

January 1993



THE INDIANA JUNIOR HISTORIAN

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA HISTORICAL BUREAU, STATE OF INDIANA

Researching Radio in Indiana

Mr. and Mrs. Hurshel Jacobs and son Kenneth, living near Russiaville, Indiana in March 1925. "With this outfit Mr. Jacobs keeps in close touch with the hog markets . . . I got the market report and saw that receipts were light so I will sell tomorrow. I feel that the increase in price received more than paid for the radio set not to mention the pleasure we have had throughout the long winter evenings listening to the many fine programs."
Source: negative envelope No. 12074, J. C. Allen + Son, Inc.



© J. C. Allen + Son, Inc., West Lafayette, Indiana

Focus

Do you listen to the radio? Do you watch television? Do you use a personal computer? In fact, just by reading this magazine, you are taking part in an exchange of information through a communication device.

Radio, television, computers, and the printed word have that characteristic in common: they are all means to communicate information. They have something else in common: each in its time has revolutionized how individuals function and interact in society.

This issue focuses on radio and its impact on society. It is a perfect opportunity for you to be a historian in your own community.

How have people of all ages obtained information about the community, the state, the country, and the world? Ask senior citizens how radio and changes in communication have affected their lives. Remember that many people still living have experienced the introduction of radio, television, and computers into their lives.

The information on page 3 provides a brief introduction to the impact and evolution of the wireless and radio. The timeline in the center of the issue provides some key events for communication technology and some

interesting Indiana events. You can place your own history into this broader context by adding your community events to the timeline.

Throughout the issue, documents demonstrate how radio affected people and society in Indiana. They provide a sampling of the types of primary resources that you can find in your local community. Descriptions and questions with the *LJH* documents encourage you to look beyond the surface and analyze what clues they can give you. Use the same technique on the resources that you locate about your community.

In order to present balanced history, you must explore all sides of an issue. The cartoon on this page is one sample of criticism of the effect of radio on society.

The hardest part of this issue was having to select the few items that could fit from the large amount of material available. That selection process is an important part of doing history.

Have fun exploring the resources in this issue and then begin your own community investigation!

Locate and collect the resources for your local history. Clearly identify and label them. Select well from your resources to present a clear and balanced story. Be sure to deposit everything for preservation with your local library or museum.

A Critical Cartoon



When a new technology is introduced into society and its marketplaces, it brings changes. When radio became popular, not everyone agreed that radio was a good thing.

The book in which this cartoon appeared is a statement of the author's belief that radio had been the cause of problems in the economy and society. Look carefully at the cartoon. What point is the artist trying to make? Do you think that the artist has helped to convey the idea of the book?

Is there any evidence of critics or problems in your local history of radio and communication? If you were going to revise the cartoon to reflect the present, what might the mother say to her son today?

Source: Anthony B. Meany, America Handcuffed By Radio C-H-A-I-N-S: Our Radio Revolution, Prosperity's Flight Through the Air (New York: Dantel Ryerson, Inc., 1942), follows p. 80.

The March of Radio

The excerpt below in italics is from a 14 page paper written by Chester F. Petersen and submitted in December, 1924 to a class at Arsenal Technical High School in Indianapolis. The paper is in the collection of the Indiana Historical Society Library.

Although a student paper might not normally be considered a primary source, this author conveys significant information derived from his own experience. Petersen went on to work in radio as a career.

Radio, originally called wireless telegraphy, was invented as a tool to send and receive messages in Morse code to and from places where telegraph and telephone wires could not go.

By 1912, several hundred thousand amateur wireless operators (mostly white, middle-class boys and young men) built sets and experimented with transmitting and receiving Morse code messages. They also experimented with new technology which transmitted voices and music through the wireless.

Radio was born. Voice transmissions quickly replaced Morse code after 1913. These amateurs actually pioneered radio as we know it today.

Soon, large corporations like American Telephone & Telegraph and Radio Corporation of America saw opportunities to make money. These companies set up networks of stations to

send music, news, sports, etc., to radio owners. They made money by getting other large companies like Proctor and Gamble or Campbell's to pay for programming. Commercials made their debut.¹

The future for radio seemed limitless in 1924, when Petersen wrote his paper. Many people saw radio as a solution to problems in education, politics, and society at large. Others, however, were afraid that people listening to the radio would forget about reading, working, and their families.

¹Douglas, *Inventing American Broadcasting, 1899-1922*, chapters 6 and 9.

Radio is the most popular fad at this moment . . .

Radio has the disadvantage of being too spectacular. . . . What could be more startling than the idea of talking through space? . . .

One of the primary uses of the radio was the use of wireless instruments on board ships as a means of calling aid in time of distress. . . . Messages are also sent to land for the convenience of passengers. . . .

The land radio stations of private commercial organizations . . . can communicate with all countries of the world at the same time; sending and receiving messages at the rate of one hundred words per minute. . . .

