

Voices from the Past

Ricks College Campus Radio
K.R.I.C.

Interviewee: John Haeberle

July 7, 1984

Tape #133

Oral Interview conducted by Harold Forbush

Transcribed by: Tia Aucoin March 2007
Edited by: Aubrey Steffen March 2009

Brigham Young University–Idaho

Harold Forbush: A project in oral history of the Upper Snake River Valley. It's a real privilege, personally for me, to interview Mr. Haeberle at this Saturday afternoon, the 7th of July, 1984. We are here at my little home office downstairs and we're going to be talking about radio KRIC; AM maybe and FM. And John, will you state your full name for us and give a special spelling for that last name. That throws me and a lot of other people.

John Haeberle: [laughs] Okay. John Albert Haeberle. The spelling is H-A-E-B (as in baker)-E-R-L-E. I put that B as in baker in there because a lot of people put a V instead of a B, and they, when I spell it like that.

HF: John, what is your present address here in Rexburg?

JH: I live at 328 cul de sac in Rexburg.

HF: You know, I have especially followed the progress made in the KRIC and its enlarged power and capability. Why don't you tell us just what the power is that has been granted, something of the present situation with this Ricks College broadcasting capability?

JH: Ok. On October 25 of 1983, the federal communications commissioner granted Ricks College the authority to construct a radio station with 75,000 watts of power on a new frequency of 100.5. We had in the past been on 90.1 at 10 watts. We completed that construction, or basically completed it on by May 1 of 1984. And on May 1 we started broadcasting at the new power on the new frequency.

HF: What facilities had you had at the studio as well as the transmitter? Just describe those two places.

JH: We have a control-our master control room, which consists of a control board, two reel-to-reel tape decks, a cassette tape deck, and three cartridge tape decks and two turn tables, plus microphones. We also have a production room which is used primarily for the production of local programming. Things that Doctor Varous and Brother Kay Wilkins and some of the others do to the different programs that they produce for use on the radio are done in that studio, in that room. We also have a room in which our remote control equipment is located and our automation equipment. And then we have three or four offices and reception area and one room that is designated as another production room but so far we haven't gotten around to building it yet.

HF: Now that's the studio area of the facility.

JH: Uh-huh. It's on the 2nd floor of the Spori building on campus. It's in the suite 243.

HF: Now the transmitter?

JH: Well the transmitter is located in the building on top of what some people call the Annis Butte, some call it the Little Butte, some call it the Ferguson Butte because it's owned by a family of Fergusons. On our license it's listed as the Annis Butte. It's near the Annis Cemetery.

HF: That's A-N-N-I-S?

JH: Yes. Uh-huh.

HF: And located how many miles west of the studio?

JH: It's, I'm not sure exactly how far west of south it is but it is south and west of the studio ten miles, that much I do know but I'm not sure how far west that goes or how far south. It's just in the South West direction. We are, it's 10 miles away from our studio.

HF: What is the elevation of the transmitter?

JH: The transmitter is at 300 feet and the tower, excuse me, I need to correct that. The transmitter is 100 feet above average terrain and the tower is a 300 foot tower which puts our antennae system 400 feet above average terrain.

HF and JH: And-

HF: Excuse me.

JH: Well I was just going to say there we have a building that was built by Mr. Ferguson who owns Butte and has leased the area to us. The tower was put up by a company from Cheyenne, Wyoming. The transmitter was provided by a company in the Dallas, TX. The school itself has put fencing around the transmitter building and the guy-wires, which helps support the towers so that someone doesn't try to climb them, they won't hurt themselves in some way in that area.

HF: Is it basically a pretty stable tower?

JH: Oh, yes. Yes.

HF: So that anchored maybe into the ground somewhat?

JH: It has a total of, let's see, it has a total of nine anchors. The tower itself is triangular in shape. I mean it has three sides to it and each of the corners has guy-wires. I think its six guy-wires running from the tower to anchors that are stretched out about 200 feet from the base of the tower in those three directions and they will not- that tower would not come down. It would take a major, a major storm or something like an airplane crashing into it or something like that before it would come down.

HF: Since you are hopeful of getting a good strong signal in four different directions from that point, does it have some facilities pointing out in those directions. I don't know what you would call them. It wouldn't be an antenna, but what would it be called?

JH: Well, the antenna is mounted on the tower itself and we have what you call a six bay antennae. There are six antennas in the array and they all are pointed towards the south since we were primarily interested in reaching as far south as we could because we felt that was where the main population base was. But still, we are circular polarized, meaning the signal is almost perfectly in a circle around the tower itself. But it does, it's kind of egg-shaped and it goes a little bit further south than it does north. But we still have enough power, enough coverage, to reach into Rexburg with a class A signal which is what we needed to be able to do to be called a Rexburg station.

HF: What peculiarities exist when you go on FM as compared with AM in broadcasting signals?

JH: Well, AM is, has a ground wave which FM does not have. AM is affected heavily by the atmosphere by the sun spots and things of that nature. That is why, when the sun is down at night, AM reaches out much further than it does during the day. You'll notice that during the day, you cannot usually hear, well, as an example, let's use KSL in Salt Lake. It's a 50,000 watt station but during the day you can't usually hear it up here very well, but at night it comes booming in. And the difference is it's an AM station, its 50,000 watts, and it's clear channel. And when the sun goes down, if there aren't other atmospheric problems, it has a very large coverage area. FM is a higher frequency and it is in line of sight, it has no ground wave. It just goes straight out in all directions and does not curve with the earth as AM does, it doesn't follow a ground wave. And so it, sooner or later it leaves the atmosphere of the earth and just goes on into space and therefore, it won't cover the large areas that an AM would. Now if we had an AM station at 75,000 watts, then we'd be reaching way, way down into Mexico and way into Canada at night. But of course we are strictly FM and our coverage area is static and it's the same day or night because FM is not bothered by atmospheric conditions.

HF: Based on your experience of operation since May 1 of '84, just how well is KRIC FM? How far is it getting out and what can you fare?

JH: Well, our primary listing area, I would say, is probably from the Fort Hall area or Blackfoot on the south to Island Park, or perhaps West Yellowstone on the north. On the east we know that we are getting into Jackson Hole and down towards Preston we go down as far as Swan Lake. On the west we're not doing quit so well. We don't get into Arco, I don't think at all. You get beyond Arco and get up a little higher elevation and we come in at Craters of the Moon and places like that. We get into Mackey with a good signal which is unusual. We are not sure how we get into Mackey because Mackey sits around behind a little group of mountains there, but we're there because we have correspondence from people there who listen to us. That would be our, I think would be our class A signal. The class B signal would probably be into Pocatello. I know the other day-

HF: Now that, when you say a B signal, that's something inferior to A.

