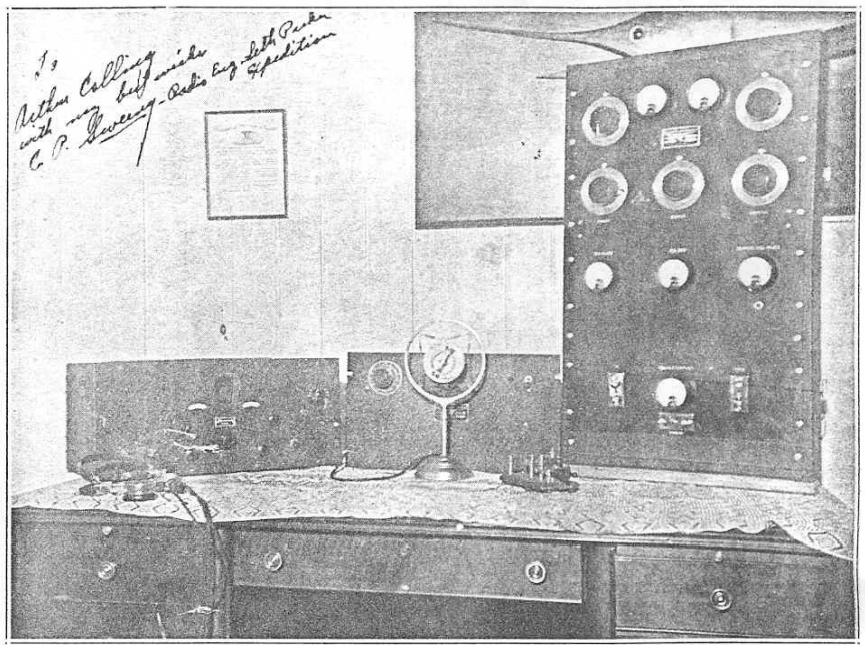


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The Cruise of the "Seth Parker"

The radio broadcasts of Phillips Lord as "Seth Parker" are familiar to every citizen of the United States. Just at present Mr. Lord is on a world cruise and one of the short wave transmitters on the yacht, "Seth Parker," was furnished by the Collins Radio Company. C. P. Sweeney, who is a well known amateur, is radio engineer. We are informed on excellent authority that the swordfish was neither located nor enticed by short wave.



QUARTERS OF RADIO ENGINEER C. P. SWEENEY ON BOARD YACHT, "SETH PARKER" COLLINS 30DXB AND 7C AMPLIFIER EQUIPMENT

ANOTHER NEWS RELEASE

The following news item was released to the press on June 29, 1934:

Arctic-Antarctic Broadcast to be Multiple Meeting of Extremes

The Columbia Broadcasting System's spectacular attempt to link the Arctic and the Antarctic by radiophone during the Byrd Expedition broadcast on Wednesday, July 11, will be a meeting of the extremes in more ways than one. The widest possible differences in surroundings, temperature and light will separate Little America and Columbia's temporary station in northwestern Alaska, KILS. In fact, the only similarity between the two regions at opposite ends of the globe lies in the fact that they are both polar areas, in the same approximate time belt and they are both "wired for sound." Bob Flagler, CBS announcer-engineer in the Arctic, will be working in almost constant daylight, while Charlie Murph and John Dyer, at

KFZ in Little America, will be in total darkness. Although the temperature within the Arctic Circle will not be of heat-wave proportions, it will be considerably warmer than Byrd Expedition base. Both polar regions are always in the grip of an ice pack, but in July, the Arctic ice will be receding and leaving great stretches of clear water, while the Antarctic pack will be frozen solid. Radio will be subject to one of the severest tests in its history during the broadcast linking the two regions. In the first place, both Flagler's and Little America's signals will be influenced by polar magnetism. The voices, as they travel from KILS to KFZ and return, will have to pass twice through the frigid, temperate and tropical zones and their varying

atmospheric conditions. The broadcast will be heard in the United States between 10:00 and 10:30 P. M., EDST.

The equipment used in this broadcast by Bob Flagler will be a COLLINS 20B—1 kw. transmitter.

It is most interesting to note that this most difficult feat ever accomplished by radio will be undertaken by the Columbia Broadcasting System with COLLINS equipment at both Little America and in the Arctic Circle.

FLASH! — Most outstanding communication Arctic to Antarctic was completed, as planned, on Wednesday evening, July 11, 1934 just at time of going to press. Details in next issue.

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