The Navy uses the radio as a means of directing its fleet and

also in getting orders from home ports. . . .

Another class of radio is the amateur class. . . . It is comprised of experimenters in the radio field who build and operate transmitting and receiving sets for their own pastime and pleasure. They handle messages free of charge and relay them when the power of their station is not sufficient to bridge the gap. . . .

Another field is the broadcasting station. There are thousands of stations which operate radio telephonic service for the amusement of the public. They use this method as . . . indirect advertising. The air, or better termed the ether, is full of good concerts, speeches . . . as well as educational programs . . .

The radio telephone is also used for public service and safety.

The police departments of many cities use radio as a method for hunting criminals Various public services such as time signals, weather reports and market reports are also broadcasted. . . .

A great number of startling facts have been predicted for the radio art in the near future and some of these are already in their infancy. . . .

The transmission of photographs by radio has already been accomplished experimentally. We may live to see the time when our moving pictures will be thrown on the screen directly from the place of and at the same time of their production. Fifteen years ago the public laughed at the man who predicted radio telephone. . . .

Primary Sources Are the Building Blocks

A State Government Publication

This item is page 1 of an 11 page pamphlet, *Radio Handbook on Nutrition*, which instructs nutrition workers how best to use radio as a tool to promote good nutrition. This page states the many benefits of using radio and hints at some of the limitations of radio. The pamphlet also provides much general information about radio and society.

Read the page reproduced here. What are the benefits and shortcomings of radio based on this brief statement? The pamphlet was issued July 22, 1942. Who issued the pamphlet? Why was it necessary to have a campaign for good nutrition during the war? What other homefront activities used the radio for publicity? Are radio and other media still used for free public service announcements? Check with your local stations, people, and other resources in your community.

Select a topic of importance today, and write a three minute public service announcement. Keep in mind the following: What audience do you want to reach? What type of radio station would be the most appropriate to use? What would be the best time to reach your targeted audience?

Indiana State Nutrition Council
Affiliated With
Indiana State Defense Council
1096 West Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

A RADIO HANDBOOK FOR COUNTY NUTRITION CHAIEMEN*

Let's talk for a little bit about radio, and how County Nutrition Chairmen may make the best use of it. If it's all right with you, we'll talk about it in the same general style we'd use if we were talking face to face.

First of all, it might be a good idea to answer this question—

WHY USE RADIO?

We're interested in using radio because it enables us to talk to a great many people at the same time. In talking to the radio audience, we can give timely information; we can tell people how they can get more detailed facts about nutrition; we can tell them about developments in the national, state, and county nutrition programs.

By reaching city people as well as rural people, radio helps us to report to the public the progress we've made in our nutrition activity; by reaching into many homes and onto many farms where special nutrition workers have never visited, it enables us to broaden the sphere of our influence.

We can use radio to announce meetings, programs, and new publications. Thus, we can use it to make our other efforts more effective.

Radio gives us an opportunity to visit regularly with both the rural and urban families in the county, and to persuade them in a manner that is almost personal that good nutrition is good health.

Radio is not going to take the place of meetings, demonstrations, publications, or personal visits; but it can be an effective means of supplementing all those other media of nutrition work.

When radio first makes its appearance in your scheme of things, and you already have a thousand and one tasks to be done, it may seem that you're starting to work for radio; the problem then is to figure out a way of making radio work for you.

Located in the Indiana Division, Indiana State Library.

A Listener Survey

This page is from a 16 page pamphlet, *A Study of Radio Listening Habits in Evansville*, prepared in 1947 by the Evansville Printing Corporation. The pamphlet provides the results of a survey of the effectiveness of advertising on the three Evansville radio stations.

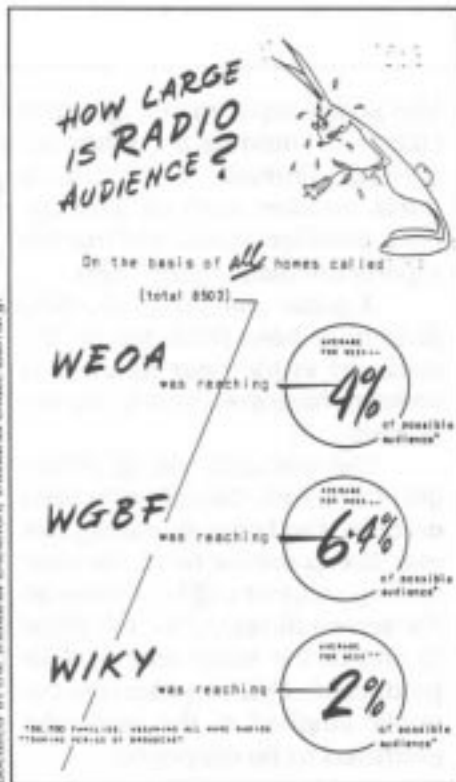
Radio stations must provide good service to listeners and to advertisers, who keep radio stations in business. Listener surveys are one way to measure the effect of radio and advertising on listeners. This survey provides some good information about radio listeners in Evansville.