JH: Yes, and a lot of times you won't be able to hear a stereo sound. You'll hear the music and all but it won't be, sometimes won't be in stereo. Your stereo seems to drop out. The other day, a friend of mine was in Dillon, Montana and was listening to a song in his car radio. I was in Ennis, Montana a couple weeks ago and sitting in front of a drugstore in my car listening to the station. So yeah...it...

HF: It's quite a thrill, isn't it?

JH: Well it is. It really is and you don't know - we still don't know what coverage area we have totally. I've driven as far south as Pocatello and I've driven down into town down into old town Pocatello across the tracks and driven down in there and our signal was good in that area. But there are some parts of Pocatello where it's not very good. And we've had a lot of listeners in Pocatello and there are a lot of other people that want to listen but can't because in their part of the town, our signal is not good.

HF: Now, of that geographical area, would you like to suggest a population that you are reaching?

JH: We think it must be at least 150,000 people that is the potential audience. It may be more than that, but I think we'd have to say at least 150,000.

HF: This is a historical question I suppose. The station is referred to as KRIC. Who determined that? How did that come to be and how long has that, its call letters?

JH: (Laughter) Back when we first applied back in 1971 to put the little tin water on the air, one of the things that they asked you to do when they have approved a construction permit for the station, they being the FCC, is they ask you to send them a list of five call signs that you would like them to choose from for your station. KRIC was not among those that I sent in. The closest thing to it was KRJC and I wanted that to be Ricks Junior College. But for some reason, somebody back there misread it or just decided that they didn't want us to have that one because we came up with KRIC. And it's caused us some problems in the past and I'm constantly looking for something that would fit the college or the community or something, you know, in some way. Some combination of letters that I can get through the FCC, and so far I haven't been able to come up with anything that isn't being used somewhere else.

HF: Now, the letter 'K' which seems to be the first letter in all of your broadcasting companies or radio stations, what significance and mandatory nature, I mean, what significance does that have? The 'K'?

JH: None except that its west of the Mississippi River.

HF: Ok, so that's-

JH: There's only, there's only one radio station with the call letters starting with K east of the Mississippi River and that's KDKA in Pittsburg. And there's only one station west of the Mississippi. It starts with a W and I can't remember the call, but it's in Dallas, TX.

HF: So everything east of the Mississippi starts with a 'W'.

JH: Mm-hm.

HF: I mean, as a rule of thumb.

JH: Well, that's, that's a rule with those two exceptions.

HF: I see.

JH: And everything we-

HF: And that's controlled.

JH: And that's controlled by the FCC.

HF: FCC.

JH: And everything west of the Mississippi starts with K.

HF: Ok. And the R means, of course, Ricks, not Rexburg.

JH: Well, I meant it to mean, I wanted it to mean, I wanted it to be KRJC. Now that's what I- that was put at the top of my list, Ricks Junior College, but somebody either misread the typing or something because we got KRIC.

HF: And you don't know what the 'I' means.

JH: We have no idea. It's just a call letter.

HF: Isn't that interesting. Of course 'C' means college.

JH: Mh-hm.

HF: Well now you have described the two features, the studios and the transmitter. Would it be appropriate within your discretion, to share the approximate worth and cost of establishing those facilities for and with the enlarged power that went on in May of '84?

JH: Well, I think I can. I don't think it's any secret to anyone to build a radio station today costs a lot of money. And when President Hafen came to Ricks College we

approached him immediately about the increasing the power of the station and the coverage area and the first, of course, the first thing he wanted to know was how much it was going to cost. And so I did some figuring and did some calling and came up with some figures and we went back to President Hafen and it didn't seem, I thought it would cause him to have a heart attack but it didn't seem to bother him at the time. He had, he is a man of great vision and he could see a lot further down the pipe than I was able to see as to the potential of the station. I wasn't looking as far in as he was. But anyway, he approached the brethren in Salt Lake City with the idea of putting the station up and told them what he thought it would cost and the only question that any of them had with Brother Ezra Taft Benson said 'Well, will this station hit Burley?' and President Hafen had to come back and ask us if we would hit Burley and we had to say no, not without the help of the substation down there. Anyway, they accepted it and they put up front about \$150,000 for the construction of the station. But then after we made our application to the FCC, for some unknown reason, nobody's ever been able to explain it; our application got lost at the FCC and we waited three years before they ever acted on it. And Brother K. Wilkins and I, we, anybody would listen to us, we kept telling them that something was wrong because we weren't hearing anything from the FCC. But by the time that they finally realized that it had been lost and they walked it through as speedily as they could-it had been a three year period- and cost had gone up dramatically in that three year period, for the transmitter and tower and all the other things that we had to have.

HF: Do you recall that, did you personally make the application to the FCC...

JH: Yes I did.

HF: In behalf of the school?

JH: Yes I did.

HF: And that must have been shortly after President Hafen arrived as the president.

JH: I made the application in, let's see, I believe it was either late '78 or early 1979. I'm not really sure on those dates right now but it was in that time frame.

HF: So that three year pigeonholing of it or losing of the application, uh, they really didn't get started in doing something about it until, uh-

JH: We didn't start building until October of 1983. It just, just a fiasco. It was one of those unbelievable things that happened. Somebody back there lost our application and we were applying for two things. We were applying for an increase in power and to go to that increased power, we had to change frequencies and we were applying for a new frequency to be allocated to Rexburg. Now that part of it, the allocation of the 100.5 to Rexburg went through without any problems. But the other part of the application is what got lost.

HF: Increased frequency and increased power.

JH: Increasing power, right.

HF: Did you initially start out with the 75,000 FM?

JH: No, we started out our main; our first purpose was to go to 3,000 watts, to move the transmitter site up to the south end of the campus. There's an area up there where they farm and there's a rocky area there that they said we could have for our tower and we were gonna go just to 3,000 watts but we discovered in doing our research that the power increased to 3,000 watts on 90.1 which was our old frequency would not work. We would cause too much interference with channel six out of Pocatello. Channel six, our second harmonic would fall right in the middle of channel six and it would cause problems with anyone's TV set in their home in this area which is a fringe area for channel six. So we had to look for another frequency and that's when, the only one we could find that would fit Rexburg was 100.5, which in that is a commercial frequency so we had to petition the FCC to move or to allocate 100.5 to Rexburg and to change it from a commercial frequency to a noncommercial frequency and then we also had to, that 100.5 frequency is what they call a class C frequency which requires you to be at least 75,000 watts. So that's how we got the 75,000 watts. [laughs]

HF: I see. Well now, KRIC then would be prohibited from doing anything in a commercial nature. Advertising is that, would that be true?

