of my life.

The one in the middle is actually from a current sitting U.S. Senator who was a two term governor of the state. And he was a newsman, a student newsman in the 1960s.

And he said, yes, and he thought for a minute and he said, you know, it taught me to ask the right questions. 20 years old and I'm sticking a mic in front of a local board member or something in the town.

I needed that later on when I went into politics and I had to find out what's really going on. So no matter what your career is there was all

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

kinds of learning going on here.

What kind of content did they generate from this station? The station had a very active news department. New Hampshire as you probably know from recent events, is the home of the New Hampshire presidential primary every four years. All the politicians in the country come trooping through.

And many of them were intercepted by the station newsmen and interviewed. If they have a mic in front of them, Bill Clinton, anybody will talk to you, believe me, especially Bill Clinton.

So a lot of stuff was political interviews. They had a massive election night, a production every four years, not only for the primary but for the general election. There's a little picture in a blurry corner of it.

And during the '70s and the '80s, in New Hampshire, students at all the polling sites and all the campaign headquarters, that was syndicated to other stations from the Dartmouth station and

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

reached the whole east coast up to 30 stations and the Voice of America. So they got a lot of stuff in terms of political coverage there.

Sports coverage, as you might imagine, for the teams. A lot of visiting composers and authors and scholars who would come to the campus to give a talk or do a seminar or something like that were intercepted.

And what I would call periodic waves of student creativity. I chose those words carefully because in this case at least you would have a group, a small group, it was like two or three or four students, who were highly creative, highly motivated, only 20 years old but they wanted to be dramatists.

They produced a dramatic show or they'd produce a comedy show or improv or something. And they're really good at it actually. And they'd put a show on for two or three years then graduate. A few years go by and then another group comes along and they do the same thing.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

So these were not preserved by the archives because they're, it's just student production, that's not important. We want, you know, Robert Frost when he comes through.

But in fact, for, you know, every decade practically, I found some shows that were very interesting examples of student creativity.

One in the middle there, "Tales from the Midnight Hour," that is network quality, I got to tell you. I mean, that is so good. It's scripted, it's a kind of comedy horror show and it really draws you in.

And it was a small group of students kind of from the cast that was able to carry that off. There were 35 of these shows. Do they exist in the archives? No. But they do exist in the hands of one of the members of that little cast that kept the tapes all these years. And likewise, I found examples of the other things but they really didn't amount to much.

So what is in the archives? I won't read

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

through these. You can get an idea. But like other colleges we've heard about, it's quite a variety of stuff.

Malcolm X spoke on campus and was interviewed just two weeks before he was assassinated in New York.

George, segregationist Governor George Wallace gave a speech followed by a riot. We didn't get to watch the riot. The students surrounded his car and pounded on the windows, drove him out of town.

Student newscasters were there covering all of that. The national media was not. Although it of course got national coverage afterwards. And others, very interesting people.

Dr. William Shockley. How many people know who he was? What he's famous for? Maybe a third? He's a Nobel, I don't think, I think he's dead now, isn't he?

PARTICIPANT: He is.

MR. BROOKS: Nobel Prize winning

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

physicist. Came to a scientific conference. He gave an address.

But he also promoted eugenics. A very controversial social program, and as he got up to give his speech, the black activists on campus drowned him out and refused to let him speak because they were furious over his advocacy especially in this area of eugenics which they felt was anti-minority.

He left town but not before he was interviewed by two student newsmen. The station, in a very rare instance, did not air the interview. They were afraid of further demonstrations on racial lines on the campus.

But the interview exists in the archives. Anybody researching him, researching this subject, would want to hear about it. And there it sits, it sits on tape moldering away in the archives.

The SDS seized the, occupied the administration building. There was coverage of

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

that. National media called to the local college station, give us some actualities, we need something, we'll get somebody up there, video on the spot.

There were African-American students. Of course, women that came to Dartmouth. Their experiences, women. Dartmouth admitted women for the first time in 1972. What were their experiences and what happened in an all-male environment and so on. And lots of politicians.

So there's a lot there. Where is it? Well, this is a picture of Rauner Archives which is very modern in the archive building that's housed within the Dartmouth College Library. Very good staff there.

They do everything they can with the stuff but they have the funding problems you all have and most of it's on cassette or reel-to-reel tape. Very little of it has been digitized so far. They would like to digitize more, don't have the funds, et cetera.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

Some of it's not even labeled so we're not sure what's on the tapes. But a lot of this, the majority of the college radio stuff has gone there.

In addition, individual alumni have some, as I say, and I located some still at the station too. So there's a lot of riches there.

All of that was, you know, as a basis for the book and particularly how the students dealt with all of these barriers that were thrown in their way and what they made out of them. So that's a quick tour. Thank you.

(Applause.)

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Now we're going to have Feliks come up. Feliks Banel is a producer, radio host and writer. He's on the faculty of the University of Washington Department of Communication and is a reporter and host for KIRO Radio in Seattle.

Feliks was formerly Deputy Director of Seattle's Museum of History and Industry and is

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

Curator and Creative Director of the Northwest Hall of Radio History, a museum being developed at Washington State University in Pullman, Washington. And aren't you also involved with radio drama too?

MR. BANEL: Yes. I run something called Seattle Radio Theatre. We do a couple live radio productions every year on, again, on KIRO, to web sound effects, live music. I'm involved in a lot of different, very weird, different radio stuff that all sort of revolves around the Northwest.

But I'm just going to focus on a couple of my slides and I want to go really quickly here. This is from a book from 1838 called Radio as an Advertising Medium by, I think, Warren Dygert.

And it shows on the West Coast 95 percent of households had radios. More than any other part of the country. I mean, it represents a smaller, it's only nine percent of the total population, but even in the East Coast only 92 percent of households

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

had radios. But they were 24 percent of the population.

You look in the Deep South, only 60 percent of homes had radios. What I'm trying to say is that in the West we love radio. And I feel like radio has been sort of, I don't know, it's not been overlooked but the academic attention on radio history in the west is really minimal compared to the rest of the country, particularly the East and the Midwest.