This survey, however, was conducted by the publisher of three Evansville newspapers. Why would a newspaper pub-

lisher conduct a survey about advertising on radio?

Carefully examine the page reproduced here. How many families did each of the radio stations actually reach based on the figures here? The back cover of the pamphlet gives Evansville newspaper circulation figures of 95,036 daily and 80,689 Sunday. If you were a business, would you choose newspaper or radio advertising based on the figures? Do you think that newspapers welcomed radio as a new communication medium?

Ask your local radio or television station if they have done any surveys recently. Ask someone to come to your class and explain how surveying is done. Ask them to send you a copy of their promotional material for advertisers.



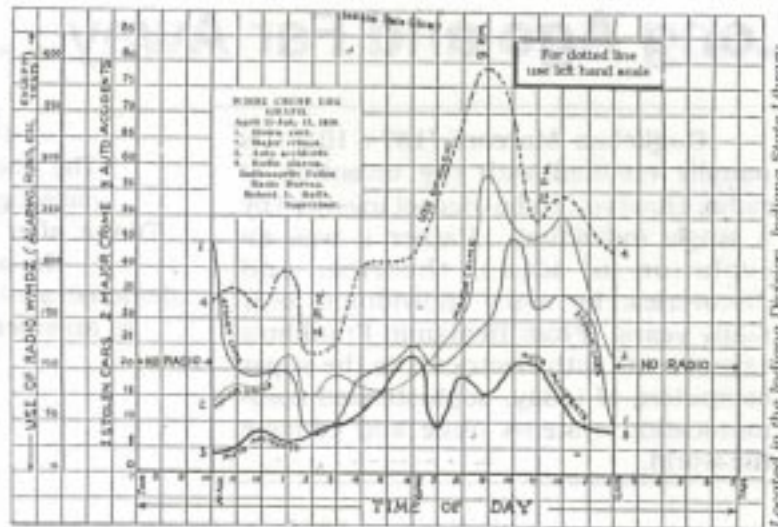
Located in the Indiana Division, Indiana State Library.

A Contemporary Newspaper Article

The graph reproduced here is part of an article that appeared in the *Indianapolis Star* on August 17, 1930. The headline said, "Radio Proves Effective in Police Activities Against Crime. Record of First Six Months' Operation Shows." The graph presents the statistics logged for three months use of the Indianapolis police radio station WMDZ.

The article points out impressive gains in response time (average time for arrest 1.63 minutes) and property recovery during the sixteen hours per day when the radio was in use. Because of budget restrictions, only eighteen of forty-seven squad cars on the police force were equipped with radios. The article emphasizes how important it is to get the radio operating twenty-four hours per day and to have all cars equipped. The article also notes how important the radio cars have been in assisting at accidents and in emergencies.

Examine the chart carefully and make sure you understand what it says. What hours of the day was the radio station broadcasting? What hours of the day were the crime categories at their



peak? When was the use of radio the highest?

Talk with your local law enforcement personnel about how radio and other media are used. Ask if you can visit the station and see the radio and other media in action. Is there anyone who remembers when police radio was introduced in your area? Do your local newspapers talk about the introduction of police radio?

RADIOGRAM	
From the Indianapolis Public Schools	
VOLUME 1	NUMBER 1-107
May, 1938	
I.P.S. PROGRAMS	
<p>Sunday, Once a Month.....WFM 8:15 - 9:30 "Art Adventures." (5-6)</p> <p>Sunday, Twice a Month.....WFM 8:15 - 9:30 "Mists of Foreign Lands." (5-6)</p> <p>Sunday, Once a Month.....WFM 8:15 - 9:30 "Stories of American Industry." (7-8)</p> <p>Wednesday, Once a Week.....WFM 8:15 - 9:30 "The High School Waste Parade."</p> <p>Thursday, Twice a Month.....WFM 8:15 - 9:30 "Dance and Tales." (3-4)</p> <p>Thursday, Twice a Month.....WFM 8:15 - 9:30 "Reading, the Magic Highway to Adventure," a literary program. (5-6)</p> <p>Thursday, Once a Week.....WFM 4:00 - 4:15 "High School News."</p>	<p>SPECIAL PROGRAMS</p> <p>"Better Hearing Week."</p> <p>"American Education Week."</p> <p>"Golden Keller Day."</p> <p>"Indian Day."</p> <p>"American Legion Essay Contest."</p> <p>"Rhythmic Conditioning Activities."</p> <p>"Teachers' Federation."</p> <p>"Armistice Day."</p> <p>"An Interview with the Weatherman."</p> <p>Talks by Superintendent DeWitt S. Morgan and Members of the Board of School Commissioners.</p>
OTHER PROGRAMS	
<p>Every Week Day.....1:00-2:00.....WFM "Nation's School of the Air."</p> <p>Every Week Day.....1:30-2:00.....WFM "American School of the Air."</p> <p>Every Saturday.....11:15-12:45.....WFM "Go-Go-Sa Safety Program."</p> <p>Every Wednesday.....1:15-2:30.....WFM "The Dentist Says." (4-6)</p>	<p>Every Wednesday.....2:30-3:45.....WFM "National Congress of Parents and Teachers."</p> <p>Every Wednesday.....4:00-4:15.....WFM "All Around Indiana" - Talks by Ross F. Lockridge.</p> <p>Second Wednesday.....5:15-6:30.....WFM "T.T.A. Council Program."</p>

