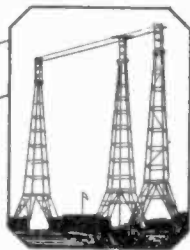


NATIONAL

RADIO

NEWS



FROM N. R. I. TRAINING HEADQUARTERS

Vol. 2—No. 9

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1930

Alumni Association Number



The Vice President of the United States, the Honorable Charles Curtis, paid a high tribute to the seventy-two N. R. I. graduates who met in Washington recently. The Vice President, who is seen standing in the front row, in addressing these men said, "There is no greater opportunity in America today than Radio for men and young men seeking a profession." These graduates then met and organized an Alumni Association to promote the interests and welfare of N. R. I. men everywhere! See pages 2, 3 and 11.



J. E. SMITH

The PRESIDENT'S PAGE

THE only justification for existence is to be of service—to do good. The man or organization with nothing to contribute to fellow-men is in a sorry plight. A very definite PURPOSE is and has been the driving force behind the Institute—and that to equip the greatest possible number of men for a successful career in Radio. And now, with the formation of the N. R. I. Alumni Association, our graduates will carry on and broaden that PURPOSE!

The 72 graduates who met in Washington recently to form this Association laid the groundwork for a world-wide organization of men closely knit together by the same training and the same determination to share the best that Radio offers. It provides N. R. I. men with a new means of contact—the chance to help one another and boost each other along in Radio whenever the opportunity permits. Naturally N. R. I. men like to see other N. R. I. men get ahead. The 6000 graduates now in the Radio field will not only cooperate closer with each other, but will also give a helping hand to students who graduate and become Members of the Association.

We of the Institute anxiously watch the development of the Association. We want to see its advantages extended, and hope that every graduate will join with President Fetzer in making the most of it. In seeing the success and happiness of N. R. I. men promoted this way we are reassured again and again that the PURPOSE behind the Institute itself is a truly worthy one that will always demand of our staff the very best service and instruction we can give!

* * * * *

OVER 2,000 Radio patent applications are before the U. S. Patent Office. More are pouring in every day. This is

just another indication of the tremendous development going on in Radio. New ideas that will make fortunes for their inventors and more good jobs for the Radio-trained man!

* * * * *

EVER on the alert to give better service and Radio instruction, we have added to our staff Mr. Joseph Kaufman, who holds his degrees in Engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Mr. J. E. Miller from Johns Hopkins. They will assist Mr. Dowie and myself in giving N. R. I. men the best possible technical training.

* * * * *

303 broadcast stations cooperate with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in sending agricultural topics, weather forecasts, market news and general farm information to the farmer. The modern farmer must be equipped to receive these valuable broadcasts. The new battery operated sets will appeal to him. So the farm market is now one of Radio's best bets! Start listing and selling your farm prospects now!

* * * * *

HAVE you ever considered that nearly twice as many men are taking home-study training as are attending all the colleges and universities combined? And that 53% of all college graduates get their real specialized training through home study? And that Premier MacDonald of England, Walter Chrysler and George Goethals, who built the Panama Canal, are correspondence-trained men? Stick everlastingly to your lessons, N. R. I. men—don't slight the opportunity you have to succeed in a big way in a big field!

J. E. SMITH.

A Statement to the ALUMNI OF THE N. R. I.

By JOHN E. FETZER

President N. R. I. Alumni Association



THE organization of graduates into alumni associations in schools of learning is purely an American idea. There is little in the schools of continental Europe to hold the graduates together after they have finished their course of instruction. As a result, in these lands we find meager exhibitions of school loyalty among alumni as contrasted with the high type of school spirit manifested in the average American alumni association.

Yale organized the first resident school alumni association in 1792, "that the influence and patronage of those it has educated may be united for its support, protection and improvement." So in 1929 the first home-study school in the world to organize an alumni association was our own National Radio Institute. The purpose of this new-born association, while just as lofty as that of the first organization, is much more extensive, in that it was formed, "to cultivate fraternal relations among the Alumni of the National Radio Institute, to promote the welfare of each Alumnus by interchange of helpful information, to foster the spirit of unity and loyalty to our Alma Mater, to encourage the Institute in its dissemination of Radio knowledge and to promote its interests by such means as the Alumni Association may from time to time deem best."

This, then in a nutshell, is the object of the formation of our Alumni Association. Every graduate of the National Radio Institute ought to deem it a privilege to help bring about mutual fellowship between the Alumni. To do this we must have concerted action and what can do this more effectively than the Alumni Association. One of the avowed purposes of the Association is that of exchanging Radio information not only between the Alumni members, but also between the members as individuals and the National Radio Institute. In the rank and file of N. R. I. graduates we find men who are experts in every branch of Radio activity. To form contact with such a host of intelligensia is an opportunity which cannot be overlooked by any enterprising N. R. I. man.

For years we have seen no end to the praise which graduates have been heaping upon the National Radio Institute for the excellent instruction it has given them. N. R. I. men have shown their loyalty to their Alma Mater as a mark of respect and distinction. Now is the time to unify this loyalty under the banner of the Alumni Association that the National Radio Institute may be further encouraged to disseminate Radio knowledge broadcast over the entire land. Someone has said, "The purpose of every Alumni Association should be, to substitute organized alumni loyalty for unorganized good will and to secure the maximum of efficiency for every ounce of alumni effort invested." Alumni of the N. R. I. should carry through a similar purpose.

The officers of the Association have put forth a lot of effort to plan the Alumni work, now what we need is one hundred per cent Alumni to work the plan. To be a member of the Alumni Association of the National Radio Institute is a mark of distinction exceeded only by being a graduate of that institution. To be an Alumni member affords the only organized contact which the graduate can enjoy with the Institute and its graduates. Remember "the Alumni body is a conservator—a balance wheel," which is bound to react to the good of every Alumnus. Each graduate should realize that by keeping in touch with the Alumni Association he is doing his part to maintain not only N. R. I. standards, but the intellectual and cultural Radio standards of the republic. It takes a high sense of duty to maintain such ideals. I believe that this is the stuff out of which N. R. I. men are built. I believe they will come to the Alumni Association en masse. Let each Alumnus resolve to speedily become a member of the Association and assume his full share of responsibility in building up the Alumni work. The best men will join. In a moment of reflection just ask yourself this question—

"What kind of an Association would ours be

If every Alumnus were just like me?"