And what I found in the work I've been doing, I'm curating a museum at Washington State University in the Murrow College of Communication. It's about a thousand square foot space. We'll have everything you'd expect in a radio museum. The old microphones and microphone flags and, you know, even radios, that sort of thing.

But what we found in doing this work is that radio was experienced differently in the west, on the West Coast. And Michelle, I love your book about War of the Worlds. When you deal with War of

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

the Worlds you take that very cold, sober approach to what really happened.

And one of the most notorious panics was in the town of Concrete, Washington, which, you know, the other thing that's often forgotten is when that show aired at 8 o'clock Eastern Time it aired at 5 o'clock Pacific Time.

So you had, it wasn't even prime time on that Sunday that the War of the Worlds aired. But still, the moment that the Martians started to head west, the power went out in this little town because of a thunderstorm and people ran through the streets.

But I actually talked to someone who witnessed this. He's now deceased but about 15 years ago I interviewed him. So again, we take radio very seriously in the West and we'll do whatever they tell us to do. If Martians ----

(Laughter.)

MR. BANEL: Also with D-Day. You know, the news broke on D-Day at about 1 o'clock in the

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

morning, eastern time, on June 6th. That was only, that was 10 o'clock on the West Coast and people stayed up all through the night.

It was the first case of, and it's relatively well documented, thousands of people stayed up to listen to that network coverage of D-Day in the Western, Pacific time zone, who missed it in the Eastern time zone.

Bob Hope in particular was one of the first and like on his show the next day he said, you know, we sat up all night by the radio, we saw that headline.

So what we're finding also is that there's sort of an ecology in the Northwest between Washington and Idaho and Oregon, in that people who worked in the industry particularly in the 20s and 30s, tended to cycle through. They'd start in Idaho and move to Oregon or vice versa.

California was this whole other category because there was never productions going on there in the 30s. But the northwest was kind of

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

this little ecology unto itself.

The college station at Washington State, which is in Pullman in the southeast corner, was started in 1922 and we've been collecting historiography and books.

And has anyone seen this great book called Education's Own Stations? What a great book. Get a copy if you can. It's a fascinating little thumbnail histories of each of the stations. I'm not sure how accurate they are but they make great reading.

What we also found at WSU was this incredible oral history collection. And a guy named Hugh Rundell in the mid-1970s recorded broadcasters who were working in the 1920s and 1930s.

The audio quality isn't that great. The microphone, he had a lot of microphone noise. But we just finished digitizing this about a month ago, two months ago. It's not online anywhere yet but it will be sometime soon.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

But does anyone know other collections around the country where somebody systematically interviewed broadcasters 40 years ago about their work in the 20s and 30s?

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Oh, in the 20s and 30s?

MR. BANEL: Yes.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: I think so. I mean we have a lot of oral histories. I do believe some of them go back that far.

MR. BANEL: Yes, okay. This is about 160 hours of material. It's an incredible collection and spans most of Western Washington.

We also are lucky to have a really credible guy as a project ambassador. He did one of the earliest academic studies of radio history in the west. In 1968 he published a master's thesis about radio in Seattle in the 1920s.

His name's Bill Brubaker. He was a respected TV guy for a long time and he ran for office in a suburban county. He's probably in his late

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

70s. He's driving all over the state. I get calls from him all the time saying, oh, I found this, I found that. Everybody knows him and remembers him. So he's been our intake for all sorts of good material.

He also interviewed Senator Clarence Dill who was from Washington, who authored the 1927 Communications Act and the 1934 Communications Act. And so we just digitized a half hour interview with Dill from reel-to-reel tape about two months ago. None of this stuff's available yet.

But I'm finding lots of, and I'm a contractor for WSU so I'm not on staff. And I'm finding fresh inventory in the library at WSU and the Murrow College that I do the work for, because the library could store all this stuff for us but they'd want to charge the Murrow College to do it and we're sort of, anyway.

It's not exactly a turf war but there's just these sort of challenges in trying to find different people to take radio history seriously.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

And we're trying to take it very seriously and comprehensively by collecting photographs.

This is the station that I work for now, their old transmitter site. It's on an island in Puget Sound, South Seattle.

And you heard Sam mention the Milo Ryan Collection yesterday. That's the place that's at the National Archives. That was all recorded here and was found stacked up here by the professor, Milo Ryan, at the University of Washington. This is where it was housed until about 1960 when it went to University of Washington.

We're also collecting ephemera. This material was actually still sitting in that transmitter building when we collected it.

We have other oddball photos. Like this is a KOMO promotional photograph from the 1950s. That's the station that Bill Brubaker, our project ambassador, worked for.

I made a pilgrimage Friday morning to see the Milo Ryan Collection just over here at NARA

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

and this is their copy of the Milo Ryan Collection Catalog. And they have some awesome resources in it including a --

Now it's not moving. Oh, I skipped ahead.

This is one of the samples he randomly pulled out of the archive for me. It's a recording from the morning of August 6, 1945, from Richland where the Hanford Project was located after the bombing of Hiroshima. Not sure if it's a network program or a local program.

And we've been doing a series of public programs. We did a forum last year in Richland, Washington, coincidentally called Evergreen Radio Live, where we looked at the past, present, and future of radio.

Our project, we try to involve not just public, and college, and community radio, but also commercial radio because it seems like again, because that ecology of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, there's an ecology of people who worked at

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

both commercial and public stations, myself included and pretty much everyone around the table here.

So we're also in social KIRO transmitter. We visit a lot of ghost transmitter sites and posted photographs. This thing's media, doing things like documenting like that still in amazing condition. You'd be surprised. The back of it's kind of spooky looking. The apartment where the station owner allegedly, well, I can't say. I don't want to debate --

(Laughter.)

MR. BANEL: And they were collecting mint collections. I've been reaching out systematically to people. I worked at this same station 25 years ago when I was in college. And I know a lot of the people who were there then, been there for many years.

I just found this tape last fall when it was the 25th anniversary of our Interstate 90 floating bridge sinking. The guy I worked with who

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

was an on air host just had a shoe box full of stuff like this.

So that's certainly the next frontier for us. So that's just a quick summary of mine. I think that's the last slide, isn't it? Yes, okay.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Okay. Thank you.

(Applause.)