A School Corporation Publication

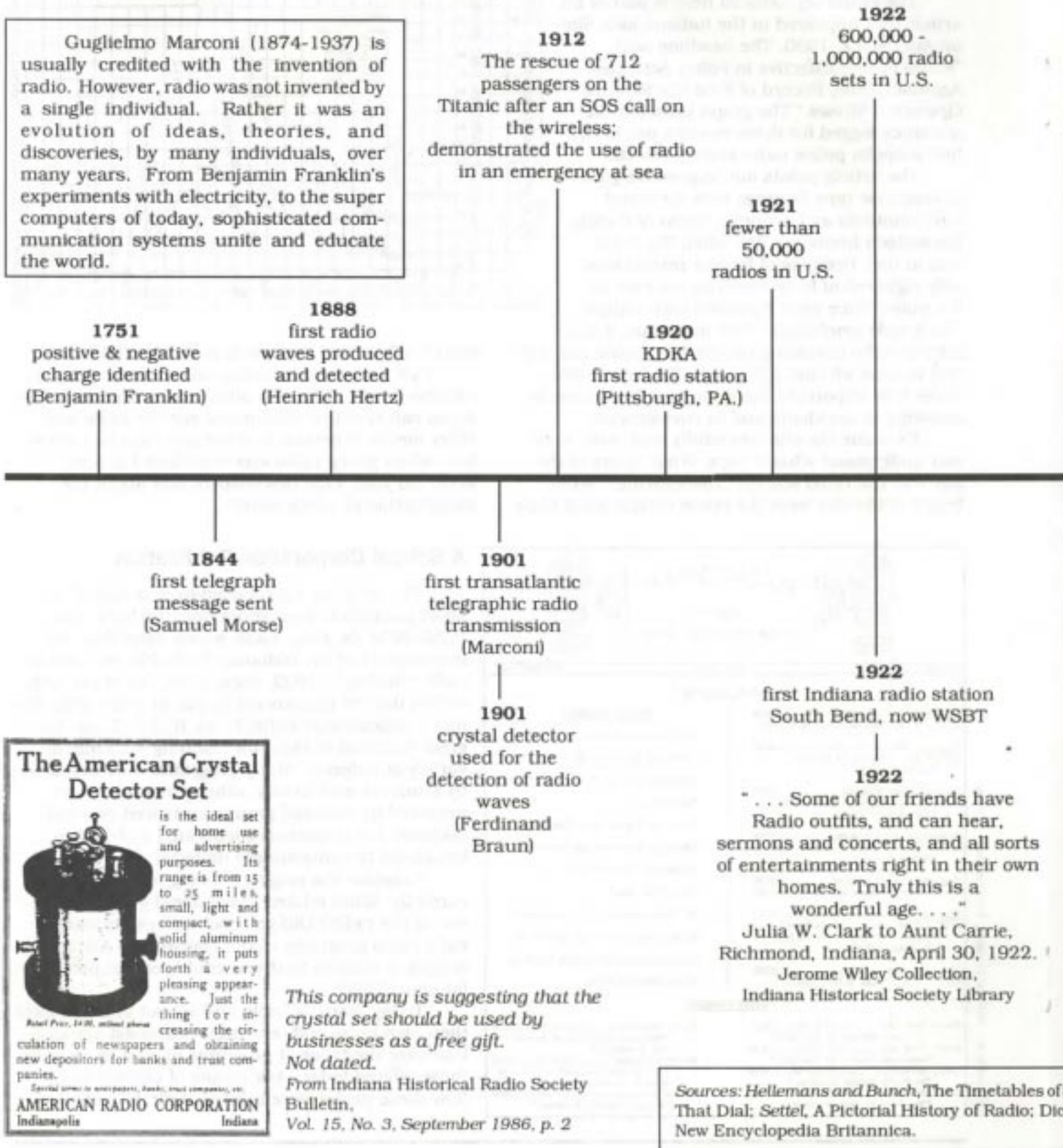
The program reproduced here is part of a short pamphlet, *Radiogram from the Indianapolis Public Schools, May, 1938*, which describes the involvement of the Indianapolis Public Schools in radio starting in 1922. Significant use of the radio within the IPS classrooms began in 1933. IPS, like many educational institutions, had realized the great potential of radio for teaching students a variety of subjects. Many programs were prepared by students and faculty; other programs were prepared by national groups and aired on local stations. Local stations cooperated with IPS to broadcast the educational material.