WHAT I LOOK FOR IN A YOUNG MAN

By BRUCE BARTON

THE president of one of the largest corporations in the world has a son named Joe who graduated from Boston Tech three years ago. A year after his graduation I said to his father, "Where is Joe?"

"In the foundry of the Blank Company," the father replied, naming a big concern which manufactures and sells agricultural implements.

I asked if the president of the Blank Company knew his boy was there, for the president is a close friend of the father.

"No, the president doesn't know it," he replied, "but the foreman of the foundry has noticed him already. The other day he complimented Joe on being the hardest working and most ambitious man in the gang."

That was two years ago. The other day I received a second report on Joe. He has graduated from the foundry, has spent a year in the factory, and is now selling harvesting machines up in the northern end of North Dakota. Last winter the temperature in his territory was sometimes thirty below zero.

I tell this story because it is the first installment of the biography of a new industrial leader. If this boy lives and keeps his health it is difficult to see how anything can prevent him from rising to the top. And he will get there without any pull or influence on his father's part. He will get there because he will know business from the bottom up, in all its processes and departments.

"What do I look for in a young man?" I am varying the question a little because I personally haven't very much to do with hiring the young men who come into our business. That important task, and there is no other more important, is handled by one of my partners who knows much better than I do what the requirements of our business are at any given time.

Instead of telling what I look for in young men, therefore, I should like to say just a word of encouragement about the opportunities in present-day business.

One of the pleasant surprises about growing older is that one learns from his own experience that a lot of the things which had been told him in his younger days are actually true.

For example, we are all taught in childhood that "honesty is the best policy." Maybe we wonder whether this

is strictly true or whether it is just a pious statement handed down from those who have attained comfort and become respectable.

Then we grow up and discover that, while an occasional man makes a little money by sharp practice, the really big successes are invariably built upon a foundation of integrity.

Again, we are told that "there is plenty of room at the top" and that "the opportunities in business were never so great as today." And we think perhaps that this is Pollyanna stuff, fed out to keep the men below quiet and contented and hopeful.

I am not in any big corporation. I hold no brief for any of them. I think I can claim to be an unprejudiced observer of big business from the outside. And I know that there is no problem which worries the men at the top of these big enterprises so much as the question, "Who is going to carry on when we are through?"

An official of one such company said to me recently: "We have nearly a hundred thousand men, yet there are not thirty young men who have enough all-around experience in all departments of our big business to fit them for the highest offices."

Thirty out of a hundred thousand!

So many men have only a superficial knowledge of their own jobs, just enough to get by. So many are quickly contented with a minor position and the hope of an old age pension. So few are willing to start at the bottom and kick their way up through enough different departments so that they arrive at the top with a working knowledge of the whole enterprise. But for these few it is certainly true, and I myself have lived long enough to see it, that "the opportunities are bigger today than ever before in business."



The men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the chances and chances of this mortal life like men, facing rough and smooth alike as it came.
—Chas. Kingsley.

National Radio News

Published monthly in the interest of
N. R. I. students and graduates, by the

NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE
Washington, D. C.
16th and U Streets, N. W.

J. E. SMITH, Publisher. E. R. HAAS, Editor.

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NATIONAL RADIO INSTITUTE

Washington, D. C.

April, 1930

Dead Skin



A FACTOR in any man's success is the degree to which his mental equipment functions smoothly and efficiently. Scientists tell us that the average man actually uses only about 25% of his brain power. A funny creature man is—he will take his car rated, let's

say, at 55, and drive it at a straining speed of 75. He'll punish his body by denying it sufficient sleep and rest or the proper food. But, his mental equipment—ah, that's another story. He calls on it for only 25% production. He doesn't know how to discipline and USE the other 75%. He doesn't know how to harness it up and make it MAKE HIM. No—he lets it rust away and become callous like the dead skin that forms in the palm of a laborer's hand!

Everybody starts out with about the same mental equipment. Nobody has a monopoly on brains. But, it's the man who trains and knows HOW to use his mental power—he's the fellow who usually reaches the top first.

Mental training and discipline is something that each person must do for himself. Check up on your mental habits. When you strike a tough problem do you concentrate and go right through it or do you begin day-dreaming or lay your book aside and reach for the sport section. Concentration is something to work for. The woodman wouldn't get far if he should hit a couple of licks and then batter his sharp axe against a rock. That same thing happens when the mind wanders off the problems it's trying to solve—it gets dulled and battered up by meaningless and pointless thoughts. If you can concentrate your thinking powers on a subject for 1½ minutes without it flashing to some other matter you are a rare and fortunate person. By practicing concentration or sustained mental thought you will gradually bring into use your full mental equipment. Think it over.

E. R. HAAS,

Vice President and Director.

NRI MEN IN THE LIMELIGHT

S. L. HICKS

Down in "Ole Alabam" there is an N. R. I. man who is making a name for himself. It was while working with an electrical firm that he first became interested in Radio. In January, 1927, he enrolled with the National Radio Institute, and within three years he had built up such a good reputation that he was given full charge of installing the equipment for Radio Station WAPI and handling other Radio jobs requiring broad technical knowledge and skill.

It was not long after starting the course that Mr. Hicks began experimenting and doing a little extra service and repair work along with his course. Some of his first jobs were installing aerials, testing batteries and tubes. As a beginner he had his hard jobs the same as others making their start in Radio. Early in the course one of his first service jobs was to balance a Bosch battery set. It was a tough one but he finally mastered it. He claims that the mastery of that one job gave him a lot of confidence to tackle the next and more difficult ones.

Later, he became associated with the Southern States Radio Company of Birmingham as a service man. He knew the truth of the statement that the bigger jobs come only after establishing a record of doing well each little job entrusted to him. That has led to promotion for others and it worked the same for Mr. Hicks, for a short time later his company was awarded the contract to install all the equipment for WAPI. Hicks got the job and did a splendid piece of work. He was later sent to Montgomery, Alabama, to install a speech input board of the Western Electric type which was to be used as remote control. WAPI is operated and controlled by the three leading universities in Alabama. Mr. Hicks is chief control room operator and handles all the remote control jobs as well as looks after the upkeep of the elaborate equipment.