JH: Well yes, basically. We can't accept underwriting or grants if a individual or a company or a family or whatever wants to help us in any way to purchase the programming which we buy from national public radio and America public radio and other sources they can make a grant which is tax deductible but it's not advertising because they don't advertise a product on the air that we merely make a statement that this program is made possible by a grant from so-and-so.

HF: So you can't go out and solicit advertising for business houses in Rexburg or anything like this?

JH: Not advertising. We can solicit underwriting. That's perfectly legal.

HF: Right.

JH: But we can't solicit advertising. We just can't do it.

HF: And you have a number of persons and agencies who have underwritten programs.

JH: Have been doing it now for some time. Even on the tin water.

HF: Right, right. Now Mr. Haerberle, just what do you have in place in the way of programming? I know that you had commented that you have materials received from NPR. What is that and then go ahead and expand just what you have in place.

JH: Well, NPR stands for National Public Radio. It's a service that was established some years ago by congress to provide a programming of a sort which is not usually available on commercial radio because it is just not commercial. There just aren't enough people listening to it that business houses would support it, you know, in an advertising way. So the government decided that we needed a public radio service and the upshot of that is the corporation for public broadcasting which is the parent corporation of PBS which is the Public Broadcasting System which is the television side of public broadcasting and NPR, which is the radio side of public broadcasting. And we had on, we had put on the flat roof on the south side of the Spori building, a large 12 foot satellite dish receiver, receive a satellite receiver dish and uh-

HF: Now that would be in the same building where your studios are located?

JH: Right, same building. And from that satellite dish, we receive programming which comes down from Westar four which is the NPR satellite. They have 12 channels that they feed through that satellite and each channel usually during the day has a different type of programming on it and we can take what we want or what we can afford to take because we have to buy it all, you see, to put it on the air. We have to pay an access fee to the satellite and then we have to pay a fee for the programming which we put on the air.

HF: So cover fee which is paid, what, annually or something?

JH: Uh, for national public radio they bill us quarterly. American Public Radio we pay it annually. American Public Radio is another Corporation of public broadcasting which is sprung up as an arm of the Minnesota Public Radio system in St. Paul. If you are familiar with the program of Prairie Home Companion that comes from American Public Radio but it comes also on the MPR satellite.

HF: Are these two completely independent from your big broadcasting systems like CBS-

JH: Oh, yes. Very much so.

HF: NBC and so on. Have nothing to do with those at all.

JH: No, nothing at all. No.

HF: And they're non commercial you say?

JH: Right. With the exception of the underwriting, yes.

HF: The American and the-

JH: American Public Radio and the National Public Radio are both noncommercial.

HF: Now, you mentioned American coming out of St. Paul. Is that the specific location of American?

JH: American Public Radio is located in Minneappo- or in Minnesota. Yes.

HF: In St. Paul Minnesota.

JH: Uh-huh. And how about NPR?

JH: It's Washington, DC. That's its main base.

HF: Do other, is it able to feed into it from other locations?

JH: Oh, yes.

HF: Chicago or anyplace in the country that gets-

JH: Yes, using their satellite; using their satellite system. Now our system is a downlink only. We can only receive from the satellite. Other stations which are larger stations and have more funding and what have you, also have an uplink satellite and they can feed programming to all of the other stations through that Westar four.

HF: Is that quite an expensive item to put that dish up there?

JH: Yes, it was considerable, yes.

HF: And that was, I guess, came out of funds as made available through the LDS church?

JH: Well, through the LDS church and then also, we have received on these from other groups and individuals that have helped us in the construction of the station.

HF: Money's that would come through the development foundation and so on.

JH: Right, exactly. Right.

HF: And of course, anyone who would like to donate moneys through the foundation can earmark how those are to be spent.

JH: That's right. I think that KRIC is on the list of areas of the college that can use funding and someone, you know, that has a desire to be of help to the station and they can earmark as that's where they want their money to go.

HF: Okay, now, continuing on with the same line of questioning as to the programming, what else do you have in place?

JH: Well, we have an automation system that I alluded to earlier. The automation system is a system whereby we can have what we call a four hour walk away time. We can put four long play tapes of programming up on this automation system and program the computer so that it will, it will start a tape and play that particular program and when that program is over then it goes to the next program and makes station ID's and the whole bit for us. We don't have it online yet. It's installed but there are some problems with it which we haven't been able to work out and we have someone coming up from the manufacture hopefully around the first of August to help us get that in place so that we don't have to have someone at the station all the time, especially on weekends. We can have a four hour walk away time.

HF: Won't that be marvelous?

JH: Yeah.

HF: But up until that is actually perfected and comes into usage, then radio personnel would have to be there.

JH: Yes, we have someone there all the time that we're on the air. Of course we're on the air at reduced hours at this moment. We're only operating from seven in the morning 'til ten at night and then only six days a week. But on the, I think it's around the 20th of August we plan to expand our day looking at the calendar here. We plan to expound our daytime broadcast from six in the morning 'til midnight. It actually will be, we'll start that on the, I'm looking at July; [flipping through pages] I need to be looking at August. Yeah, we start on the 20th. We'll go from six in the morning 'til midnight and then on the 26th which is a Sunday, will be the first Sunday that we'll be on the air. Again, our hours won't be as extensive on Sunday as they are the rest of the week.

HF: What other features characterize the programming at this point over that station?

JH: We, ever since we first started talking about it, even the little tin water one, when Kay Wilkins and I first started talking about trying to put a little FM station on the air we wanted to be able to provide something for the community that they weren't able to get from other radio stations and this has been our main goal to have down through the, down through the years. See, we've been on the air now since 1972 with the ten water. So actually we're talking about 13 or 14 years service to Rexburg, you know. But we've been providing, trying to provide something that they can't get elsewhere and to do that we felt that we had to play a lot of classical music because it's just not available with one exception KID does play classical an hour or so a day. And then on Sundays they have an hour, too, of classical music. Uh-

HF: And you shouldn't forget KID FM at night.

JH: That's what I meant, KID FM.

HF: Pledger is it?

JH: Pledger plays the classics, yes.

HF: And that's a super program?

JH: Oh yeah, that's a great program.

HF: A one hour program, I think, but it's at 9:00-10:00. It's very, very good.