Examine the program listing for May, 1938 carefully. What related educational groups made use of the radio? Did your school system have early radio programs in the classroom? Are there scripts or records that you could read or perform for your class?

Today many schools and school systems have their own radio and television broadcast stations. Compare the types of programs offered in 1938 to those offered today. Ask people of various ages how these media were used in their education.

Long Ago and Far Away . . .

Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937) is usually credited with the invention of radio. However, radio was not invented by a single individual. Rather it was an evolution of ideas, theories, and discoveries, by many individuals, over many years. From Benjamin Franklin's experiments with electricity, to the super computers of today, sophisticated communication systems unite and educate the world.



1751
positive & negative
charge identified
(Benjamin Franklin)

1888
first radio
waves produced
and detected
(Heinrich Hertz)

1844
first telegraph
message sent
(Samuel Morse)

1901
first transatlantic
telegraphic radio
transmission
(Marconi)

1901
crystal detector
used for the
detection of radio
waves
(Ferdinand
Braun)

1920
KDKA
first radio station
(Pittsburgh, PA.)

1921
fewer than
50,000
radios in U.S.

1922
600,000 -
1,000,000 radio
sets in U.S.

1922
first Indiana radio station
South Bend, now WSBT

1922
" . . . Some of our friends have
Radio outfits, and can hear,
sermons and concerts, and all sorts
of entertainments right in their own
homes. Truly this is a
wonderful age. . . ."
Julia W. Clark to Aunt Carrie,
Richmond, Indiana, April 30, 1922.
Jerome Wiley Collection,
Indiana Historical Society Library

The American Crystal Detector Set



is the ideal set
for home use
and advertising
purposes. Its
range is from 15
to 25 miles.
small, light and
compact, with
solid aluminum
housing, it puts
forth a very
pleasing appear-
ance. Just the
thing for in-
creasing the cir-
culation of newspapers and obtaining
new depositors for banks and trust com-
panies.

Retail Price, \$4.95, without phone
Special prices to newspapers, banks, trust companies, etc.
AMERICAN RADIO CORPORATION
Indianapolis Indiana

*This company is suggesting that the
crystal set should be used by
businesses as a free gift.*

Not dated.

*From Indiana Historical Radio Society
Bulletin,*

Vol. 15, No. 3, September 1986, p. 2

*Sources: Hellemans and Bunch, The Timetables of
That Dial; Settel, A Pictorial History of Radio; Dic
New Encyclopedia Britannica.*

... Now and Everywhere

1927

A major event in broadcast radio was Charles A. Lindbergh's historic transatlantic flight: "... I can remember hearing ... when Lindbergh landed in France in Paris. ... Oh, that was exciting."
Evelyn Rigsby, Madison County, Indiana
From Arnold, *Party Lines*, p. 162

1941

"We had newspapers, but we depended on the radio for the news. I will never forget the day of Pearl Harbor. We heard that on the radio."
Thelma Nixon, Union County, Indiana
From Arnold, *Party Lines*, p. 162

1928
patent granted on a color television system

1941
regular TV broadcast began in U.S.

1954
color TV broadcast began

1927

"The Department of Agriculture is the largest user of radio for educational service in the world."
John Snure, "Farm Radios Considered First,"
Farm Life,
September 1927

1937

Ohio River Flood

1939

first electronic computer completed

1952

pocket-sized transistor radio (Sony Corporation)

1977

Apple II, first personal computer, is introduced

Heroes of Radio

Int. Radio '93
Writer Praises Voices That Served Humanity in Flood Crisis.
Indpls Star, Jan 31, 1937

To the Editor of *The Indianapolis Star*:

I desire to present herewith a tribute to those little known heroes of American service, the radio announcers who have found no division between day and night in their effort to bring help to the stricken cities of the Ohio valley.

No medals will likely be struck and no bronzes put up for the hundreds of men who thus labored in the cause of humanity. The radio's voice never faltered. The announcers and operators were the eyes of the Red Cross and the rescue workers.

This is America's way. It is also America's way to forget quickly or never find out entirely.

RAYMOND BAKER
Carthage, Ind. *Indiana Clipping File*

Indianapolis Star, January 31, 1937
Located in the Indiana Division, Indiana State Library

"I can remember back when they had those crystal sets, and you put wires around the Quaker Oats boxes, and that was the first radio I can remember."