His chief assistant, Mr. Polk Perdue, also an N. R. I. graduate, is a regular operator with a good record and a promising future. We shall hear more about him later. Both of these men are coming fellows and we expect them in the next 10 years to be two of the South's outstanding Radio men.



Dear Mr. Smith:

Before enrolling with you I was merely one of the great many young men in this country who simply wasn't getting anywhere at all. I had the desire all right to get along and be somebody, and amount to something; but I was down in a rut of my own making. To be truthful, I was rather disgusted with myself. Another thing that caused me a loss of self confidence, was my lack of education—I had no college or university background—merely a partial high school training, and I made the mistake for several years of thinking that high school education was absolutely essential to success. How foolish it all seems to me now. I had no vacations, and the highest position I ever hoped to attain was that of laborer or clerkship. Such positions rarely bring any of the finer things of life.

One day while looking through Popular Mechanics I was attracted to your advertising. I was curious and it only took a 2-cent stamp to learn more about it. In a few days back came your "Rich Rewards in Radio."

That 2-cent stamp was the turning point in my life and I'm glad for once that my curiosity got the better of me. I promptly enrolled, but I still thought my lack of education would be a decided hindrance. When the lessons started coming, I was very much surprised to learn how simple they were compiled. So easily understandable, so thorough in all phases. And no dry, tiresome technique. The entire course is as easily understood as is reading your evening paper. A college or university education is a fine thing to possess, but it is not essentially a necessity to success and to any young man who may hold the same views as I once held, they are doing themselves and their families a grave injustice.

I am now the proud possessor of a fine little home, a good car, a bank account growing and growing, pleasures I never had before, respect of the community, friends all about me. Brighter prospects ahead and a consciousness of finally having amounted to something. What more can I ask for? Radio did it. Radio will take other men out of the rut as it did me. I owe everything in the way of success entirely to you and your fine faculty.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) R. S. MOFFETT.

Box 104, Coville, Kansas.

Alumni Association Open Only to Graduates



By

S. M. ARMSTRONG
Student Service Director

Another advantage of being an N. R. I. Graduate!

You will then be qualified for membership in the N. R. I. Alumni Association.

You ask, "What will this mean to me?"

First, as a member of the N. R. I. Alumni Association, you will exchange ideas with other members. The value of such an exchange of ideas is best illustrated by this quotation from a prominent business magazine:

"You have a dollar—I have a dollar. We exchange dollars. Neither of us gains a thing.

"You have an idea—I have an idea. We exchange ideas. Now, we both have two ideas—we are both richer because of our association."

It will not take you long to realize the value of exchanging ideas and cooperating in many ways with hundreds of successful N. R. I. Graduates.

Then, there is the social side of it. You'll surely enjoy meeting and talking with the successful Radio man in your community.

Of course, the future of this Association depends on just what you put into it—any organization does. And I feel mighty sure that each succeeding year will see the N. R. I. Alumni Association growing in power, influence, and benefits to its members.

Here is a hint for shielding radio frequency coils: I purchased some aluminum drinking cups at a local hardware store, which have an inside measurement of 3 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth, making them ideal for shielding the small, fine wire wound coils (which are used extensively even in manufactured sets). Instead of being perfectly round, the ones I have are polygonal, having 16 faces which present an even more finished appearance than round cans. They may be mounted by the handle or by fashioning brackets to suit the constructor.—Graduate Buser, Bradley, Ill.

N. R. I. SERVICE MANUAL

ON

Stewart Warner Receiver

SERIES 900 AND 950

The circuit used in the 900 series A. C. radio receiver is of the balanced bridge type. It differs from the usual circuit of its kind in that it makes use of shunt feed through separate choke coils and by-pass condensers, thus separating all R. F. and power circuits, which makes for greater stability, allowing amplification to be carried to a further point without oscillation. The complete circuit diagram is shown in Fig. 1. Note that in addition to the resistance and capacity values shown the part numbers are also given. These numbers should be used in ordering replacement parts.

In the earlier sets of this series, the small 1.5 mfd. condenser before the main one (part No. 66059, Fig. 1) was omitted, and a fixed center tap resistor (61648) was used instead of the variable one (part No. 66060, Fig. 1). These two changes were made to reduce hum. Should one of the earlier receivers produce an objectionable hum, the set may be brought up-to-date by installing the variable resistor and condenser. The bracket used for the latter is Number 66058.

The circuit used in the 950 Radio receiver is of the screen grid type and uses a combination of inductive and capacitive coupling in the Radio frequency stages. The coupling capacities are the small adjustable condensers on the right side of the main tuning condensers. Power detection is used which feeds into a resistance coupled stage of audio amplification and this in turn into a push-pull stage using 2-45 type tubes. The complete circuit diagram is shown in Figure 2.

Servicing

Undoubtedly the quickest method of servicing a radio receiver is to run through the routine tests as given in the instructions for the set tester in use. The voltage readings obtained in this manner are the surest guide to the trouble, since they locate the exact circuit that is defective.

The standard test with a suitable radio set tester will indicate more or less closely in what circuit the defect may be found. It then becomes necessary to

make a series of continuity tests to locate exactly the source of the trouble.

CONTINUITY TEST. Note that a continuity test may be made with only a voltmeter and a C battery. It is therefore not absolutely necessary to use the more elaborate set testers for this purpose. To make up a continuity tester, connect one terminal of the S battery to the corresponding terminal of the voltmeter, and the two test leads to the ends of the circuit. A full reading indicates a closed circuit, a partial deflection indicates a high resistance in the circuit and no reading indicates an open circuit.

Balancing and Calibrating

The process hereinafter called "balancing" might also be termed aligning, trimming or synchronizing. Balancing is the adjustment of the compensating or trimming plates (found on the left side of the gang tuning condenser in the 950 series and on the right side in the 900 series) which brings each radio frequency stage into step or balance; that is, the stages will tune to the same wave length or frequency at the same time.

Bear in mind that very seldom does a receiver that has not been tampered with after it has left the factory require re-adjustment of the trimming plates. Every 900 and 950 receiver leaving the factory is carefully balanced by experienced operators with the aid of extremely accurate test equipment that removes, as much as is possible, the human element responsible for error. After the receiver has been balanced and doubly checked, the adjusting screws are cemented to obviate any possible variance from setting.

