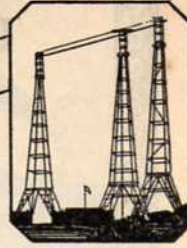


NATIONAL



RADIO



NEWS

FROM N.R.I. TRAINING HEADQUARTERS

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RADIO EARS of UNCLE SAM'S ARMY

See Page 14



TOMORROW—WHAT?



HOW many of us 20 years ago would have dared predict that in 1930 the human voice could encircle the earth without aid of wires? or dreamed of the wizardry of the photo-electric cell? or the controlling of time-pieces by Radio signals? or any of the thousand and one miracles of modern Radio?

And now, what of tomorrow in Radio? We can't close our eyes to its future. How silly we would be to sit supinely by and say that the climax has been reached—that all of Radio's wonders have been achieved.

What Radio will do in the years ahead will so dwarf Radio as we know it today that there will really be no comparison. Today we are barely scratching the surface of this giant, mysterious force. We have unscrambled just a few of its secrets—just enough to peep ahead and see what a vast part it will play in the world in the next ten, twenty or thirty years and on—

Today a master clock in the Channin Building in New York is regulated by Radio signals from Arlington Naval Radio Station—tomorrow the time-piece you carry in your vest pocket may be regulated by Radio. Today a Radio wave carries 200 words per minute—10,000 tomorrow. Today Radio is used to detect approach of enemy aircraft—tomorrow Radio-directed rays may ward off enemy attacks—today Radio a billion dollar industry—tomorrow a giant interlocking world force dominating all commerce and industry!

But why go on? It is common knowledge that the man who is on the Radio "band wagon" today is pioneering in the most dramatic and awe-inspiring pursuit known to man!

J. E. SMITH.

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Radio's governing body. A recent bill signed by President Hoover perpetuates life of Federal Radio Commission indefinitely. Sitting, left to right: Commissioners Saltzman, Sykes, Robinson, chairman; Lafount and Starbuck.



Growth Of Radio In Last Nine Years Is Amazing

By HAROLD A. LAFOUNT

Member Federal Radio Commission

NINE years ago, an amazed world awoke to read that on the night before instrumental and vocal music had been broadcast through a strange electrical apparatus and received many miles away from the sender by persons in various parts of the country. Radio broadcasting was hailed as the miracle of the century—a scientific discovery, infinitely more powerful to the popular imagination than the transmission of the crude wireless telegraphy of Marconi, accomplished in 1896. Since that time, the art has developed with astounding rapidity until today . . . its importance in the industrial world can only be appreciated when we realize that \$650,000,000 worth of receiving sets and accessories were manufactured and sold last year. This does not include the enormous sum which went for transmitting sets, studio equipment and other facilities for production of program. And neither does it include the millions of dollars paid artists and musicians.

Today nearly every family in the United States owns a receiving set. I am told that the investment of the American people in receiving sets, alone, amounts to more than \$3,000,000,000. This certainly indicates interest in radio programs. It is proof positive that radio is an indispensable necessity. Naturally this stupendous investment made must be safeguarded. And so it was with a view to your protection that a sympathetic President, his cabinet and Con-

gress exercised the foresight to pass the Radio Act of 1927. And by so doing, they anticipated the universal use of this new and undeveloped discovery of science. The Federal Radio Commission was by the same act created to regulate and limit the use of radio in the best interest of the American public.

Five Radio Zones Created

Possibly you know the act provided that this country be divided into five radio zones and for the appointment of a commissioner from each—not to represent the zone, but to act with his four associate commissioners as a part of the national commission. The new commission was charged with the responsibility of issuing all licenses for radio transmission. Some months later, the law was amended—providing that the radio facilities of the United States be divided equally among the five zones and equitably among the several States in each zone according to the distribution of the population in the States. By this you can readily see that a sincere effort has been made by the Government to impartially divide the benefits of this great natural resource among all the citizens of the Nation because they share equally in its ownership.

To make and maintain such a division, or such equality, was found to be no easy task. In other words, upon 90 wave lengths available for the purpose we must place the 615 broadcasting stations in such a way as to maintain equality