JH: Yeah.

HF: And Mr. Pledger, uh, I guess that's his name, does a very excellent professional job.

JH: And then on Sunday they have Jay Allen Jenson does the show on Sunday from KID FM playing the classical music. But other than that, I don't think there's any available anywhere so our programming is about 85% classical right now and I think it will stay at that level. I don't think we'll get any lower than 80% classical programming. But we also program other types of programming that aren't available anywhere else such as the program called the "Prairie Home Companion" which originates in St. Paul Minnesota and it is a lot like the Grand Ole Opry in Nashville used to be years ago before everybody got trumpets and amplification and the drums and all of that other thing. When they just used the stringed instruments and, you know, and one microphone for the voice and that was about it. It's an excellent show. It's a very popular show. We carry a thing called morning addition which is a news show from National public radio every morning from 7:00-8:00 and again, I think it's an excellent show. It's one of the most popular that they have on the air. It's kind of like a radio version of the Today Show. They really go into depth on news items. And uh-

HF: With interviews.

JH: With interviews and that sort of thing, yes.

HF: Now, does the station air local news at this time?

JH: We have a local news cast that comes on at 8:00 and then we have one at noon and then one again about 5:30. The one at 8:00 and at noon, well, I guess all three of them, we try to stick in as much of Rexburg and Ricks College news as we possibly can in those news casts.

HF: Excellent. Now in talking about this 80% of time, broadcast time devoted to music and so forth, there's one individual that should be given a lot of credit and that's Doctor Lamar Barrus.

JH: Oh, yes.

HF: Why don't you comment on, I gather and understand that President Hafen maybe called in to fill this assignment or maybe that's a little erroneous but go ahead and make your comment about this and the expertise that he's providing.

JH: Ok. I think anyone who has lived in Rexburg any length of time at all know Doctor Barrus and his expertise in music. For years, I think for 25 years, he's been conducting the Ricks College symphony orchestra which is the only symphony orchestra in the country that a junior college has. Made up primarily, or made up entirely of Junior College students. He had started developing a little problem with his hearing and the doctor said that he felt that it was because he was standing in front of the orchestra all the time and was getting much to the effect that the kids that now a days get from playing their records too loud. It was damaging his hearing and so he was faced with the prospect of having to give up the orchestra and I think at the time he was just a little bit, well, I think I know he was devastated and he approached President Hafen with the problem that had developed in his health and it just so happened that at that time we were looking for someone to serve as program manager of the FM station and as you, and as I have already stated, we wanted to go the classical route and so President Hafen asked him if he thought, you know, if he'd be interested in it and I happened to be on vacation back in Tennessee visiting relatives and I got a phone call from the administration wanting to know if it would be agreeable with me if Lamar Barrus were to serve as program manager. I was thrilled. I was just ecstatic. I couldn't think of anyone else that would do the job that I knew he'd be able to do. And he has. He has developed almost all of the programming that we have on the air now.

HF: How has he gone about to do that?

JH: Well, he spent a lot of hours. [laughs]

HF: I bet that he has.

JH: He has done a lot of producing on his own and then he has, we have other people that produce shows up there. Dave [inaudible] produces a show for us. Alan Bassard, Kay Wilkins, I do a show for us, and then he hired some students, some music majors, to help him in writing scripts for the programs that would be done from record and that's taken an awful lot of time but he's been very diligent and very dedicated and I think that what we are, what you hear now on the radio, can go just directly to his door because he's the one that, he's the one that has developed our programming. I've got a very minor role in that. I've primarily been just trying to get the thing constructed and to keep it going from day to day.

HF: John, do you still use records up there?

JH: Oh, yes.

HF: Now that the materials on records have not been transposed and placed on tape and-

JH: Well, some of the, some of the shows that we do-

HF: Some have?

JH: Yes, uh-huh. The show that Dr. Barrus does. He calls his show in the morning "The Bright Side of Morning" and, but those shows are all on tape but they originated from records that we have in our library up here.

HF: And I, I suppose you're gonna have a fabulous library, too. You're gonna have to have aren't ya?

JH: The college has invested a considerable sum so that we could build up our library and it will be an ongoing thing.

HF: There at the studio?

JH: mm-hm.

HF: Be right there at the studio.

JH: We have a, we have a very large library now. The manager at KBYU FM was up just last Saturday and visited with us for a while.

HF: KB-

JH: KBYU in Provo.

HF: In Provo.

JH: He's the manager of their FM station.

HF: How does theirs compare with ours? I mean in power?

JH: In the library? Oh, the power? They're operating at 39,000 watts.

HF: Are they?

JH: And, uh, it's horizontal and vertical polarization as opposed to our circular polarization. So actually their output is only about 18,000 watts and they, so they don't have near the coverage area that we have. They do hit Salt Lake City, I guess, with a pretty good signal, but they're up a lot higher than our transmitter is, our antenna.

HF: Well, now John, I, and because of the limited time here, let's go back and find out a little about yourself. You had indicated that when the administration wished to bring aboard Dr. Barrus, they called you. Now what's your position and how'd you come by this position?

JF: Well, I-

HF: And when did it start?

JH: I'm the general manager of the radio station and when I first came to Ricks College in 1970, I was hired as an assistant to Dr. Kay Wilkins, the television and radio production area which was called broadcast services and then as that program grew one of my first responsibilities was to see that we got this little ten-watt station on the air and so I spent a lot of time in that and I just kinda gravitated towards the radio side of the thing and here just a few years ago they split the radio and TV area and put, and then last year, they put the radio area totally under the public relations department of the college and I'd report directly to Ken Howl who is the director of public relations. I've been at Ricks since December of 1970.

HF: Where'd you come from?

JH: Well, I'm originally; I was born in West Virginia.

HF: When?

JH: Uh?

HF: Where?

JH: In Huntington, West Virginia in May of 1928 and grew up there 'til I was draft age and then I went into the Navy. Well actually a little bit before draft age, I fudged a little. I went into the Navy and served eight years in the navy and then when I came out in the meantime I had gotten married to a girl that I had known in Huntington. And her parents were living at that time, he was a US Army engineer and they were living in southern Tennessee and we went down there and I sought employment down there and got into radio in Nashville. Radio had been a love of mine all through my young years.

HF: Had you been able to do anything while you were in the navy?

JH: I did a little. A little, but not very much. Not as much as I wanted to do. But I got into radio almost immediately.

HF: In Tennessee.

JH: In Tennessee. Yeah.

HF: And how, what, what did you do in radio in Tennessee?