Balancing adjustment on a receiver whose circuits tune as sharply as the 950 series is necessarily critical. If in repair work or inspection, the relative position of the wiring of the tuned circuits is varied, or a coil other than the antenna coil, is replaced, or condenser plates are bent due to careless handling, the receiver may be thrown out of balance. Only in this case, or when the cement on the adjusting screws may be loosened as a result of tampering or injury, will it be necessary to rebalance the set.

We will assume that you have an adequate modulated oscillator, for without this it is impossible to line up a set properly. The practice of balancing a set on a weak or distant station is most strongly discouraged, since it can only result in approximate settings. The signal must be a steady note as well as constant in intensity; likewise it must be sharper than broadcast. A balancing wrench (manufacturers tool No. T-59926, price \$1.00) and a balancing plunger as described below are the only tools required.

This plunger consists of a staff piece of metal about five inches long and one-half inch wide. A section of a hack-saw blade is about right. A number of rubber bands are stretched lengthwise around the metal to insulate it from the sides of the condenser when it is used.

Operate and check over the receiver to be balanced, to be sure that it is otherwise O. K. Leaving the ground connected, disconnect the aerial lead and couple it loosely to the oscillator.

Turn on the oscillator, adjust the coupling to receiver to maximum, set re-

ceiver dial at 1000 K.C. and tune oscillator carefully until its signal is picked up by the set. Adjust antenna trimmer knob very carefully. Leave volume control on full; this is imperative. Reduce the signal intensity until it is moderately audible by loosening the coupling between the antenna lead and the oscillator by moving them apart.

In balancing, the D section or detector stage is used as the reference section. With the receiver tuned to maximum response, take the balancing plunger in the left hand. (This may seem awkward but is done to avoid bringing the hand close to the brown control grid wires.) Thrust the plunger between the stator plates on the left side of the D section, taking care that the plunger is insulated from the stator plates but is making contact with the upper left rim of the condenser frame.

This action adds a very small capacity to the section under test, and is done at this point to determine whether the D section has enough capacity with respect to the others. Ordinarily on inserting the balancing plunger into the D section

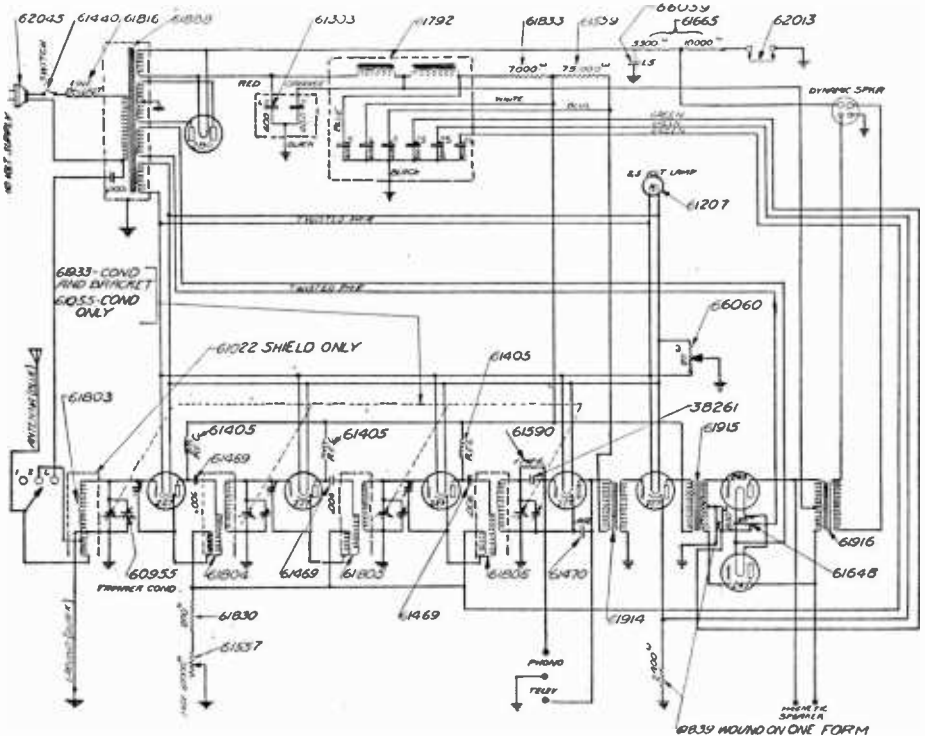
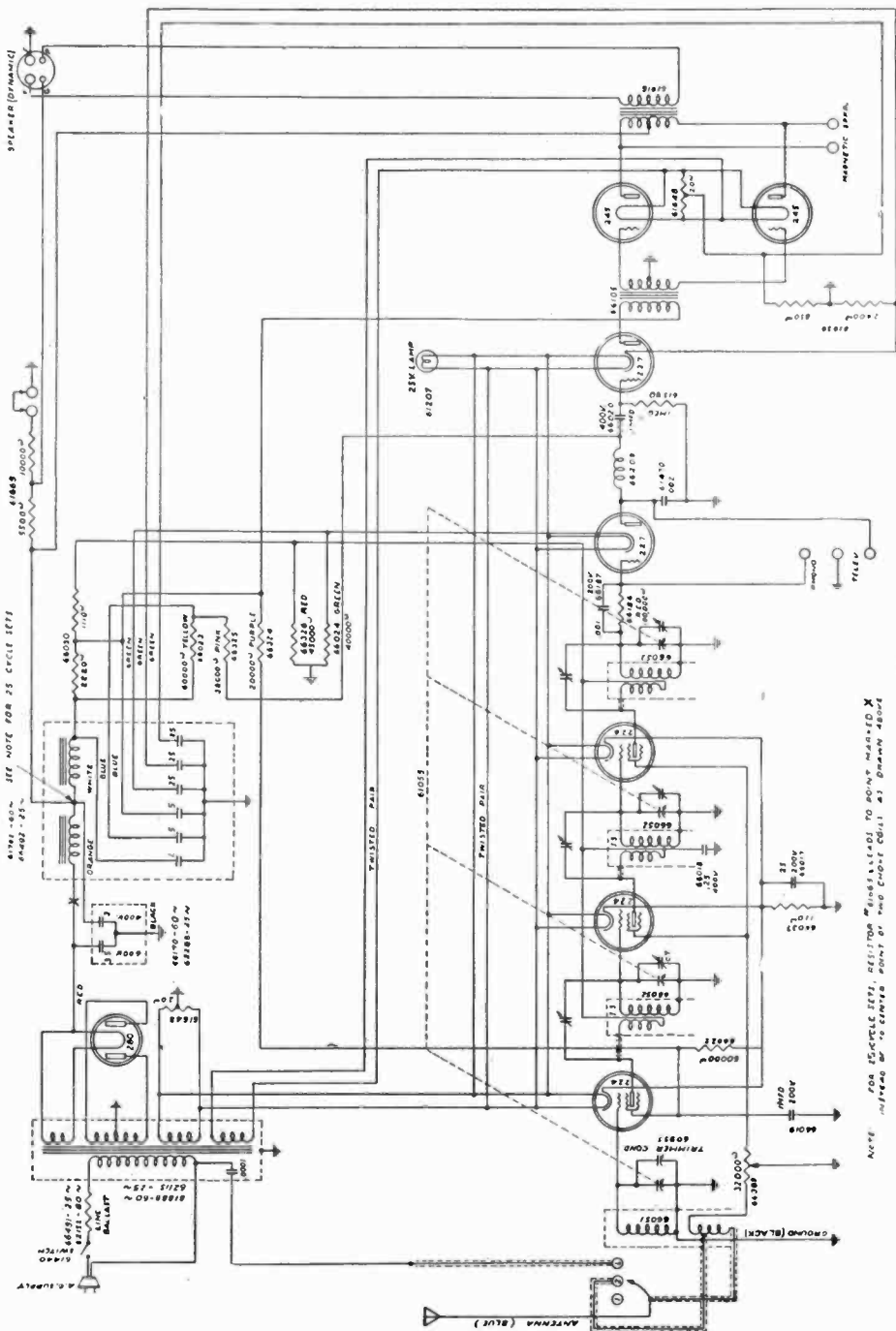


