WIDE

SPERRY REMINGTON

REMOVABLE LABEL TAB

GUIDES AND FOLDERS

MADE IN U. S. A.

CATALOG NO. 4550L 1/5

BC-126
February 1974

NON COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL

BROADCASTING STATION LICENSE RECORD

Official No. 811
Date first licensed 8-20-75

Call letters W I D R

Station location Kalamazoo, Mich.

Name of licensee Western Michigan University

Transmitter location Maybee Hall, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich. (PED 11-8-74)

Main studio location Student Services Bldg., Western Mich. Univ., Kalamazoo, Mich. (PED 11-8-74)

CONSTRUCTION PERMIT AND LICENSE RECORD

Appl. No.	Date Issued	Freq.	Power	Time Div.	Period From- To-
BPED-1854 HAAT: ----	11-8-74	89.1mhz #206 CP for NEW EDUC FM Station	ERP: ---- Class-D	U (RC)	11-8-75
BPED-1854(L)	1-7-75	Call letters assigned			
EBSA	1-7-75				
BLED-1411(L) TPO: 10 watts.	8-20-75	Lic.(BPED-1854, as mod.)-New			10-1-76
BRED-811(S)	9-15-76	Renewal of license			10-1-79
BRED790523UE(S)	9-21-79	Renewal of license			10-1-82
BPED-791220AO HAAT: 180 ' (h&v) (L)	3-18-81	89.1 mhz. ERP: .1kW (h&v) CP to incre. ERP; chg. HAAT; and make chgs. in Ant. Sys.		U	3-18-82

Form BC-121
September 1969

APPLICATION RECORD · BROADCASTING

Call Letters WIDR
NEW-EDUC-FM

Name Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, Michigan(PO West Michigan Ave., Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001)

File No.	Dated	Application for	Action Nature	Action Date
BPED-1,854 R & F NO FEE REQUIRED PRESS: PN REC'd:	7-2-74 7-8-74 JUL 24 1974 7-29-74	CP for New Educ. FM on: 89.1mhz. #206 TPO: 10 Watts Trans: McMartin-B-910T; Ant: Shively-Lab.-6602, 4 sections. TL: Maybee Hall, WMU, Kalamazoo, Michigan SL & RC: Student Services Bldg., WMU Kalamazoo, Michigan 42° 17' 12" - 85° 36' 50" Atty ---- Engr---	GRANTED	11-8-74
BLED-1411 R & F PTA PRESS	6-16-75 6-19-75 6-27-75 JUL 21 1975	Lic.(BPED-1854, as mod.)-New sta.	GRANTED	8-20-75

#2
Form BC-121
May 1976
10-75

APPLICATION RECORD - BROADCASTING

NON COMM. ED
89.1mhz

Call Letters W I D R

Name WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

File No.	Dated	Application for	Action Nature	Action Date
BRED-811 R & F PN Recd. PRESS	5-26-76 6-1-76 AUG 4 1976	RENEWAL OF LICENSE	GRANTED	9-15-76
BRED790523UE PRESS JUL	2 1979	Renewal of License	GRANTED	9-21-79
BPED791220AO ACCEPTED PN RECD. AUG 22 '80 Amended Amended	1-30-80 OCT 2-4-80 1-26-81	CP incr ERP: 106 watts HAAT:177' make chgs in ant sys 3 '80 Section II, paragraph 9 Section II, paragraph 9	GRANTED: Cond'l	3-18-81

F.C.C. - WASHINGTON, D. C.

About the History Cards …

History Cards were first used by the Department of Commerce to keep track of applications filed by, and changes to, the earliest AM broadcast stations in the early 1920s. The records were subsequently transferred to the Federal Radio Commission in 1927, and after that to the Federal Communications Commission when that agency was created in 1934. These cards gradually grew into a large card file.

FM History Cards were initiated in the early 1940s, with the authorization of the earliest FM stations in the FM band, then at 42 to 50 MHz. (The band was shifted to its present location, 88 to 108 MHz, in 1946.) History Cards remained in use until the creation of the first computerized database in 1980 to track broadcast applications, the Broadcast Application Processing System (BAPS). However, the Commission did not transfer the data from the History Cards to the new system. Instead, it retained the History Cards in their original form for reference.

In 1999, the Commission moved to a new location (445 12th Street SW), and also at that time created the successor database to BAPS, the Consolidated DataBase System (CDBS). Prior to that move, the History Cards were transferred to microfiche by a contractor (only a few sets of microfiche exist), and the original paper cards were destroyed. The History Cards were stored on the microfiche as negative images, like those you see above.

History Cards contain very brief entries and notes about station facilities, applications, and ownership. They are not, and never were intended to be, a comprehensive record of a station's operations. Nevertheless, they can be useful to help determine, for example, when a station first went on the air and its call letters at that time. History Card comments were generally typed onto the cards, and thus some records will show more faintly or with more smudging than others, depending on the quality of typewriter and ribbon then used. Occasional handwritten comments, corrections, and strikeouts may also be found. Cards may be incomplete, missing, or occasionally out of sequence.

The History Cards are presented here as they were copied to microfiche, to preserve this record for public use, and with the hope that they will be of value to future researchers of radio station history.