CO-CHAIR WAITS: All right. We're going to move on to Brian. Brian Fauteux is Assistant Professor of Popular Music in Media Studies at the University of Alberta.

His recent book, *Music in Range: The Culture of Canadian Campus Radio* explores the history of Canadian campus radio, highlighting the factors that have shaped its close relationship to local music. Where I learned everything I know about Canadian poetry from Brian.

MR. FAUTEUX: Thanks, Jennifer. Yes, so I'll be speaking primarily about my work on researching Canadian campus radio history which is very similar in many cases to college radio in the

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

states. But often if you're on the FM or AM dial you have a mandate to include the community to some extent, community members. And that's both a good thing and a bad thing, I think, with thinking about archival practices.

So I'm just going to raise a few things that I think would be important for us to think about as a caucus in this area. Some that have been touched on already.

I think the first thing is maybe more than some of the other organizations. You know, documents, oral histories are obviously a big part of what we're going to be looking to do here.

Looking at Canadian stations sometimes you have an archive affiliated with the University library that maybe had a radio society and it's very nicely detailed.

Other times there's shoe boxes in a back room. Some oral histories are very important if there's community members around. Often times that's a great source.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

People that have been there since the station started have found things in record stores and venues. So looking even outside of stations has been very important.

One other thing that's a big issue in Canada and the States is stations losing their frequencies, coming up against issues of funding. In the States often times public radio stations take over these frequencies.

In Canada another aspect to this, and in the session I was just in on material aspects of the archive, a brief point was raised about how educational mandates, the mandates of libraries can change and these materials can be lost.

But also sometimes you'll have student government that comes in and wants to save students \$13 a year and run on that. They'll run on that platform.

And we're seeing this where I did my undergrad at Western University in London, Ontario, right now. They're questioning the value of these

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

stations, do they still connect with students.

And part of that is also reclaiming studio space and trying to put other things into studios. So what happens about or where, you know, where can we find these collections if stations are to lose their, not only their frequency but their studio space as well.

So I think part of our goal here too should be the work with these stations and coming to, you know, a certain idea about why their history matters and help them to avoid perhaps making a nearsighted decision to lose a frequency or lose this information.

The other thing I'll talk a little, so, yes, I mentioned the western station. There's also in North Toronto, one station that started to rebrand as a more popular format.

And that also pushes some of the long standing community members out. So it's good to have the community connection in that there's certain processes applying for licenses that you

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

can trace and locate.

But if you lose these community members in the face of trying to make it more about the students, which they should be doing, but finding a way to kind of combine these two areas and still maintain a historical sensibility.

Yes, so how can our history help to remedy some of these issues? What can happen if we lose these collections, particularly the more disorganized collections or the role of community members being involved, especially when these documents are already tough to locate?

And two things that I'm looking at in terms of thinking about coming up with some sort of archival collection of Canadian stations that, you know, might have some interesting ways of connecting to other, the college radio archive that was presented on yesterday or the RPTF.

One is we have this organization called the NCRA, the National Campus Community Radio Association of Canada. And they're looking to

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

develop some sort of app or webspace where all these different stations that maybe, you know, have bluegrass programs or hip hop programs can collect their sounds, their music based programming on different genre, specific channels, so people can access them from all over in Canada or even from the United States.

So thinking about ways that, you know, as these groups are trying to collaborate, come together to launch these initiatives, how can those connections also help in perhaps gathering some of this archival material as well.

Another thing that I find interesting, there's this Canadian arts organization called Weird Canada. And they review and write about a lot of independent releases.

And they want to get a situation, a relationship rather, with Canadian campus stations where they can release white label songs or albums so solitaire albums without copyright issues without a label and create a digital distribution

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

center paired up with all the different campus community stations in Canada.

And I think a lot of the most interesting things taking place in terms of digital archiving have to do with situations where copyright isn't so much an issue.

In Edmonton there's also a public library, there's the big downtown public library branch, has started something called Capital City Records, where local artists can, you know, kind of give their music to the library for a year or two years. They can kind of determine the length of time.

And then people within the city can download and stream that music for free. And they kind of sign an agreement saying that, you know, for a year, for two years we won't be copyrighting this material.

So I think thinking of another project I'm also involved with is thinking about more of a stewardship model for digital music exchange,

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

working with an IP lawyer, a digital humanist, a copyright librarian, and then myself.

But that's something that might take a few years to start seeing some sort of results. We want to try to create a system where digital music artists can, you know, upload their music and it can be based more as a subscription model where their music being shared or downloaded for free would then determine the amount of money they would receive.

Arguing for, thinking of digital music not as a commodity in terms of how it's been copyrighted so far, but rather something more like a public good or something that would be more indicative of a library model.

So just a few things that I think would be interesting to talk about at caucus, I don't want to take up too, too much time. There's a lot of great discussants here that I'd like to hear from so I'll keep it at that. And if you're interested about Canadian campus radio I do have some one sheets I'd be happy to pass out after our panel. Thanks.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

(Applause.)

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Okay. Thank you for the three of you for those excellent presentations. We'll open the floor now. We have about 10 minutes for Q and A so feel free to ask questions of any of our three presenters.

MR. KEITH: My name's Michael Keith and I just wanted to say something to Tim, anecdotal, that you had mentioned something, you had mentioned that WDCR was a commercial AM radio station in Dartmouth College. Well, as fate would have, and you had mentioned that the local commercial radio station was a little bit at loggers head with WDCR. And as fate would have it that was me, it was my first, my very first commercial radio job was in Hanover at the WTSL --

MR. BROOKS: WTSL.

MR. KEITH: Which was owned by Norman Knight, Knight Quality Radio. I was a morning man there and I remember the animosity that existed at the station. I really didn't know anything about

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

it. And as a matter of fact, in town where I was renting a room there were mostly Dartmouth students and one was in fact at DCR.

But I do, I can attest to the fact that yes, the commercial station I was at had a real attitude against the Dartmouth College station, you know, of the nature that, look, they're college, what are they doing selling commercials? What are they doing competing with a legitimate commercial AM radio station at the time? So I just thought --

MR. BROOKS: They claimed it would take food out of the mouths of your children. I don't know how but they claimed that.

