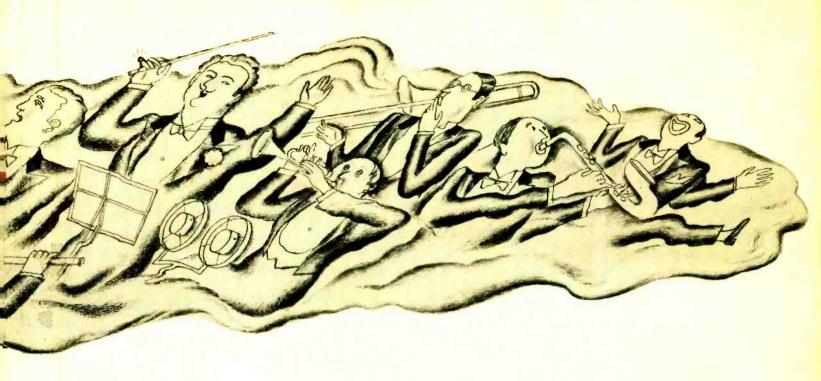
### RADIO STARS AND STATIONS OF 1935



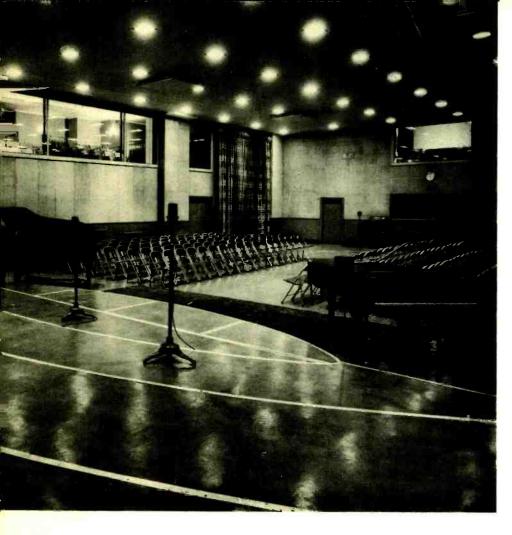
及のなく RADIOTRONS & CONTINGIAM RADIO TUBES





# Radio City...

Today, 14 years after Station KDKA in Pittsburgh made history by broadcasting the results of the Harding election, we have a fabulous "city within a city" dedicated to radio. There are other features worthy of wonder in Rockefeller Center, but so important has broadcasting become to Amercan life that they are overshadowed by the fact that it is the home of the National Broadcasting Company, a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America. \* \* A visit to NBC headquarters is indeed impressive. The visitor comes away with a mingled impression of immense stone monuments tapering skyward; quiet elegance, moderately modern in tone; endless studios — some big and aweinspiring, others small and delightfully intimate; long, richly furnished corridors; soft-spoken hostesses and stiff bellboys unflexing with amazing suddenness as they receive a summons; batteries of elevators, batteries of clocks, batteries of dials, batteries of air-conditioning and broadcasting equipment. \* \* \* What does it all mean? Merely that radio has become sophisticated? The dominating impression of bigness, elaborateness, finish, is apt to cause confusion. For what Radio City really stands for is something more important than the nifty gadgets and fine appointments calculated to impress the spectator and ease the toil of studio artists and employees. It stands rather for a tremendous technical advance in the art of supplying entertainment and enlightenment to the American home. \* \* Take soundproofing. Nowhere has this relatively new science been carried to such a degree of perfection on so vast a scale. If you think in terms of big figures, consider the 11 carloads of rockwool used in soundproofing—or the 153,600 square feet of perforated transite; if your mind grasps little things better, ponder the fact that the very glue used to affix soundproof fabrics to the studio walls had to be subjected to exhaustive tests for acoustical properties. ★ ★ ★ All the studios have "floating" floors, walls and ceilings, which are separated and insulated from the framework of the building itself. They actually are like boxes suspended in the steel



and concrete construction. Each of these "boxes" is surrounded by tons of rockwool, which in turn is covered by transite and textile. Heavy felt has been used to pad all points of contact between the studio and the building, and there is enough "play" between to take up any possible vibration in the steel frame. \* \* Painted walls and wallpaper are practically unknown in the NBC's

new home. It's all done with textiles. Because studio wall coverings are important from the viewpoint both of acoustics and of psychological effect on the artist, as

well as decoration, a year was spent in going over samples of various wools, linens, silks, etc. \* \* The net result of all this preparation is that NBC radio programs reach your antenna absolutely free of extraneous noise, free of distortion or muffling or echoes. And the care that was given to soundproofing is typical of that bestowed on