JH: Well, when I first, the first station I went to work at was a brand new station and there again I had the opportunity of being in on the ground floor and I worked at that station for several years and then I got a job at a station in Nashville called WSM which is the parent station of the Grand Ole Opry. And I worked there for several years and then my wife and I joined the LDS church and after we'd been in the church for a little better than a year we came out to the west to go through the temple and fell in love with the area out here. He's really enjoyed it and so I started looking for a job out here and the only thing I can find at the time was a job at a radio station in Twin Falls as a program director.

HF: Can you recall up the station?

JH: KTFI.

HF: KTFI.

JH: So anyway, we got a job at KTFI in Twin Falls and moved there, we moved to Twin Falls and worked there for 3 ½ years. I wasn't happy with that position. Liked the town; loved Twin Falls but didn't like the job very well and was looking around all the time. Then I located a job at Channel 8, the KIFI in Twin Falls, or in Idaho Falls and worked there for about six years and then went to work for Ricks College.

HF: Well, KIFI, it has both capabilities, does it not? FM and AM?

JH: No, it's television. KIFI is television.

HF: Oh, okay. It's just television.

JH: Yeah. Yeah.

HF: Okay, then. Well, you were there for what six years?

JH: In Channel 8 yes.

HF: In channel 8. KFI... K-

JH: KIFI.

HF: KIFI.

JF: I started out doing the weather and then I went and moved into the sports area.

HF: What years were those have been?

JH: Uh-

HF: I can't remember you when you were there.

JH: [laughs]. I got there I think it was 1964 and I stayed there until 1970.

HF: I can't remember you at all.

JH: Well, that's too bad because I lived here in Rexburg all the time. I went to the 4th ward, the same ward that you went to. I didn't make much of an impression, I'm afraid.

HF: Well, you made an impression but I guess I just didn't realize what you were doing. Maybe it's just kinda eased out of my mind. Maybe I knew and don't recall now. Alright, what, what were the circumstances under which you came to Ricks?

JH: Well, I was working, as I said at channel 8 and in television, and television news especially it's almost all night work. Especially if you're an anchor, which I was came to be. And I suddenly realized one day that I wasn't, my kids were growing up and I wasn't a part of it because when I was awake they were at school or something like that, you know. And when they were awake I was at work. And then an incident happened that scared me, considerably. I was working at KRXX here in Rexburg and at Channel 8 at the same time putting in a lot of hours and one day I drove down to go to work at channel 8 and turned on, I remember turning on the turn signal to turn in at the studio at channel 8. This is on the North Yellowstone highway there and the next thing I remembered I was going past the mall there where the Sears store is. So I had gone through a major intersection and the whole bit and didn't remember any of it and my turn signal was still on and so I decided then I had to find something to do. I visited with Dr. Wilkins, Dr Kay Wilkins to see if there was anything that he might have up there and he seemed about half interested in having some help and then I visited with President Clark and with Dr. Hess, Dr. Dan Hess, and they said well you go on home and we'll talk it over and we'll call you back. And they called me that evening and said we'll start you at X number of dollars on the first day of December. It was 1970. I have been there ever since. [laughs].

HF: Isn't that wonderful?

JH: Yeah, that's marvelous.

HF: The brethren up there are genuinely appear to be positive and helpful, don't' they?

JH: Oh, yes. Yes, indeed.

HF: And in trying to place people. Well now, what duties were you assigned then, initially? At Ricks.

JH: I was Kay Wilkins' assistant. We had a service that we provided in our broadcast service area of videotaping classroom discussions or teachers' presentations, or taping things off the air that would be used in a classroom later, and that sort of thing and that was my primary responsibility and I helped that to grow. We had what we called a cable system that we had there in the Spori building and we could broadcast on two or three channels into any classroom in the Smith building and I think also into the Clark building. But that petered out under the administration of President Maxwell. He decided he wanted to go with the roll-around carts and video cassette decks, you know. So the cable system kind of petered out but I still did a lot of taping off air and a lot of classroom taping and things of that nature. Also, was responsible at the time for videotaping football and basketball games and that sort of thing for the use of the coaches in reviewing what had happened at any particular game. And again as I mentioned earlier, I was also given the responsibility of applying to the FCC for the ten watt radio station which took up some of my time, too. And then as we got the station on the air and then I spent more time and more and more time in the operating that and less and less time in the TV area and pretty quick they took that all away from us and moved it over into the LRC in the library.

HF: Was the TV part of this both audio and visual?

JH: Mm-hm.

HF: The interview with Mr. Haeberle will be continued on the reverse side of the tape. Please turn over.

Part 2:

HF: Side two, the interview with John Haeberle on this 7th of July, 1984. We were talking just momentarily about just what capability or what was done in what television broadcasting into the classrooms in Ricks-

JH: Mh-hm, Mh hm.

HF: And that provided both audio as well as visual help.

JH: Yes, we had portable TV monitors on carts that we could push from classroom to classroom. We would hook them into connections into the wall and then broadcast from the head end in the Spori building, any particular program that the teacher might require and again, we did a lot of video taping in classes and those could in turn be played back in a later date into the classroom.

HF: Now this what focused on, it was in affect supplemental educational data-

JH: Right.

HF: to the students-

JH: Mm-hm.

HF: in classes of maybe English, biology, botany, art, anything, I guess.

JH: Nursing, almost anything up there we did taping for. But over the past few years of the price of the cost of the equipment has come down considerably in television- a portable television- and almost every department now has their own camera and their own recorder so we kinda were phased out of that situation and the off-air recording that is done now for use in the classroom is done in the LRC in the David O. McKay library up there.

HF: I see. Well now, John, you gradually gravitated over to the radio phase of your employment.

JH: Mm-hm.

HF: And, you personally have made application for a little station there on Ricks College campus.

JH: Mm-hm.

HF: On behalf the college.

JH: Mm-hm.

HF: What were you seeking? How much power did you want? Did you want?-

JH: Originally we just wanted the tin water, the, and the primary purpose for it was a lab for the broadcast majors at the school.

HF: You mean they didn't want to reach out and provide-

JH: Oh, we would have liked to have but it was so easy in those days to get a ten-watt license, you know. The FCC was urging the schools to do that. Even high schools were doing it. I remember we had one transmitter that we used for a while and then we discovered that we could get another one, a better one that would give us stereo capability and Bonneville high school in Idaho Falls, one of the ladies down there was anxious to apply for a station for Bonneville high school and we just gave them the transmitter that we had been using and they used it for a while and then I discovered a few years ago that that trans- after they quit using it, that transmitter ended up at Boise State and as far as I know is still on the air over there. So ten watters were, they were common. They were everywhere. They're not as common now because a lot of schools have either upgraded to a higher power or just quit using.