MR. KEITH: Yes. They claimed that, yes. Very, very true. So I just thought I'd --

PARTICIPANT: And people were thinner in Hanover.

(Laughter.)

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Yes?

PARTICIPANT: I just, this has been fascinating. And to Tim and Jennifer and those of

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

you have done, who completed these college radio history projects, having taken on things like that in the past without as much success, I give you all the credit in the world for being really persistent and getting to those individual student producers and pulling their stuff because that's exactly where it is.

You know, if you study ethnography and stuff like that, you can always buy a book that is, you know, here's the research method, right.

And I think we could benefit a lot if some of you would take just a couple of pages and give us some methodology about how to pursue this kind of a project because you've obviously had success where some of us have done it and maybe have gotten frustrated or didn't make the right kinds of connections or didn't ask the right questions.

So I think a lot could be learned amongst this group if you would share some of that background with us about what made your project successful. And I'm not saying go into that here necessarily

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

but write it down for us and put it on Radio Survivor or something.

MR. BROOKS: I'll just give you one tip. If you're talking to an 80 or 90 year old from the early days get them early in the morning. And tell them you don't care what they remember. If you'll feed them bits then they'll react to it. That's my --

CO-CHAIR WAITS: I was lucky because the 89 year olds just emailed me so it was super easy.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: I'd like to add that my project is by no means complete.

PARTICIPANT: Yes.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: It's ongoing, probably into the indefinite future.

Well, one thing I will emphasize is that it seemed obvious to me that since WMUC is a student organization that its home is university archives.

And I can't imagine there are any colleges or universities that don't have their own archival collections and that's where college radio

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

really belongs. So that's where I would start.

PARTICIPANT: But I can tell you from, you know, my station, they removed as part of a building remodel project, and they were just moved out into a trailer. They came back two years later and they hadn't made any provision for moving their tape archive and it was gone. So that's what you have to guard against.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: I got you.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: No, it's, I mean, I visit stations all the time and that's such a common story.

PARTICIPANT: Yes.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: You know, you worry about the moves.

PARTICIPANT: Yes.

DR. T. ANDERSON: Can I tag real quick? Because you guys, the two things here that I think every college radio station should do, is find an anniversary point and have an anniversary and get the alumni involved.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Yes.

DR. T. ANDERSON: Because it's not just about space. In some cases we are fighting for a signal. And they won't listen to students but they will listen to people who give them money.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Yes.

MR. LUKOW: I was interested. I'm Gregory Lukow with the Library of Congress. I was interested to hear where you are recommending the college radio stations be situated.

I'd be interested, Tim, based upon your broader historical research. I worked at, worked, I was a student at KRNU, which is the, do you know?

MR. BROOKS: No, I don't.

MR. LUKOW: University of Nebraska in Lincoln.

MR. BROOKS: Yes.

MR. LUKOW: Between 1972 and 1975. But KRNU was an adjunct to the Broad, the School of Broadcast Journalism.

And the only students that were involved

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

in it and it was all student operated, I wouldn't use the word student-run, it was run by the faculty. But the only students, it was only students who appeared on the air and did all the work.

MR. BROOKS: Right.

MR. LUKOW: But they were only in the department, the broadcast journalism department. How many of these 1500, I'm assuming there's more than that historically, have been student-run per se as a kind of standalone? How many are tied to specific departments and specific curriculum?

MR. BROOKS: Maybe Jennifer can answer that better than I can.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: I mean, this is sort of a project that needs to be done still and maybe even as a crowdsourcing project where we start to compile a list. Because we were even going back and forth about how many college radio stations are there and their different definitions of it.

I mean, just in my travels it's such a wide variety of, sometimes it's a student club,

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

sometimes it's part of a communications department.

MR. BROOKS: Well, I've visited some and they studied all of the Ivy League stations in depth. And my impression at least, and you can comment on this, is that very few are completely student-run unless they have internet and then you don't have any licensing and so forth.

But they seem to have either a student manager, a professional manager or their under a department.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: There's still quite a few that are entirely students with no faculty oversight.

MR. BROOKS: With FM and with broader coverage?

MR. LUKOW: It seems the opportunities for creativity, to use one of your terms there, it would be greater in a purely student-run.

MR. BROOKS: Oh, yes.

MR. LUKOW: I mean, they were, in our view this department, they were trying to

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

professionalize us and there was a very limited scope of what we were expected to kind of entrepreneurially attempt to do.

MR. BROOKS: Well, again it depends actually. Dartmouth had a president from 1945 to 1970 who felt that the way to invoke responsibility in young men, because it was men then, was to give them the responsibility. Let them fail, you know, but that's how they learned.

More recent administrations have not felt that way. They got to have more deans, they got to have more control, they got have more, you know. And as long as the station was completely student-run and with an FCC license, it could get the college in trouble, you know. They were taking a risk with that.

But it paid off because there was such a sense of responsibility that those students knew they had that, and it was passed from board of directors on to the next class coming in and so forth but in all those years they never had a serious

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

problem with the FCC.

PARTICIPANT: One other thing is who holds the license for these stations? Because I know at the University of Wyoming they had a student-run radio station but the license was held by the board of trustees.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes.

PARTICIPANT: And then they didn't want to allow the students, you know, really the freedom. And eventually it became, you know, an NPR affiliate and students were pushed out of that, so.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes. It's mostly universities now that's, like when Haverford had its first station in 1923 it was owned by the radio club. So it was actually students in the club who sold the license in 1927 and some of the students got some of the proceeds.

(Laughter.)

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: And then they donated money to the school which was kind of unusual. Yes?

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

MR. LUKOW: And were all the students themselves licensed?

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes.

MR. LUKOW: I remember I had to drive to Kansas City to take the test to get my license.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: I had my license.

MR. BROOKS: You had class license if you're on the air, yes.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes, you don't have to any more.

PARTICIPANT: You don't, no.

MR. BROOKS: The Cornell station is to this day, is completely student owned. 501(c)(3) the board is, but most of them are as you say held by the, well, many of them are held by the trustees.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes.