Catherine Summers,
Harrison County, Indiana
From Arnold, *Party Lines*, p. 160

of Science; MacDonal, Don't Touch
Dictionary of American History; The

More Building Blocks for Radio Research

An Advertisement

Christmas is a time when you ask for that very special present. For many people that was, and still is, a radio. The advertisement reproduced here was designed to help get that very special present for a "radio bug" even if you knew nothing about radios.

This advertisement is a good example of a primary source of

limited research value. It has been reproduced from the *Indiana Historical Radio Society Bulletin*, Vol. 16, No. 4, December 1987, but there is no indication of the original source or date of original publication. The visual images and the information in the description could help to provide an approximate date with much research.

Always remember to record

sources and other identifying information so that you do not waste time re-researching or lose an important document because it cannot be identified.

This document is interesting and still provides some useful information. The images of radio parts and the descriptions indicate the variety of interests and expertise that existed among amateur radio enthusiasts. They also provide an indication that radio development had progressed beyond its earliest stages when this advertisement appeared. If the date and source were known, however, you could have solid evidence about the impact and development of radio at a certain time and place.

Is there anyone in your area who has been a "radio bug"? See the Apple on page 11 for the addresses of radio interest groups. Can you find any advertisements or reports of early radio groups in your area? Has television produced the same kind of interest at an amateur level? What are some examples of such interest? Create an advertisement like the one here based on a current fad.

Suggestions for useful gifts to "radio bugs"

A RADIO CHRISTMAS

THE S. P. U. C. Society for the Promotion of Useful Living, is with us again. This time it is dealing with the matter of radio, something which is in the minds of everyone at the present time. Above, in the Radio Bug's Dream, will be seen a few suggestions for gifts.

The apparatus on hand at present must be taken into consideration so that duplicate will not be given, and in order that the recipient shall feel himself in possession of material which will be of use to him in expanding his present set.

If the radio enthusiast has only a crystal set, do not present him with a loud speaker (Fig. 14), or some other useless instrument. Rather, present him with a vacuum tube (Fig. 6), so that his range can be extended and in this way bring joy and happiness to his home.

To the man or boy, or for that matter, the woman, who likes to build radio sets, there are many tools (Fig. 3), which will be greatly appreciated. A little (Fig. 8) is something desirable but usually unobtainable to the average amateur. Batteries and chargers (Figs. 5 and 2) are always in need; the latter, however, only when A.C. is available. Parts (Figs. 1, 7, 9, 10 and 12) can be used for additions to present sets. The beginner would appreciate a crystal set (Fig. 11). Soldering materials (Fig. 13) are useful. A simple but welcome present is a set of vacuum tube lines (Fig. 4). An extra pair of glasses (Fig. 15) will always find favor. In our mind radio apparatus makes the best present that anyone can give to those interested in the most fascinating of all hobbies.

SALES TALK to the RADIO TRADE

*"Ninety-and-nine" Reasons
why*

YOU SHOULD NOT FAIL TO EXHIBIT
at the

First Annual
Radio Exposition
in Indiana

Conducted and Directed by the
BROADCAST LISTENERS' ASSOCIATION
OF INDIANAPOLIS

CADLE TABERNACLE
September 21 to 26, 1925

Records of a Private Organization

In January, 1925 a group of radio enthusiasts formed the nonprofit Broadcast Listeners' Association of Indianapolis. The purpose of the Association was to promote radio interest and development. The membership consisted of adult listeners and amateur operators.

This image is the top half of the cover of the 16 page promotional brochure. The brochure describes the planned events and programs. Manufacturers were expected to exhibit the latest and best in radio equipment. Special activities, prizes, live broadcasts, and favorite radio personalities were to insure a wonderful time for all.

Such expositions had occurred elsewhere, but this was billed as the first in Indiana and the first produced by a listeners group.

Did your local newspapers carry any information about the 1925 event by the Indianapolis Association? Have any such radio events taken place in your area? What kinds of communication-related expositions and trade shows take place today? Visit a hobby shop to inquire about local clubs and shows.

A Different Listeners' Survey

The information here is from the summary results of the 60 page *Indiana University Second Annual Radio Listener Survey* by H. J. Skornia, Radio Director. During December and January 1947-1948 students in radio classes at the university conducted telephone interviews with a set of questions to ask and recorded the answers. The answers were then compiled.

The list provides a good sample of programs on the radio. Stories and plays were written for radio broadcasts. Actors came to the studio and read their scripts into the microphone. Audiences in the studio watched the actors perform or took part in the program. Families and friends gathered around the radio listening to their favorite shows.

Dramas of romance—the "daytime serials" in the survey—were scheduled on weekdays. They were aimed at housewives and were often sponsored by soap companies. They soon became known as soap operas.

How do the programs in the survey compare with radio programs of today? What was the biggest objection to radio? What type of program was the least liked? The best liked? Do you think these results reflect radio listening habits of today? Ask the same questions about television programming today.