HF: Now when, were you also working at the local station besides at KRIXK? Didn't you also work there?

JH: I worked at KRXXK for several years, yes at the same time I was working for channel eight.

HF: Also at KRIC.

JH: No, no. When I worked at, well when I did some, I did some early mornings sign on at KRXXK, yes while I was at Ricks College, yes, but I haven't done that in several years.

HF: Well, John, as you look back from what, '72 to '84, that would be about a 12 year period, when this ten water was on, could you evaluate your accomplishments? What was achieved during that period of operation? What did, what was accomplished as far as your purposes? Your goals are concerned?

JH: Well, as I said, our primary goal with the ten water at the beginning was to provide a lab situation for the broadcast majors who came to Ricks. Then as we grew in that area we acquired a wire service, a wire new service, the associated press. We acquired the American broadcasting system, a American broadcasting company news service on the hour, we kept those for several years, which was an excellent opportunity for the students to learn how a real world type of radio station would operate. Then we also started realizing that we had a responsibility to the community, especially during the, when the Teton flood burst. We felt a great responsibility to the community and we operated all during the time those first several weeks after the dam did break. Then again, we were quite limited in our coverage area and I don't think many people even knew that we were on the air but we continued to operate and to pass messages and to be of service to the Civil Defense people as much as we could. Back in the administration of President Eyring, we had a meeting with him one day, and he had a visit with President Kimball and President Kimball had said something to the effect that he felt that one way that the gospel would be spread would be through the airways and President Eyring was quite excited about that because we had approached him on several occasions about expanding the operation, expanding the size of the station. But for some reason or another, I'm never really been sure why, nothing ever came from this excitement or of our efforts in during that time period.

HF: In terms of numbers of students receiving benefit through working or affiliation with the little station, do you have any suggestive numbers, maybe on a semester basis or on a year basis?

JH: I think we would probably average, oh, first semester at least 35 majors, sometimes more than that. But I think on an average it would be around 35 majors each semester have used the facilities, you know, one way or another. Not all of them were on the air. Some of them were in doing other things in the background, you know, preparing programming and that sort of thing. But I would say that up until just recently, up within the last year or two years we have probably averaged around 35.

HF: That's that's rather-

JH: That's a significant-

HF: You bet it is

JF: That's a significant number of students. You bet it is.

HF: Can you site any instances of these youngsters and our women in going on and becoming something more than a disc jockey?

JH: Oh, yes, well, we have a, I can't site any names right now but I know that there is one of our former students who is the head anchor of the station in Spokane, Washington. We have one student down in Preston that owns his own radio station now. You know, there are several instances like that. Nothing, I wouldn't even say even 50% of them are even in still broadcasting but those that are in there, one of our students at, one of our female students, is uh, went to work at the KSL television and worked there for several years as a camera woman and then advanced to a floor director and then advanced on up into the production area, and now she's working for Bonneville international which is the parent corporation of the church for all of their broadcast centers in the production of commercials for the church and she has been very successful in that area. So there are several of them and we try to keep track of them as well as we can.

HF: Now Mr. Haeberle, you yourself have worked for broadcast places, KRXXK locally but these others you have mentioned, is there any particular area of that type of work that you're especially excited about?

JH: Well, I, when I first got into radio I got in as an announcer and that's all I did for years and years and years was announce. When I moved to Twin Falls, I took a job as program manager and that was a challenge and then it was my responsibility to see that the programming that the station did was to the point that it would increase our listeners; increase the number of listeners that we had. That was quite a responsibility and I enjoyed that. I didn't like the situation that I was in at that station but I liked the responsibilities that I had. Then when I moved to television, which is something I had always wanted to do, I started out doing weather and I had no knowledge of weather forecasting or whatever. Everything that I did when doing the weather I just had to kinda read up on just prior to the broadcast, you know, and then do the weather news. I think, though, that if it all boils, if I could boil it down to a sentence or two, I think what I enjoy more than anything are two areas. One is the production of programming. I enjoy producing shows. I do a show on KRIC called "The Swing Era." This is where I've collected over the years all of the recordings of the big band era that I can find and I'm always looking and always trying to buy any records that I can find. My wife found a bunch of old '78's one time in a garage sale up in St. Anthony and that sort of thing. Anything that I can find of the Big Band era, that's what I'm after. I thoroughly enjoy doing that show and I hope they'll always let me do it up there.

HF: Have you copied onto cassette these records?

JH: Well, almost all of them are on tape now.

HF: Are they?

JH: Mm-hm. And then, also, my responsibility as the general manager of the radio station, I, my responsibilities are the overall operation of the station. The budgeting, the management of the personnel and the announcing areas and the programming areas in the news areas, in engineering and all of that and that has been a real challenge and is something that I have really enjoyed. But I got a little inkling of that when I was in the broadcast services area earlier before when I had all the television and radio responsibilities at the same time.

HF: Those who listen to this tape will hopefully realize that I'm visiting this afternoon with a man who has a very fine speaking voice and Mr. Haeberle has done a few little things for me and I've appreciated that and he's recognized in the community as having one of those special voices. Did you, did you get some special training in annunciation and these kinds of things?

JH: [laughs] Not really. I've had some really good coaches and teachers down through the years. When I was in high school I had a friend, a lady friend. This was in during World War II who was working at a radio station and she knew of my interest in broadcasting and she would let me come in and she let me queue up records and do all of the types of mechanics to keep the station going, you know, from a minute to minute basis. She didn't allow me to do any announcing or anything but I did get the feel or the operation of a station just because she would let me come in and do those things. While I was in the service, I made friends with a fellow whose father owned a radio station and he, on several occasions, said I think you ought to get into radio. He says you have a, uh, above average speaking voice. Please understand, I'm not bragging, I'm just quoting him. And so the when I got out of the Navy, and settled in the Nashville, Tennessee area, I went to visit my brother who was in Nashville and he was doing, he was in the Marine Core at the time and he was doing some shows on several stations around the Nashville area for the Marine Core. And I went with him one Saturday and the station was this station that I first went to work for. At that time they were just on the air. Just brand new. And they were still looking for announcers and their program manager and I visited for a few minutes and he wanted to hire me right then and I told him, well, I gotta think about this because I had a couple of other job opportunities that I was looking at. So I thought about it for two or three days and then he called me one day and said we want you to come to work for us and so I went up and then I realized that although I may have a pretty good speaking voice, I had a terrible southern accent.