Fig. 1.



NOTE: FOR 25-CYCLE SET, SET THE μ WINDING TO POINT MARKED X AND TAP TO DRIVE POINT OF THIS COIL AT 21 Ohms 400V

FIG. 2.

the signal will decrease, indicating that it is either O. K. or high. The same procedure is followed on the C (third R.F.) and B (second R.F.) sections. If in all cases the signal decreases approximately the same amount, the next operation is in order. If, however, the volume increases or remains seemingly constant as the plunger is inserted, this indicates that capacity should be added to that section which is done by turning in the screw of the trimmer plates a small fraction of a turn at a time, until, when using the plunger in that section, the decrease in volume is approximately the same as in the other sections. If it is necessary to turn the trimmer screw a considerable amount, the set should be retuned before further comparison is made. It is unnecessary to balance the first R.F. or A stage, as the antenna trimmer control takes care of all variations.

Regarding the above as Operation One, Operation Two is now in order. The tuning condenser is turned out about two points on the dial, thus reducing the total capacity of each section. This will considerably reduce but not lose the signal as all sections are brought below resonance.

Operation One is again repeated, the plunger being inserted between the stator plates of each section. If the set is correctly or nearly balanced, the signal will become slightly louder as the plunger is inserted into each section. Careful attention must be paid to the signal intensity as the change in volume is not very great. The speaker must be quite close to the balancer. If on inserting the plunger the signal remains seemingly constant or decreases, this is an indication that the capacity of that section is high and should be reduced by turning out the adjusting screw. Adjust and check the C and B stages until the increase in volume on inserting the plunger is the same in the B, C and D stages.

When properly performed, Operation One will indicate a lack of capacity in any tested sections or tuned stages. Operation Two will indicate an excess of capacity in any of the tuned stages. Both operations should be followed exactly, keeping in mind the following precautions; first, the receiver must be properly grounded; second, the volume control must be on full; third, the oscillator signal must be absolutely steady, it must not be too broad nor too loud; fourth, speaker should be placed close to the ear.

Care should be taken that the trimmer plates are not turned too far in, since this will necessitate a trimmer on the D section which normally is not necessary;

and further, it will throw the dial off calibration, particularly at the high frequencies. Normally only one combination of trimmer settings will bring a set into balance, while with a trimmer on the D section, various combinations of settings may be obtained to balance the set. Care should be taken in this connection that the trimmers are not turned more than two-thirds in, in which approximate position, the set should be in calibration.

The adjusting screws of the condenser plates found on the right-hand side of the 950 series gang condenser should never be touched. These are not trimming, balancing or neutralizing condensers, but are coupling condensers, very accurately set at the factory to 16 micro-microfarads to insure uniform amplifications of all frequencies.

The Lynch Manufacturing Co., 1775 Broadway, New York City, invites N.R.I. men to write for a free copy of "Resistance, the Control Valve of Radio." This is an interesting booklet giving a lot of technical information on resistors, etc. It formerly sold for 25c. The supply is limited. Any N. R. I. man wanting a copy had better write for it at once.

The Aerovox Wireless Corporation, 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y., extends to all N. R. I. men an invitation to receive the "Aerovox Condenser and Resistor Manual" every month without charge. This monthly bulletin gives valuable information on condensers and resistors compiled by the engineering staff of Aerovox.

NOTICE

An application for membership in the Alumni Association of the N. R. I. is enclosed with this issue of the National Radio News going to graduates.

All graduates are urged to make application for membership in the Association now. A 100% membership in the Association will enable us to work together and thus promote the interests of N. R. I. graduates everywhere.

Since students are not eligible for membership it is suggested that they preserve this issue of the News in which the Constitution and By-laws appear, and to make application for membership as soon as they graduate.

EARL MERRYMAN, Secretary.
N. R. I. Alumni Association.

Full Speed Ahead!

The four Vice Presidents of the Alumni Association are loyally cooperating with President Fetzer and Secretary Merryman in promoting the Association. They have each prepared a brief statement to N. R. I. men:



I am confident that N. R. I. graduates will not overlook or underestimate the value of the fraternal bond which the Alumni Association provides.—Vice President Hoyt Moore, Indianapolis.