MR. BROOKS: For varying degrees --

CO-CHAIR WAITS: And there's some like Princeton that are separate entities and I think it memorably sort of happened in, I don't know, like the 60s or 70s when they wanted to make sure they

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

weren't being censored by the administration so they formed separate kind of student media groups to protect themselves which hasn't always protected them when they've realized that they could sell the license.

MR. BROOKS: An interesting model is Yale, I think, is a 501(c)(3) separate from the university who board consists partly of alumni and partly of students.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes.

MR. BROOKS: So it's not that the 501(c)(3) holds the license there.

DR. RUSSO: I was just going to say that if we're looking, partly on the agenda was sort of what we should be looking for, you know, there is a spectrum auction going on right now.

And it's largely for television, about television stations but there are going to be implications cut for any kind of entity that has a radio license as well, if not this time around, the next time around. And I think we need to be --

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

PARTICIPANT: This time around too.

DR. RUSSO: What's that?

PARTICIPANT: This time around for sure.

DR. RUSSO: This time around too, yes. So I think as a caucus, you know, we should put in to some procedures to follow along, you know, what stations are in trouble, right. Because the universities are going to, you know.

Because for those of you that don't know, there's no obligation of the selling entity to actually put the proceeds from that spectrum sale back into the university, right. Or into the, you know, they can put it anywhere.

You know, you can put it into, you know, a middle, or a state house or a government can take that and put it into roads, right.

So I think that's going to cause some major problems and we should be very proactive, I think, for these because I think there are going to be a lot more stations in danger in the next couple

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

years, so.

DR. T. ANDERSON: I've wanted to do something. We've talked a lot. I love college radio. I was involved with college radio directly for 14 years. But I wanted to sort of think about community, the second C on here.

And it's interesting to think about communities, you know, from out West. I'm from Arizona. And the most significant growth in stations that many people would consider viable to their community is Spanish language.

But there's also other languages and I'm thinking of Native people's languages. In Arizona if you drive around the spectrum, KTNN is out of Window Rock and a good portion of that is in Navajo, Dine.

It sells, it has KOOH and that's the Tohono O'odham people. And these are really critical for these particular communities. It's, you don't have, I guarantee I've, my father is dating a Navajo woman and they have a little place up on

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

the reservation. There is no internet, absolutely no internet.

That radio is on all the time. And we need to make, consider that for here to remind ourselves what communities were talking about.

I love college radio. I think I know under no impression, under no falsehood, that we can get a lot of good college radio but I would hope that this caucus actually determines some of those communities where this is the only thing.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Yes, and I think that's a good segue into kind of opening this more broadly to cover some of the topics that we wanted to make sure to discuss today.

Starting with research challenges. And I want to if I can, ask Nick to comment on this. I read a paper that you wrote about when you were researching for your dissertation on college radio.

You ran into some challenges trying to find materials. Would you speak to that?

DR. RUBIN: This is unplanned [laughs].

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

Just so you know that. But yes, I did my dissertation at the University of Virginia in a music department and I've just always been a fan and fascinated with college radio.

So I started to do kind of a history of college radio. And it was so sprawling that I decided to focus on what I found was a really interesting period which is, in my mind and I guess this is debatable, the sort of, the moment when college radio in the United States became college radio in the way that pop culture kind of thinks of college radio being just sort of like punk, coming out of punk or identifying punk as the line in the sand, where freeform FM stations that had become AOR stations sort of went "eww!" for the most part and college radio stations might be, yes, give me more, give me more, and sort of became their own thing.

Like I said, that's debatable. But even narrowing it down to that time period there were all sorts of challenges and I mean they're all the

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

challenges that we've been talking about.

Tracking down the right people, how to do that. Alumni, WTJU is the radio station at UVA and we work through Alumni Hall who has a lot of records. Whenever an alumnus or alumna puts down WTJU as something that they did, we take the information that we can, to contact them.

And then we've had anniversary reunions, not just those, and we're kind of cheating, because every time there's an alumni weekend, which is every year, we try to advertise that we're having, you know, like an open house at the radio station. That's an opportunity to interview people.

Every five years we have our own station reunion and as people have said, this is a lot of times people's college reunion. They don't care about their class, they care about their radio station that meant so much to them.

So but it's just inevitably a really haphazard sort of method. And just to bring another

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

sort of I guess challenge is something that's come up recently which is the challenge of retaining your space at a college or university. And a lot of what the push back that we get is with the records in the library.

And I'm not talking about the Don McLean interviews. I'm talking about Don McLean's albums or, you know, all this stuff that we have collected for 60 years.

And those, of course what people who don't know any better will say is, well, isn't that all available online? Can't we get that on Spotify or can't you just replace what you need on iTunes?

But no, because what college radio specialized in is that weird marginalized stuff and, you know, these people are not on Spotify, you know?

MR. FAUTEUX: There's no resources to digitize all of that --

DR. RUBIN: So, yes, so you've got to convince the Board of Trustees, the Board of Visitors, that not only is your license worth

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

preserving but all the space and content is worth preserving.

And I'm not even talking about proprietary, you know, the reels of, you know, locally produced stuff, but even what seems to be an easier quarry of recordings is something that's a real challenge. I know I took that question in a totally new direction. Like I said, unplanned, but.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Well, that happens a lot at KUSF. They've had a number of moves and you hear rumors about all these recordings of distinguished visitors that have come to campus that have sort of disappeared into dumpsters.

So I think anybody involved at a college station knows about times when the station's been moved and things have disappeared. Yes?

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Well, what about opportunities for collaboration? That's supposed to be one of the outcomes of this caucus, is how can we work together to help identify these

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

collections and then bring them to light so that they can be preserved and also accessed by researchers and alumni.

MR. BROOKS: I think the first thing we need is what Jennifer and I were just talking about. How many college stations are there, where are they, what is their contact, a data base basically.

You can get on the internet now. There are at least two places. Wikipedia has a list of about 450. There's another, A to Z Radio or something like that, that has about the same number but they're not the same list. So I think that there's 700 there. But I think as an early project to be very helpful would be that.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes.

MR. BROOKS: Identify our universe.

PARTICIPANT: Is anybody here aware of the IBS, the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System?

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Yes.

PARTICIPANT: Because that might be a source of information --

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: It is. They're reluctant to give out any information to anyone.

(Laughter.)