JH: You know, it doesn't show up at all now, does it?

JH: No, that's because I had to work at it.

HF: [laughs]

JF: What I would do in my off hours, they put me on the station there. They put me on early in the morning or late at night so that nobody would really hear me, you know. [laughs]. But then this friend of mine, he was a very good friend, he was the program manager of the station. He would put me in his office with a copy and he would have me sit in the corner, facing the corner and with the copy on my lap and have me read over and over and over to myself cupping my hands behind my ears so that I could hear what I actually sound like. And I did that, I don't know, just hour after hour after hour day after day until I finally got to where he felt that I was ready to pull a regular shift on the station. And that, I had done that down through the years I think I guess I can call it self teaching. I don't know what else to say. Whatever abilities I have in the announcing area I think it come through probably maybe some just natural talent and then the fact that I worked hard at teaching myself the trade.

HF: That's so tremendous. There are two more areas that I would like to cover. The first let us suggest that you share your feelings about some of the employers; more particularly, those who worked with you in the station. Kay Wilkins for example, [inaudible] and others over there who have been going to the station. And any others in Twin Falls or Idaho Falls, any other place. Share with us some of those, about those individuals who contributed largely.

JH: Well, I think anyone in this area would be primarily interested in the associations that I've had with people in this area so I think I'll limit it to that. As I mentioned earlier, Kay Wilkins had a great to do with my being hired at Ricks College because he was covered up. He was totally snowed under trying to run that old program up there by himself. And he realized this and needed some help and President Clark evidently realized it and also President Clark also took into consideration the fact that I was working at a town, you know, it was 25 miles down the road and I had to commute everyday and I think he took all of that into consideration because he is a very compassionate man. But he saw that I would probably fit up there in that area and so that day, I'd like to just elaborate a little bit on that, I went up and I talked with Kay Wilkins. We had known each other for two or three years and I told him that I wanted to get out of the day-to-day grind at the television station and I felt that I could be some help to him and so we visited about, you know, what I could do that would help him. And then he said "well, let me make you an appointment with President Clark," which he did. This all happened in one day. And so I went down and visited with President Clark who at that time was in the same building- in the Spori building. Then I told him, again, what I basically had told Kay Wilkins that I felt that I could be of some help. He tended to agree. And then he sent me to talk with Dan Hess and I got almost what you would call, I guess, a Bishop's interview from Dan Hess. He asked what I was doing as far as the church is concerned and then he said "Ok, we'll call you." And then I went home and it never occurred to me that they would call me that day. I thought, maybe you know, two or three weeks down the road they might call me but about 6:00 that afternoon, I got a call from President Clark stating that John, we have considered about what you had to say

and we have thought and talked about it and we have decided that we would like you to come to work for us. We will pay you X number of dollars and we would like you to start on the first day of December, which would have been in 1970. And I was thrilled. It was considerably under what I was making at the TV station but it would get me off the road and I would be home at nights and that sort of thing. So my wife and I were very thrilled to have this opportunity. It's been great ever since. Kay and I worked closely together. Kay, as you know, has a doctorate in philosophy and he's a very brilliant man; a very articulate man, a very, a very good man. He's been a bishop in the LDS church twice and he and I worked very closely together and I have no degree. I have a high school degree and a few hours towards a college degree but not near enough.

HF: Doesn't administration ever hint that you get more? [laughs] Formerly?

JH: No.

HF: Don't they?

JH: They, it's there if I had the time and the inclination, I mean, I think I could do it but I'm at the age now, Harold, where I just really don't feel like it would be worth it because I think although it would be nice to have that additional information, I think with the associations I've had over the years with Kay Wilkins and some of the other guys up there and the things that I have done over the past 30 years or so, in the field that I probably have at least a Master's Degree just in knowledge and things. And I've had that told to me by other individuals, too.

HF: I'm sure that's so.

JH: So Kay was a very great influence in my life and still is. You mentioned Allen Bassard. Allen and I have been friends for years because when I was working KRXX he also worked there on a part time basis and we became quite close and he's had a great influence in my life. I've had a great association with Ken Howl, who is now my boss, even prior to the fact of his becoming my boss that we had a great association. We were good friends and all of them have helped me in every step that I have taken. I don't know of anyone on that campus who hasn't had something positive to do with my life over the years and this to me has been the great blessing of working at Ricks College because it's just one big great family and I think for the most part, I'm sure there are exceptions, but for the most part, everyone else, everyone up there wants to see everyone else up there succeed in what they're doing and this, you know, this means a lot to a person.

HF: Sure does. No question about it. And there are others that could be mentioned, not necessarily in roll of employers, but associates of Mrs. Johnson.

JH: Inga Johnson, you bet.

HF: She contributes a lot-

JH: Very much.

HF: She has a program, too, doesn't she?

JF: She does. She has a show that she does once a week on our station and I think that we will probably continue to do that for some time. David Hillier, who is a part of the faculty there, does a show for us every week and then of course just in the last year or so I've been associated with Lamar Barrus in a very close situation because decisions that are made for the radio station are made by Dr. Barrus and myself and so we must confer and we do confer constantly on the operation of the station and the future plans and all of that.

HF: Uh, just one expression from you in the future plans. We've talked a lot about what's in place now. What is contemplated in the distant future? Any secrets you want to reveal?

JF: [laughs] Well, we will, I think I mentioned this earlier. We will be on the air in August full time or as full time as we will ever be. I don't think that we will ever go 24 hours a day. If the demand were to increase that we do that and if we could see that it would be feasible then we would probably do it but I really don't, I really don't plan that as far as I'm concerned in my working lifetime up there. We plan to expand the number of hours that we use from national public radio and American Public Radio and other sources. We plan to expand the underwriting income that we have from the community and our community now has expanded considerably- the service area. And we plan to give people in those other areas that we now serve the opportunity to underwrite anything in anyway that they would like to help us financially. We plan to put a translator system in the Pocatello area. Hopefully that'll be done within a year if we can get everything, all of our ducks in a row and get everything worked out as we should. We're working on it but it's again, it's a slow process because we're dealing with the federal government. The translator will be put down in Pocatello up on the hill behind the town and it will radiate down into the town our signal. And it will have a different frequency than we are here but they'll still be able to hear the programming that we provide. We plan to put the translator down in the Burley, Twin Falls area when we can find a good spot for it down there because we told the board of directors which consist of the first presidency and some members of the council of the twelve that we would try to get a signal into the Burley, Twin Falls area. Ezra Taft Benson was the one that was concerned about that more than any of the others and we will do that but I'm not sure that that won't probably be put off for two or three years because of the funding. We don't use just any students now. The students that we use on the air now are for the most part still broadcast majors but they are students who have passed an audition. I have an audition that I give them and then Dr. Barrus has an audition that he gives them and then the two of us get together and compare notes and if they pass, then we use them because we are, we are the voice now of Ricks College and of Rexburg and we want, we want to be as professional as we possibly can still trying to use students as much as we can. So it's more of a competitive situation there than it ever has been.