The N. R. I. Alumni Association should bring all graduates closer to each other, encourage and assist N. R. I. students, and promote the interests of the Radio profession as a whole. Vice President Harry O. Barschdorf, Adams, Mass.



The interests of N. R. I. men everywhere can be promoted through their mutual cooperation in the Alumni Association. I hope every graduate will become a member, for in unity there is power.—Vice President Donnell O'Connor, WBT, Charlotte, N. C.



Our N. R. I. training has placed us forward as experts in the Radio field. Through our combined effort and loyalty to the standards of the N. R. I. and its Alumni Association we will become even better recognized as a body of experts to whom already the industry turns for help.—Vice President Alphy L. Blais, Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada.

The Editors regret that at the time of going to press it has not available a picture of the Association's hard working Secretary, Mr. E. A. Merryman. You'll find it a lot of pleasure to cooperate with him. Merryman holds down a fine position with WRC, the Nation's Capital pick-up on the N. B. C. chains.

N. R. I. Men Making Good With Ozarka

January 21, 1930.

Mr. P. J. Murray,
Employment Manager,
N. R. I.

Dear Mr. Murray: We are very glad to comply with your request of January 14th in giving you the number of active dealers and representatives in the Ozarka organization at this time who are students or graduates of the National Radio Institute.

We have sixty-four (64) National Radio Institute men who we consider to be preferred dealers or representatives from the large amount of business they do each month. Then there are 226 men who are more or less new in our organization having come with us since the first of July, 1929, making a total of 290 men with whom we are glad to be connected and who are surely highly indicative of the high scholastic standards upheld by the Institute.

If there is any other information that we have here that would be of benefit to you, don't hesitate to ask for it because we are indeed glad to cooperate with you towards making N. R. I. more readily known and more greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

OZARKA, INCORPORATED.

By H. R. ACKERMAN,

Sales Manager.

HRA:RK

SPARKS from the N. R. I. LAB

The N. R. I. lab has outgrown its quarters and has recently moved into the old N. R. I. building at 14th and U Sts. Mr. George Rohrich, specialist in Radio mathematics and a Radio Engineer of great ability, is in charge. He is assisted by Mr. Bayard Keough, an N. R. I. graduate and night operator of WJSV, Washington's 10,000-watt station. Many experiments and tests are made in the laboratory. Service manuals and other technical material can be tested out here before considering it for the course. Being only a short distance from the Administration building, the laboratory is easily accessible to Chief Instructor Dowie and other members of the staff.

Watch this column in future issues of the NEWS, for these two practical minded Radio scientists promise some fascinating technical tips for you.

Constitution of the Alumni Association of the National Radio Institute, Washington, D. C.

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization shall be known as the Alumni Association of the National Radio Institute.

ARTICLE II

Object

The object of the Association shall be to cultivate fraternal relations among the Alumni of the National Radio Institute, to promote the welfare of each alumnus by interchange of helpful information, to foster the spirit of unity and loyalty to our Alma Mater, to encourage the Institute in its dissemination of radio knowledge and to promote its interests by such means as the Alumni Association may from time to time deem best.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. All graduates in attendance at the Fifteenth Anniversary Convention of the National Radio Institute shall be considered Charter Members of the Association.

Section 2. All graduates of the Institute who are in good standing may be admitted upon application.

Section 3. All members of the regular faculty of the National Radio Institute shall be Honorary members of this Association.

Section 4. All students who have been forced to drop their studies through no lack of their own ability and who have attained recognized standing in Radio shall be eligible.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary.

Section 2. The President of the faculty of the National Radio Institute shall be the potential Honorary President of the Association.

Section 3. The terms of all elected officers shall be for one year starting January 1 of each year.

ARTICLE V

Standing Committees

Section 1. The officers of the Association shall constitute, together with the

President and the Vice-President of the Institute, the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI

Elections

Section 1. The officers prescribed in Article IV, Section 1, shall be elected in the following manner: Two months prior to January 1 of each ensuing year, nominations for the office of President, the four offices of Vice-President, and the office of Secretary, shall be called for from the membership, by the Secretary of the Association, through the columns of the National Radio News.

The President and Vice-Presidents shall be nominated at large, but the Secretary shall reside in or near Washington, D. C., for the purpose of remaining in active touch with the Institute headquarters. It is the duty of each member to submit one nomination for each office to the Secretary. Before nominees' names are submitted to the membership for final vote, each nominee shall be consulted and if he so requests, his name shall be withdrawn and the next ranking name substituted.

One month prior to January 1 of each ensuing year, the Secretary shall submit to the entire membership the two nominees receiving the highest number of nominations for each office. Such members of the Executive Committee as are present in Washington or other members who can conveniently do so shall assist the Secretary as tellers and in the preparation of the "ballots" for these nominees. The membership shall in return submit the ballots properly marked, voting for one nominee for each office, to the Secretary of the Institute. The President of the Institute shall appoint a committee of three from the faculty of the N. R. I. to act as tellers in the counting of the ballots and report results of the election along with the ballots to the Secretary of the Alumni Association. The Secretary shall notify each officer of his election prior to January 1, so that on this date he may assume office.

Section 2. If any officers should resign or become incapacitated between the regular periods of election, his successor shall be chosen for the remaining term of office by appointment on the part of the President and Secretary of the Association along with the President of the Na-

tional Radio Institute, with the exception of the office of President. The President shall be elected from one of the four Vice-Presidents who become potential nominees at the disposition of the President.

ARTICLE VII

Meetings of the Association

Section 1. The Association shall hold a General Assembly at least once in every four years at such time and place as shall be arranged by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee.

Section 3. Business meetings and routine shall be held as prescribed by the by-laws.

ARTICLE VIII

Local Sections

Section 1. It shall be the duty of N. R. I. graduates to form local sections to promote such activities as deemed advisable where such sections can be successfully operated.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of such sections to act in full cooperation with the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association.

ARTICLE IX

Duties of Members

Section 1. It shall be the duty of members to attend as far as possible the General Assembly of the Association, to report by letter to the Assembly when not personally present, and to endeavor to promulgate as far as possible the objects of the organization.