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: I was really surprised, but yes.

DR. T. ANDERSON: Could we buy a CMJ mailing list?

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: That's an idea.

DR. T. ANDERSON: I mean --

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Well, probably some of us are members too.

PARTICIPANT: Yes, if you're a member then you have access to everything.

PARTICIPANT: You have the mailing list.

DR. BARNETT: And I know a lot of internet stations are not directly connected to CMJ but they are connected to College Radio Day. Many are so that's another kind of access, yes.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Yes. Elizabeth cancelled and I wanted to mention this. She's doing

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

some really great work in trying to create this sort of aggregate website that can be used to help digitize collections and then make them publicly accessible.

And so this I think brings up a really important issue and it's something that I certainly depended on when I was working with the WMUC exhibit, and that is crowdsourcing, especially in college radio, I think, is vital. Because so much of these materials are not housed in any central location.

They were taken home by the DJs on their last day of broadcasting and they're in basements and attics which is the worst place in the world for them to be.

PARTICIPANT: I would say a lot of the stuff is actually out there too. It's just hard for us to find it.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Yes.

PARTICIPANT: And what I've been doing now is just of researching station by station through things like SoundCloud and Internet

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

Archive.

And stuff is there it's just not being called college radio so in order to find it you have to be very specific about searching. Not a lot of stuff but there is stuff there.

So I think the college radio producers have the ability to be citizen archivists. It's just they have to know that there's interest and that there is, that somebody wants to know about their stuff.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Yes, that's right.

MR. LUPICA: I just wanted to say that one of the things that I've found in building the college radio history website was that once we started posting materials from our own collection people came out of the woodwork with stuff --

PARTICIPANT: Oh, yes.

PARTICIPANT: It is true.

MR. LUPICA: -- that in many cases was way better than stuff that we were sitting on. I mean, we had a lot of, you know, recordings of the

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

old t-shirt promos which is only exciting to a certain point.

(Laughter.)

MR. LUPICA: Some people were coming up with, you know, like acetate discs of things they'd had recorded specifically for their shows and, you know, like the basement and attic collections that were, that had fallen into private hands.

And those people were uniformly thrilled with that. It was almost like they'd been waiting for somebody to do something like this. Because now they could go get this crap out of their attic but also not feel guilty about throwing it away because there was somebody who was finally interested in it.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: And what I don't know if people realize, the WPRB history website is kind of a blog for that so for people who haven't completed a whole historical project it's a nice example because he's just posting, you know, here's an interesting item we found, here is an alum

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

interview.

MR. LUPICA: Right. It doesn't have like a, we didn't build the website and then say, okay, done. Like it's got this open-ended format where if we find more stuff and we tag it responsibly and in a meaningful way that people will be able to add to it for years and document history that's not just ancient history but, you know, everything from yesterday backwards.

DR. T. ANDERSON: I was part of a radio station called KAMP at the University of Arizona. It was actually not, the current carrier was actually a cable access station which that seems so weird to even talk about.

And the thing that, they were affiliated with the student union. And the student unions actually house a lot of these, in our case it was the materials.

But in other cases it would be that sort of like paratextual material of promotions. And those are the really cool things. I don't know how

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

you got your promotional materials but the posters are everything. So if you can find things like that and the t-shirts. Those are the only things I kept on that.

PARTICIPANT: Felix, did you have something?

MR. BANEL: Yes, I was just curious. In terms of the ultimate end user for this material whether it's like the massive general public, is it worth splitting it into college versus commercial or community or I mean, for the extreme end user, do they care that the radio station is college or commercial or community or high school or whatever?

And then what is high school radio? There's a lot of great high schools stations here.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes, there's actually, you'd talked about the Pacific Northwest and I think the oldest high school radio station is there. It started in 1923. And I was hoping that the --

MR. BANEL: Was that the one in Boise?

CO-CHAIR WAITS: It's in Portland.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

MR. BANEL: Oh, that's right. Yes, Yes.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes. And they have, I visited there recently and they had transcription lists of student programming from 1940s.

MR. BANEL: Those are great pictures. I remember seeing those on --

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Oh my god. And he was saying they had so many, it's like you probably don't want to hear this but there were so many at one point that kids were throwing them off the roof like --

(Laughter.)

CO-CHAIR WAITS: So yes, I mean, this is, I think, the biggest caucus and so I was asking this morning and wondering if we're trying to tackle too much, if maybe community radio, I think community radio serves its own caucus. High school radio is very underlooked but I think it's important to have high school somehow involved. I don't know if that would warrant an entire caucus. It's hard to really organize high school radio.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

DR. T. ANDERSON: And there is like a way to separate educational radio from college radio which, you know, educational radio is not necessarily the same thing as college radio, so.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Right.

DR. T. ANDERSON: I mean, it's fine. It's just that it's, they need to be disentangled.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes, and this is meant to be a start.

DR. T. ANDERSON: Sure, sure.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: We'll need more caucuses.

PARTICIPANT: I think in like the experience people have with these, keeping the way we talk about the separate can be beneficial. I think the real nostalgia that surrounds college radio, that it kind of activates people.

I mean that's kind of why I went in that direction but I think that inherently they're kind of the same kind of the situation and the lessons we learned from one we can take to the other.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

Especially in these situations where we have producers producing their own program within the station that aren't employees of the station, and that have -- I said this a lot this week, but like ego, built up in the product that they're creating.

So the same kinds of tactics we use for one I think could very well be applied to the other even if we're not, even if we're talking about two things that might be the same, but different in ways.

PARTICIPANT: Can I have the floor?

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Yeah.

PARTICIPANT: Yeah, I actually am very curious about the distinction between educational and college radio. The National Association of Educational Broadcasters creates, it had about over a hundred members maybe even more than that in the 50s, 60s, and 70s. We have over 5000 digitized broadcasts that we got from University of Maryland in the American archives project but UMD has so much more that hasn't been digitized as yet.

So I guess my question is how does that

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

fit in? Is that educational, not college radio?

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: I tend to think of college radio as being run by and for students and rather than use the word unprofessional, I prefer to call it non-professional because I think unprofessional has kind of a stigma attached to it. But non-professional meant it's not polished.