OPINION OF RADIO

Think Radio is Getting Better	2421
Think Radio is Staying the Same	719
Think Radio is Getting Worse	407

TEN PRINCIPAL OBJECTIONS TO RADIO

1) Commercials	505
2) Daytime Serials	196
3) Various Types of Music	164
4) Reception (Static, Interference)	149
5) Mysteries	101
6) Too much Comedy	44
7) Poor Production	37
8) Poor Children's Programs	28
9) Disc Jockeys	19
10) Quizzes	9

TYPES OF PROGRAMS "LIKED BEST"

1) Popular Music	718
2) News	431
3) Comedy-Variety	297
4) Classical Music	219
5) Other Music	215
6) Drama	151
7) Religious Programs	128
8) Sports	96
9) Quizzes	66
10) Mysteries	64
11) Educational Programs	46
12) Daytime Serials	46
13) Forums	18

Indiana Airwaves

Thirteen AM stations were established in Indiana between 1921 and 1927.

- Locate these early Indiana AM stations on the map. Include the date for each station. Add your community and its date to the map.

West Lafayette	WBAA	1921
South Bend	WSBT	1922
Anderson	WHBU	1923
Evansville	WGBF	1923
Indianapolis	WFBM	1924
Fort Wayne	WGL	1924
Hammond	WJOB	1924
Fort Wayne	WOWO	1925
Indianapolis	WIRE (was WKBF)	1926
Muncie	WLBC	1926
Richmond	WKBV	1926
Terre Haute	WBOW	1927
Gary	WIND	1927

- Create a graph showing how many stations were created each year from 1921 to 1927. Which was the peak year?
- Are any of the stations listed above still in operation?



Where Do You Fit In?

- When did radio broadcasts begin in your community. Work with your local library or museum for help in compiling your local history of radio and communication. Be sure to seek information in a variety of areas; this issue provides examples of places to start your search.

- Contact someone from a station that broadcasts to your community to speak with your class about the early days of radio in your community.

- Interview older members of your family or community and compile oral history evidence of early broadcasting for your town.

If you research the local history first, you can ask people to help fill in information that you need. They may even have photographs and other primary sources that they would donate or let you copy for your history.

Ask people what their favorite radio programs were and what they were about. Use your research and materials you have found to help them remember.

Ask them what the impact of radio was for them. There are other questions throughout this issue that you might use.

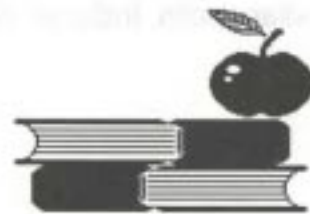
When conducting oral interviews be sure to have a tape recorder ready to record the

entire conversation. You must have permission to record the conversation. Know what you want to talk about and have a list of questions. This will help to keep the interviewee on track.

Remember to label all resource materials carefully and deposit them for preservation in your local library or museum.

There are many guides available for doing oral history projects. *Old Schoolhouse Gang: Some Guidelines for School Oral History Projects* is an excellent source and is available from the Historical Bureau for a nominal cost. Call 317-232-2535 to order.

An Apple for Everyone



Selected Sources

Student Reading

- Balczak, Bill. *Radio*. Vero Beach, FL: Rourke Enterprises, Inc., 1989.

This is an excellent, easy-to-read history of radio that brings the reader to current times. Includes glossary and index.

- Coyle, Rebecca. *The Media: Radio*. Freeport, Long Island, NY: Marshall Cavendish Corporation, 1989.

A history of radio, how a radio works, and inside a radio station are included in this book. The author gives examples from the U.S. and Great Britain.

- Wong, Michael A. *A Day in the Life of a Disc Jockey*. Mahwah, NJ: Troll Associates, 1988.

This is an easy-to-read account of a typical disc jockey's day.

Advanced Reading

- Alth, Max. *Collecting Old Radios and Crystal Sets*. Des Moines, IA: Wallace-Homestead Book Co., 1977.

This book tells how to get started on a collection and includes lists of organizations and museums; some interesting illustrations.

- Arnold, Eleanor, ed. *Party Lines, Pumps and Privies*. N.p.: The Indiana Extension Homemakers Association, 1984.

This is the second volume in the *Memories of Hoosier Homemakers* series, based on the oral history project, Hoosier Homemakers through the Years.

- Barnouw, Erik. *A History of*

Broadcasting in the United States. New York: Oxford University Press, 3 volumes: Vol. 1, *A Tower of Babel, to 1933*, 1966; Vol. 2, *The Golden Web, 1933-1953*, 1968; Vol. 3, *The Image Empire, Since 1953*, 1970.

This is a standard source for the story of how radio and television became an important part of American life. An excellent resource.

- Douglas, Susan J. *Inventing American Broadcasting: 1899-1922*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1987.