Section 2. Insofar as possible members should nullify the derogatory attitude toward home-study institutions of high character such as our Alma Mater.

Section 3. Each member shall keep himself posted on radio developments and strive to contribute worthwhile endeavor to the radio field.

Section 4. It is the duty of each member to help raise the standard of radio personnel by fostering and encouraging prospective students to enroll in the Institute.

Section 5. The N. R. I. pin should be worn as the distinguishing mark of an alumnus.

ARTICLE X

Amendments

Section 1. Proposed amendments to this Constitution must be reduced to writing and signed by not less than thirty members of the Association, and submitted to the entire membership, who

shall vote by letter ballot. The amendment shall be adopted if seventy-five per cent of the votes received are in favor of such action, the polls having been open for at least one month after mailing to the membership, notices of the proposed amendments. Votes upon the adoption of proposed amendments shall be checked, opened and counted by such members of the Executive Committee as find it possible to serve in this capacity.

By-Laws

of the Alumni Association of the National Radio Institute

Article I. The President of the Association shall have general supervision of the organization. He shall preside at all General Assemblies and Executive Committee meetings. In case of his absence, any member of the Executive Committee may preside at the discretion of his associates. He is an ex-officio member of all committees. He shall deliver an address at the General Assembly.

Article II. The Vice-President shall in general foster local sections of the Association and perform the necessary executive work in the organization and development of such sections. When local sections are in the process of formation, the Vice-Presidents will receive appointments as guardians of certain sections, stipulated by the President. The Vice-Presidents should prepare to handle the work of the President whenever called upon and in general form an active part of the Executive Committee.

Article III. The Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Association; prepare the business thereof, and duly record the proceedings thereof. He shall have charge of the books of the Association and conduct the correspondence of the organization and keep full records of the same. He shall carry on his supervisory work in the election of officers as outlined in the Constitution. He shall perform all other duties which may from time to time be assigned to him by his Executive Committee.

Article IV. Business meetings insofar as possible shall be held at the Institute headquarters in Washington, D. C. The routine of business shall be taken up in the order of the Secretary's agenda.

Article V. Local sections may be formed by presenting a petition signed by not less than five members of the Alumni Association. No territorial limits shall be imposed. The Executive Committee shall duly grant such petitions.

Article VI. The expense in the conducting of correspondence and matters relative to publicity for the Association shall be borne by the National Radio Institute. All expenses necessitated by local section formation shall be met by the section itself. Any question of expense shall promptly be referred to the Executive Committee.

Article VII. All members should cooperate to the fullest extent in the formation of radio communication plans whereby ultimately communication may be carried on between the N. R. I. headquarters at Washington, D. C., and individual members throughout the world by means of high frequency telegraphy and telephony.

Article VIII. These By-Laws may be amended by following the exact procedure of Article X, Section 1. of the Constitution except that the proposed amendment be signed by ten members instead of thirty.

NEWS From Some N. R. I. Grads

Paul Vandermueler is with Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Earl Downey is with WTNT, Nashville, Tenn.

Erle Chambers is Sales Manager of C. & D. Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, distributors of Steinite.

J. E. McLaurine is with Parks & Hull, Baltimore, Md.

R. C. Meekley is with Bull Steamship Co., New York.

J. H. Shuman is with May & Co., Dayton, Ohio.

J. R. Campbell is with Continental Radio Corp., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

A. L. Hissong is with Western Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.

K. W. Griffith is Manager of Station KGJF, Little Rock, Arkansas.

E. K. Waite is with General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

H. E. Hope is with Stromberg Carlson Co., Toronto, Canada.

R. E. Hartzog is Chief Operator of KFEC, Portland, Oregon.

H. H. Bruce is with Westinghouse Electric Co., Springfield, Mass.

Ted Weston is with Pacific Motor Supply Co., San Francisco, Cal.

J. F. Huff, 1123 Columbia St., Houston, Texas, is conducting his own Radio business.

Henry Wheeler is with Sterling Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

C. B. Sager is Radio operator with Pan American Air Transport Co., Miami, Fla.

Radio Talkies Revive Experimental Interest

By J. W. GARSIDE

President De Forest Radio Company

The recent public demonstration of combined sight and sound broadcasting under typical home conditions, gives rise to the general belief in the radio industry that a revival of keen experimental activity is now in sight. Radio talkies, or combined pictures and sounds, via radio, are certain to provide no end of experimental work for radio trained men, and each home now provided with a radio receiver becomes a prospect for the equipment that will make possible the visual accompaniment.

Practical radio talkies are being broadcast by the Jenkins Television Corporation from its Jersey City studio. The present subjects are recorded on film and disc records. The pictures are being transmitted via the Jenkins television station, W2XCR at Jersey City, on 139 meters. The sounds are being transmitted via the De Forest experimental radio-phone transmitter, W2XCD at Passaic, N. J., on 187 meters. At the receiving end, a standard broadcast set serves to tune in the sound signals at the lower end of the dial. The Picture signals are tuned in by a short-wave receiver operating a Jenkins radiovisor. The result is a perfectly synchronized radio picture with sound accompaniment.

Dr. De Forest, inventor of the audion or present-day vacuum tube, and a pioneer broadcaster, presented the television inaugural address, and was filmed and recorded in the studio. Subsequently, the film and record were simultaneously broadcast, and Dr. De Forest had the rare privilege of seeing and hearing himself over the radio, utilizing standard equipment available to anyone.

Radio talkies, or synchronized sight and sound broadcastings, are certain to produce many new opportunities in the radio field.

Dr. Lee De Forest and the latest Jenkins' Home Television Receiver.



LATE BULLETIN.—The Jenkins' Television Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., announces a new model television receiver for the home experimenter. If you're interested in these new developments write to them for details.

N.R.I. men are also invited to write to the Jenkins' Television Corporation for two informative booklets entitled "Radio Vision—a Practical Guide to Home Television" and "Answering Your Questions Regarding Radio Vision."