They're not, you know, professional journalists, they're not getting paid, it's experimental. That's my working definition of college radio. Others may disagree. I see lots of hands going up.

PARTICIPANT: Well, I don't disagree. It's just that the complication is like the 1920s, some of the most earliest radio stations came out of universities and they were, quote, unquote, college radio, but they were also, it had this educational mandate.

So I understand the distinction between like what we're thinking about college radio here and educational. And they probably should be

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

separate but they do have some connection.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Well, even today it's complicated, you know, there are college radio stations that are very connected to their broadcasting departments and it is pre-professional where you're learning to do radio like you would be doing at a commercial station, so.

PARTICIPANT: Right. But there was also like the physics students at the University of Wisconsin, you know, helped create the radio stamp. I don't even remember it.

PARTICIPANT: Yes.

PARTICIPANT: Right. So like there's that and then there's also the, you know, the professors then would go on the radio and have these, like the Northwestern and University of Chicago professors who create these educational programs that aired on their college radio stations. So those are the, I think that's what complicates this.

PARTICIPANT: There's a lot of overlap.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

MR. FAUTEUX: The terms of the vernacular changed historically too, yes, depending on --

PARTICIPANT: Yes, that's --

PARTICIPANT: And the FCC does not issue a college broadcasting license per se. It's called educational non-commercial license, you know.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes, non-commercial educational which is also for religious stations and a variety of stations.

PARTICIPANT: Which is, yes, for anybody bumped into that category so there's no --

DR. BARNETT: Yes, and I'm just thinking a way to the most directed specific educational programming is part of a larger history which begins with classes: from classes by mail via the postal system up to ... it's the eternal promise of the university, we're going to do all [this] by "your medium here" -- radio, television, you know, the next new medium.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: All the extensions

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

here --

MR. LUKOW: But I go back to Alex's question. I'm thinking about it from, I know he's thinking it from the American Archive perspective as an I. How do you define educational radio separate or in a Venn diagram in relationship to college radio? What is, define educational radio.

PARTICIPANT: Educational radio is the license that is awarded to an educational institution.

PARTICIPANT: So is the term educational radio stations an applicable term? Not really, not really.

(Simultaneous speaking.)

PARTICIPANT: Well, can I answer --

PARTICIPANT: I mean, NCE.

PARTICIPANT: I mean, there's an FCC definition which would be a nontraditional educational license but that --

DR. GREGORY: Yes, let me add something to that.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

PARTICIPANT: This is a dissertation on this.

MR. LUKOW: So there is a lot of educational stations that were run at colleges. They were called like Schools of the Air. There was like one in Portland, one in Ohio state had a really big one and did a lot of research at their archives.

And like these stations were like use, like there was physics classes, there were music classes, science classes. And they were like used to like how students, you know, learn physics, learn how to listen to these programs and --

MR. LUKOW: So they're not broadcasts?

DR. GREGORY: No, but they were broadcast. They were like college stations.

MR. LUKOW: Yes.

DR. GREGORY: Yes. But then there was like the college station of Portland which was, you know, a little bit different. That was like production and stuff.

MR. LUKOW: It's always been --

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Even the high station in Portland was kind of a hybrid where they did have some School of the Air type programming. But they also had student produced programming.

PARTICIPANT: They still do.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes.

PARTICIPANT: KBPS-AM.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes.

PARTICIPANT: It's a high school station at Benson Polytechnic High School. And it operates like a commercial radio station but it's high school students who are training for a radio career.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes, but in the early days they had kind of School of the Air type broadcasts --

PARTICIPANT: Yes, that's right.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: -- and aired, you know, plays and educational materials that were piped into elementary schools.

PARTICIPANT: Yes.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

CO-CHAIR WAITS: So I mean, it makes it harder because it's, some of them are hybrid and they change over the years too.

PARTICIPANT: Yes.

PARTICIPANT: Jennifer just made the point that I was trying to make and that is that it's really hard to try to make a distinction between college radio and educational radio because the institution of the radio station will change over time.

Like my alumni station was Valparaiso University, The Source 95, which is actually a grandfathered class B radio station.

And one of the things that I tried to do as general manager was bump it up to class A to protect it from essentially, potentially being encroached because Valparaiso's very close to the Chicago market.

The student senate supported that, you know, everybody supported it except for the provost who said we don't want to give that station more

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

of a range because of the perspective that it offers.

Shortly after I left, the station was quasi-professionalized, moved into the department of communication and now runs a lot more like an educational radio station.

You can say the same thing about like the University of Wisconsin-Madison where WHA began as something that had student involvement and became a public radio station and then it took what, 70 years for those students to get their own student run radio station? You know, the snake on the lake? All that good stuff?

And, you know, so I mean, like we can parse those definitions out and try to segment people or segment institutions but then I think you're segmenting the history of --

PARTICIPANT: Yes. I agree.

PARTICIPANT: -- this phenomena in broadcast.

PARTICIPANT: You speak of a lake and there's like the separate one, a separate alumni

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

association who used to be carrier current.

PARTICIPANT: Yes, and there used to be a pilot station actually like broadcast out of the dorms there too.

PARTICIPANT: But I wanted to say though, I mean, I think it might make sense to split these up in some way so they don't overlap like crazy but also community radio.

I mean, there are a lot of power stations where there are community members broadcasting and where the community members are even, you know, in leadership with the station. And likewise, in Madison we also have a WORT, a really venerable radio station and lots of students broadcast there.

PARTICIPANT: Yes.

PARTICIPANT: So I, you know, I don't know. I don't, I'm not saying, you know, we're not going to be able to make these clone stations.

PARTICIPANT: No, right, not in these.

PARTICIPANT: If you guys want what I think about, like, yes, but would it make sense?

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

Are they different enough so that you're, you know, collecting, approaching people, you know, that that would be different? And that's something up to you all.

PARTICIPANT: Yes.

MR. FAUTEUX: There's some that have had 20 percent student programmers but they haven't said anything so all the decisions were students so it's student run but it's mostly community members and, you know, --

PARTICIPANT: Yes.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes, Kyle.

DR. BARNETT: In my experience I've been interested in the way in which new radio production at my particular campus and in my particular city, both at community radio station and a new internet power station, has encouraged people to come up and talk about the city's and the campus's radio history.