HF: Are the students given a pittance or compensation?

JH: Yes, they are paid. They're paid a minimum wage.

HF: But they're, they must be involved as a major, I guess.

JH: No, not necessarily.

HF: Don't they?

JH: The people, the students who work in our production area in the copywriting area are for the most part, are music majors and they already have, you know, a considerable background in that type of music that we're programming. Those who are on the air as announcers for the most part are broadcast majors but they don't necessarily have to be. We're not limiting them to that field. If someone walks in there who has a good voice, can read well, and is willing to work, and pass our auditions and then the whole thing, then we'll use them regards of what their major happens to be.

HF: John, I think it was 4th of July when Lola Walker and her companion that works there at KRXXK the broadcasting they, uh, they commented how thankful they were to see KRIC with it's enlarged power and capability and I thought that was a wonderful attitude for them to take and they seemed very excited. Do you sense that the community of Rexburg is excited about this new capability KRIC?

JH: I think so. The reporter and the people who are in the leadership of the community have been very, very supportive in their comments and in many other ways. The reporter even came up to the station and made a statement which we used those first few days of our new power usage but not just the leadership of the community. We have received many phone calls and many letters and cards from individuals in the Rexburg area telling us that they are greatly appreciative of what we are trying to do and the fact that now finally they are able to hear the station, you know, whereas perhaps, before and when we were at ten watts and they weren't there are several types of programs that we perform that are broadcast which they are especially interested in, especially the LDS community is interested in our devotional speakers on Tuesdays from the college. And during the school, the regular school year those two semesters in the fall and spring, when we have devotional speakers coming from Salt Lake and other areas, those are broadcast live and then again that night. And we also tape them and then in the summer time we play some of those back again, some of the better-received talks. We have also received a great deal support from all over the area that we now cover. We have gotten hundreds of letters and cards from people around the south eastern Idaho areas who are now able to hear us expressing their support and their gratitude for what, for what we're doing.

HF: Let me just add one to that. I was talking with Reginald Reeves who was a black attorney from Idaho Falls and he said when you see Dr. Barrus, tell him that I've got my radio. Every time I take, you know, go to court, whether it's in Pocatello or Arco or wherever it might be on that channel a hundred, is it 100.1?

JH: 100.5.

HF: 100.5 and he said 'I love what he's doing.'

JH: Well, we all do. We all do.

HF: And so there's one example who's a real supporter of this lover of music, you know?

JH: Mh-hm. Mh-hm.

HF: Well now, as we close, I, I want you to share some comments about your personal family. Your wife- who is she for your marriage and your marriage and your family and I note with a lot of satisfaction that your oldest son, Jim, is gonna be a history teacher over here at Madison High.

JH: Mh-hm.

HF: That excites me.

JH: Yeah.

HF: I'm sure the family is excited about that.

JH: [laughs] We're all very excited about that. I stated earlier I was born in West Virginia and spent my first 17 years there. My wife was born in Jackson County, Missouri and her birth certificate was signed then County Judge Harry S. Truman. And then her family, as I stated earlier, her father was in the US Army Engineers and they were transferred to the Huntington district there on the Ohio River and so she and her sister basically grew up in that, in the West Virginia area. And we, my wife and I met there. I was in the Navy when we were married. I was stationed at the time in Jacksonville, Florida. I'd been at sea for several years and earned a two year shore duty when we got married and we'd been married about 14 months when the Korean War started and President Truman called up the reserves and sent most of the regular Navy people back to sea so my shore duty was short lived. So anyway, she moved back to West Virginia to stay with, with my mother. After I got out of the Navy I again went to work in radio there in the Tennessee area and stayed there for several years and then moved to Idaho after joining the LDS church and then we ended up here in Rexburg. The reason we came here instead of Idaho Falls was that a man who had been in our bishopric in Twin Falls had moved to Rexburg, Bill Luke was his name, and had moved to Rexburg and when he found out that we were, that I had gotten a job at channel 8 he called and said I have a house for you up here in Rexburg that you can rent and it's a nice house and it's close to us and everything so we moved up here and about three months later, Bill Luke and his family moved to Portland. But we have never regretted living in Rexburg. We have six children. Our oldest son, Jim, is as you stated, Harold, will be teaching

history and debate at Madison High School starting this fall. Our second son, John, is in the school at the University at Logan, Utah. Will graduate in about a year and hopefully we'll, he wants to teach, also. His major is music. Our oldest daughter, Johanna, is married to a Lynn Humphries Jr. and they live in Egin, at the Egin bench out there and her husband works at Ricks College. They have three children. I should've mentioned Jim, our oldest boy, has four children. John, our second boy has three children, and Johanna, our oldest daughter has three children. Making at this time a total of 10 grandchildren but you never know when that's gonna increase. Then our, at home we still have a daughter, 19, Jocelyn. Graduated from high school last year and will be going to Ricks this fall. And we have two younger children, Jacob, who is 12 and Jane who is, or Jacob will be 12 in October and Jane, who is 10. Now we got Jacob when our son, Jim, was on his mission for the LDS church in Italy and we got Jane when our son John was on his mission in Puerto Rico. I don't think anything will happen when Jacob goes on his mission. [laughs]

HF: [laughs]

JH: You never know. Well, that's our family.

HF: Oh, that's great. I, I want to say that I've especially enjoyed working with John's wife, Joan. She's a tremendous lover of books and she has shared in reading a lot of that material to me and I do have a lot of appreciation for your wife.

JH: Well, I thank you for that.

HF: We've, uh, we've been kinda close as a family. My wife and she have chatted, I'm sure, some. And John has done some things down through the years and we appreciate them being here in Rexburg and surely appreciate, John, what you are doing up there at Ricks College and at KRIC and I can assure you that I'll have my ear peeled for a long time to come [JH laughs], you know, what goes on up there. Be very interested. I've visited with Dr. Barrus and others and I, I am interested in that station.

JH: Mm-hm.

HF: And it's been a pleasure for me, personally, to chat with you this afternoon.

JH: Thank you.