The STUDENTS mailbag

"Since taking your course I have repaired 23 Radio receivers in my spare time which brought me \$280.75. I have had dead receivers and receivers that tubes would light up and various cases of trouble and have worked them all out myself with the help of the old N. R. I. instructions. All of this work done without any testing meters other than a 75 cent voltmeter and a pair of headphones. This is a small mining town of about 200 families and there are but two Radios that are not working satisfactorily, and I'm going after them at my first opportunity. I cannot find words to express my appreciation for the knowledge the N. R. I. is giving me for a little work. You can see that I have paid for my course and have \$183.25 left for my trouble and money could not buy my knowledge if I could sell it at my own price." Chas. Workman, Box 445, Kermit, W. Va.

"Well, thirty dollars for one night's work isn't bad, is it? I made it last night and your wonderful course did it. They said they had seen a card a friend of theirs had with my name on it." Mr. Lawrence Lundblad, 22 Phillips Street, Jamestown, New York.

"When I first enrolled with your school I thought I knew a great deal about Radio, but I soon changed my mind. After reading a few of your lessons I knew that I was the biggest dumb-bell that ever lived as far as Radio was concerned. Now things are a great deal different, as you no doubt notice the stationery I am using bears my name and address and also tells you that I am an Ozarka representative. I have built all the circuits with the units you sent me, and as I said before, learned a great deal about Radio, which I most certainly would never have known without these units. And now I want to tell you that I am getting more service calls every day. I use the Supreme diaphragm, and the best part about it is I am only half way through your course and the money sure is rolling in." Edward O. Heckler, 58 Zenner Street, Buffalo, New York.

"You may be interested to know that my inventory on my first year in the Radio service business showed a net profit of \$2644. Not bad for the first year, I think, in a town of 10,000 people." C. P. Cansel, Cleveland, Tenn.

"I am getting \$1.25 per hour on my calls and small service jobs. By the time I finish my course I expect to get more. I am getting a good amount of work with no advertising on my part except by telling them of my course with you and by satisfied customers telling others. As for others being skeptical as to learning Radio by mail, they have nothing to doubt when they read these text books, as they are written very plainly and anyone that has the will, and wants to become a Radio man can do it." Mr. H. L. Doneran, Mineral Ridge, Ohio.

"I have made close on to \$250. This is just in spare time since you sent me the business cards. There is another thing I would like to tell you, and that is, there certainly is some information in those lessons and you can bet I wouldn't take \$1000 for the lessons that I received so far. You will hear from me in the near future as to how I am progressing." Louis Schudde, 155 Meserole St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I want to write and tell you that I am very well pleased with the course. Although I work on the farm, I have made enough in my spare time to pay for the course." Ralph Terry, Orland, Ind.

"I am now a partner in Bridgewater Radio Service Co. We are located in the George Vanderbilt Hotel here, which is a very desirable address, and two Radio Shows are held here each year." Refinald John, 287 1/2 Montford Ave., Asheville, N. C.

"I certainly appreciate the spirit of friendship and cooperation which the N. R. I. has towards its students. I can safely say

that there are very few schools which, after a student has paid for the course in full and then discontinues studying, that the school will endeavor to have the student complete the course. I must thank you, Mr. Smith, for the many friendly letters received, urging me to complete the course (which course I must say is most interesting.) I can recommend the N. R. I. to any prospective student." C. M. McGennis, 1212 5th St. West, Calgary, Alta., Canada.

"Since starting your course I have built up a nice Radio service business." Emerson D. Parlin, Portland, Maine.

A GLAD HAND



awaits you at the N. R. I. Any student, graduate or prospective student passing through Washington is cordially invited to visit the Institute. Mr. Smith, Chief Dowle, Vice-president Haas and other members of the staff will be mighty glad to meet you and show you through the big school we have here to serve you. The Institute is easily accessible by street car or bus and is only a short walking distance from the White House.



ALL kinds of big businesses have their by-products, their little odds and ends that pay well. In Mr. Armour's enormous meat factory, for instance, there are endless by-products, from the pigtaails which are dried and sold as a delicacy, to the hair of animals made into a powerful, valuable kind of rope.

If Mr. Armour neglected making the hair rope, or selling the pigtaails, it would make a big difference in his dividends. The point for the reader is this: The individual man does not manufacture, as a rule. But we are, all of us, dealers in time.

Time is the one thing we possess. Our success depends upon the use of our time, and its by-product, the odd moment.

Each of us has a regular day's work that he does in a routine, more or less mechanical, way. He does his clerking, his writing, his typewriting, or whatever it may be, so many hours per day. And that ends it.

But what about the by-product, the odd moments? Do you know that the men that have made great successes in this world are the men that used wisely those odd moments? Thomas A. Edison, for instance, was hammering away at a telegraph key when he was a telegraph operator on a small salary. He didn't neglect the by-product, the odd moments. He thought, and planned, and tried between messages. And he worked out, as a by-product of his telegraph job, all the inventions that have given him millions, and given to the inhabitants of the world

thousands of millions' worth of dollars in new ideas.

Benjamin Franklin in his story of his life shows an endless number of such efforts along the lines using the odd moments. In a hundred different ways he managed to make the extra hours useful and productive.

What a man does in his odd moments is not only apt to bring him profit; it is apt also to increase his mental activity. The mind craves a change, and it often does well the unusual thing, out of the

routine. Every minute that you save by making it useful, more profitable, is so much added to your life and its possibilities. Every minute lost is a neglected by-product—once gone, you will never get it back.

Think of the odd quarter of an hour in the morning before breakfast, the odd half hour after breakfast, remember the chance to read, or figure, or think with concentration on your own career, that comes now

and again in the day. All of these opportunities are the by-products of your daily existence.

Use them, and you may find what many of the greatest concerns have found, that the real profit is in the utilization of the by-products.

Among the aimless, unsuccessful or worthless, you often hear talk about "killing time." The man who is always killing time is really killing his own chances in life; while the man who is destined to success is the man who makes time live by making it useful

—Arthur Brisbane.



The N. R. I. man who wants success knows what to do with his spare time.

WHEN you get down to unlacing your shoes every night are you satisfied with the day that has ended? Or, has it been "just another day" with the same dull monotony—no progress—no gain, yet a day older.

Or, have you really accomplished something worth while? Have you learned something new? Have you grown mentally? Are you nearer the goal you have set for yourself?

Success comes by growing in knowledge and vision each day. Little problems solved when met give the added confidence and ability essential to success in a big way.