The author traces the early development of radio and broadcasting and includes information regarding its impact on society.

- Hellemans, Alexander, and Bryan Bunch. *The Timetables of Science: A Chronology of the Most Important People and Events in the History of Science*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1988.

This is an excellent resource that could be used by students and adults.

- Lackmann, Ron. *Remember Radio*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1970.

There are hundreds of old photographs, scripts and copies of actual radio listings.

- MacDonald, J. Fred. *Don't Touch That Dial: Radio Programming in American Life, 1920-1960*. Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1979.

This work includes a history of radio and analyzes the types of programs and social themes during this period.

- Ogden, Dale. "On the Air in

Indiana." *Outdoor Indiana*, Vol. 51, No. 9, October 1986, pp. 4-7.

This interesting article gives an overview of radio history with examples from Indiana.

- Organization of American Historians. *Magazine of History*, Vol. 6, No. 4, Spring 1992.

Seven articles in this excellent issue focus on the 1993 topic for National History Day, "Communication in History: The Key to Understanding."

- Settel, Irving. *A Pictorial History of Radio*. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1967.

This book reviews the history and programs of radio, decade by decade through the 1960s; includes many photographs.

Additional Resources

- "On the Air: Indiana Radio, 1920-1950" is a permanent exhibit at the Indiana State Museum; it includes the Indiana Broadcast Pioneers Hall of Fame. Located at 202 North Alabama Street, Indianapolis, 317-232-1637.

- Indiana Broadcasters Association, Inc., Maximanage, Ltd. 11595 North Meridian Street, Suite 300, Indianapolis, IN 46290, 317-573-2995.

This organization will answer inquiries from the public.

- Indiana Historical Radio Society and Ed Taylor Radio Museum, 245 Oakland Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46201, 317-638-1641.

The Society *Bulletin* contains a wealth of visual material; the material is rarely identified as to source or date.

Indiana Historical Bureau
140 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Nonprofit Org.
U. S. Postage
PAID
Indianapolis, IN
Permit No. 4956



The Indiana Historical Bureau was created in 1915 to celebrate the centennial of statehood. It is the duty of the Historical Bureau to edit and publish documentary and other material relating to the history of the state of Indiana, to promote the study of Indiana history, and to work with others engaged in such pursuits. The Historical Bureau provides books, educational resources, and programs for students and teachers. Several are listed below. The Bureau also directs the Historical Marker Program and the care of the Governors' Portraits Collection.

- **BROADSIDES** produces supplemental educational materials based on primary sources for teaching Indiana history. Student packets encourage active participation and skills development with possible integration in various grades and subjects. An extensive teacher guide provides ready information and teaching resources.
- **Indiana Close Up** is a high school local government program affiliated with the national Close Up Foundation. This participatory annual event encourages study and discussion through the Jefferson Meeting on the Indiana Constitution.
- **Indiana History Day** encourages students grades 4 - 12 to research and prepare papers, exhibits, performances and media presentations on an annual historical theme. An emphasis on original research and interpretation allows students to experience the excitement of discovering or developing skills and interests that enrich their education and their lives. It is part of the National History Day network.
- **REACH**—Resources Educating in the Arts, Culture, and History—is a dynamic program that utilizes art and objects to stimulate dialogue and provide hands-on experiences, exploring not only the arts but also the culture and history of Indiana. Its arts-in-education basis encourages on-going planning for involving community resources in the school.

The Indiana Junior Historical Society is a network of history clubs for students in grades 4 - 12. Locally sponsored clubs initiate and participate in activities which encourage the study of Indiana history, often outside the classroom. The Indiana Junior Historical Society program is administered by the Indiana Historical Society, 315 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202; 317-232-1882.

The Indiana Junior Historian is published nine times each school year by the Indiana Historical Bureau, State of Indiana. It is distributed to members and sponsors of the affiliated clubs of the Indiana Junior Historical Society of which the Indiana Historical Bureau is a co-sponsor.

This publication is copyrighted, and no part of it may be reproduced in any way for profit without express permission of the Indiana Historical Bureau. Reproduction of activity pages and other materials by teachers for in-class use is permitted.

The publication is provided free to school media centers and public libraries throughout the state. Individual subscriptions are available for \$7.50 per year.

This material is available to visually impaired patrons in audio format courtesy of the Indiana History Project of the Indiana Historical Society. Tapes are available through the Talking Books Program of the Indiana State Library; contact the Talking Books Program, 317-232-3702.

Single copies are available for 85¢ each plus shipping and handling. Classroom sets (a minimum of 20 copies of an issue) of back issues beginning with the September 1991 issue are available for 30¢ per copy plus shipping and handling. Prices valid through December 31, 1993.

Contributing Editors

Carole M. Allen, Janine Beckley,
Paula Bongen, Alan Conant, Dani B. Pfaff,
Virginia L. Terpening