I teach at Bellarmine University in Louisville and there was a campus carrier current

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

station there that none of us knew about. It wasn't in any of the official records at the university or anything like that.

And then people, former DJs contacted us, it ended up in the alumni magazine and then more people contacted us. Similarly just like, February 14th, on Valentine's Day, a new community radio station was launched in Louisville and part of just the initiative around that has led to other people recovering the city's pretty robust radio history.

So since a lot of the new activity is kind of encouraging people to come out. And we've really used our campus history, like the alumni magazine, you know.

The more narratives you can give us to sell to alumni to fund us, you know, maybe it's nostalgia, right. We're necessarily playing into that a bit.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: And like talking to people is really important. And I wanted to kind of give a shout-out because I go to college stations

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

all the time and I sort of ask questions like what's behind that closet, you know, what types of things do you have here.

And I visited the Hunter College station last week and met Sarah who's in the back. And she's like, oh, I have some history to show you. And then I told her about this conference.

And so she came and she actually had a 1971 IBS binder and, you know, tons of things probably got thrown out at Hunter College but she has this, you know, document that's relevant to all the college stations of the era.

So even just communicating all of this in a forum or by visiting stations can help uncover things.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: We have about five more minutes left. It was obviously challenging to anticipate what we might talk about today so I went ahead and made some slides, you know, just in case.

But I think it's important now that we're all here in the same room which is incredible. It

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

may never happen again. I hope it does.

But what are some next steps? How can we continue this work and come up with some actionable steps in the process that will lead to further collaboration and achieve our end goals?

DR. RAZLOGOVA: Well, I guess maybe this is relevant. When I was leaving I was talking to some people at College Station in Montreal and I said, well, I'm going to this Radio Preservation Task Force.

And she's like preservation? Are we dead? Is college radio dead?

And I think a lot of things that we could do in addition to preserving things that happened in the 70s and the 80s is to work towards ongoing preservation --

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes.

DR. RAZLOGOVA: -- in temporary broadcasting, digital and documents as well.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Right, yes.

MR. FAUTEUX: Yes. And putting

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

stations in communication with each other so if one has an issue they can maybe talk to one that's been successful at it overcoming the issue.

DR. RAZLOGOVA: Exactly. Yes. Because it's true. Stations are interested in preserving their own history so ongoing broadcasts about, there is a broadcast on CKAT where I am but that is about local music and local radio history. And but then they don't preserve their own broadcasts about radio history which is problematic.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Yes, and that's true with all radio and not just college radio. What can we do at this point to ensure that we can keep talking about this?

MR. BROOKS: I hate to give you an assignment but as the co-chairs might you circulate a proposed definition? I remember we talked about college radio, community radio, a proposed definition.

And people can answer back and we can

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

discuss it, you know, online and in emails and so forth, and come up, hopefully before next year, with a definition of what this caucus is intended to cover.

Because you got to start knowing what it is you're talking about and we haven't resolved that.

PARTICIPANT: What is the end game for the archiving and preservation? Is it to tell the story of broadcasting? Is it to inform those of us who are intimately involved with broadcasting about what the history is? Is it all of those things?

We've got, that's what makes me unclear about how to chime in in terms of community radio.

PARTICIPANT: Yes.

PARTICIPANT: Because I can tell you that what's, when I'm working with the National Federation of Community Broadcasters -- and I see the need to parse these groups out on a caucus level. But politically in the larger picture it's very concerning to me to do that precisely because these

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

are all the groups that are marginalized by the larger public within the system.

PARTICIPANT: Right.

PARTICIPANT: And so it if we start doing that and silo ourselves off and I'm already dealing with that at NFCB. So if you're a tribal station you think it's completely unique because you're dealing with tribal government, which is very similar to dealing with the university which is actually very similar to dealing with a lot of local politics in small towns which is what a lot of community licensees are.

So I look at it and I say 65 percent or more of this content coming from friends and neighbors and people off the streets. Students, wherever it is.

If it is that is a completely different from an NPR station because 100 percent of their programming is being created by paid professionals on staff.

It's not a good or a bad. But I mean,

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

it's a different animal by organizational nature once you're integrating hundreds of volunteers.

Is there a higher turnover at the university station? Yes.

Is it super critical, number one, and who you report to as a leader of the university station in terms of your status on campus? Yes.

But beyond that there is so much more common ground than there is different ground.

PARTICIPANT: Sure.

PARTICIPANT: And to me the challenge on finding what this material is or kind of shape it's in. And how it has then cataloged and preserved will be much more similar than it is different. And I think what's missing for me in the conversation is why should anybody else give a shit?

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: It's easy for us to give a shit.

PARTICIPANT: Yes.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Because we do. That's why we're here. But yes, I see your point.

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

We have to demonstrate the importance of this and talk about how it's going to have an impact.

CO-CHAIR WAITS: Yes. I agree with you.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: And similar to what we talked about in the caucus on caucuses was developing educational content surrounding some of the materials that we find.

So, you know, I know more about college radio, you know. And within college radio archives there's tons of material about student protest movements, for example, that could be incorporated into curriculum. So that's just only one small part of what we can do.

DR. T. ANDERSON: I was just going to say that but I think you answered her question that these are critical communities, that these are communities in transition, the communities that are ignored.

So like we need to have those voices preserved. We need to have those programs out there simply because we're documenting that and I would

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

hope those communities would like to know something about themselves.

I mean, it's no secret that these anniversaries work because the communities go, oh, yes, I see a continuity here. Oh, yes, I see myself in here. So I would hope that that's one of the reasons we're doing it.

CO-CHAIR SCHNITKER: Well, why don't, since it's now 3:01 we should probably adjourn. Why don't we agree that we'll stay in touch through whatever communication system back in the other, the program the many members established for us, parse out a definition, talk about, maybe start with the anniversary angle. If we can identify some stations that have potential collections. Talk about their histories a little bit and see what we can do to generate their interest in those. Thank you all for your attention. I wish we could stay --

(Applause.)

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter

NEAL R. GROSS

COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS
1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

went off the record at 3:02 p.m.)