all phases of the work. In consequence we find a broadcasting plant that is the ultimate that man is capable of building today, and that even goes beyond the needs of today by providing ample space and certain facilities for television. ★ ★ ★ The entire NBC plant occupies some 400,000 square feet of space. There are 35 studios. Eight of these are being left unfinished in order that future designers may be free to carry out their ideas without having to tear down or rearrange. Several of the studios are two stories in height and the Auditorium Studio is three stories. ★ ★ ★ The Auditorium Studio is the largest in the world— 78 by 132 feet. On the opening night it provided comfortable accommodations for a 75-piece orchestra, the huge Schola Cantorum choir and 1,500 guests. The next largest

studio is 50 by 89 feet. It is equipped with a stage and glass curtain and is intended principally for the presentation of dramatic productions. \* \* \* On the eighth floor is a studio especially for children's programs, and on the ninth floor is a group of four studios in unique cloverleaf arrangement. They are built around one central control room of circular design, the floor of



which consists of a huge turntable. It may be swung mechanically to face any one of the four surrounding studios for television broadcasting, thus eliminating the problem of shifting scenery.

\* \* In constructing most modern broadcasting studios it has been the practice to place the main control room in the center, surrounded by

the studios. Obviously this was impossible in a 10-story studio building, but the principle was retained, in the vertical. Master control is located on the fifth floor, with the studios above and below. The fifth floor is one of the most interesting in the building, even though you are completely lacking in technical knowledge. The huge panel of the master control is clearly visible from the spectators' gallery, as are also the power room and the telegraph room. An interesting feature of the latter is the battery of teletype machines by means of which NBC is enabled to keep in constant touch with member stations of its two networks. If you have come to accept the transmission of a nation-wide broadcast as a matter of course, a few minutes spent in this gallery will bring home to you the enormous amount of de-

tail involved, the tremendous importance of the time factor, the amount and kind of apparatus required and the absolute necessity of constant supervision and precaution. \* \* There are no windows in the studio section — not one. This naturally makes ventilation a major problem. How well the problem is met may be grasped from the fact that the air conditioning plant in Radio City

pack-transmitters carried on the backs of announcers. \* \* \* When you next hear the announcer say "This broadcast comes to you from the RCA Building, Radio City," remember this thought: if your radio set, tubes and aerial are in good condition and properly installed, you are enjoying the finest broadcasting obtainable anywhere in the world. \* \* \* Rockefeller Center, of which

the RCA Building (containing the NBC Studios) is a feature, is the largest building project ever undertaken at one time by private capital. It occupies 12 acres of

ground space—most of the three blocks from 48th to 51st Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. Completed structures include, beside the 70-story RCA Building, Radio City Music Hall (world's largest indoor theatre), the Center Theatre, the RKO Building and the International structures, the British Empire Building and La Maison Francaise,





is the largest and most complete in the world. Sixty-four dials keep a continuous graphic record of the condition of the air in as many sections of the building. \* \* A special control room has been installed for use in so-called "special events" programs, where various parts of the broadcast originate from planes, foreign countries, ships, or

Hubert Pryor Vallee, a native of Westbrook, Maine, adopted the name "Rudy" out of admiration for Rudy Wiedoeft, from whom he took saxophone lessons by mail. He attended the University of Maine for a year, and then went to Yale, where he won his degree in romantic languages. Rudy has long had a liking for the law. Some day, friends say, he'll put away the saxophone, megaphone and baton and become a crusty old barrister. \* \* \*





IT'S just too bad, the way these brash youngsters come along and topple the old favorites from their lofty seats. Here's a lad named Rudy Vallee who-according to Variety's poll-rates as the No. I attraction of the air. Why, he was practically unheard of six years ago! ¶ Six years ago! Yes, it was about that time that Rudy, treading the streets of New York in search of a job, finally landed one for himself and orchestra at the Heigh Ho Club. The band was aired over a local New York station, received a flock of laudatory mail and won an NBC contract. Then fame! Perhaps one reason why he is still at the pinnacle after six years is that he had the good sense, as well as the rare ability, to add another string to his bow-master-of-ceremony-ing. But the more credit to Rudy, say we! Certainly his famed variety programs for Fleischmann are among the most skillful and entertaining on the air. This private life . . . well, surely you've read the newspapers. He married and broke with Fay Webb. A romance with Alice Faye, whom you have heard on the program and seen on the screen, has been rumored and denied. Take it or leave it.





Born in Calcutta, India, Jessica Dragonette was placed by her father in a convent school in New Jersey at the age of six. Upon graduating, she went to New York. Her delightfully fresh, pure soprano won for her the part of an angel singing, unseen, from above-stage in Max Reinhardt's production of The Miracle. She subsequently starred on Broadway in The Student Prince and Grand Street Follies before going to NBC. \* \*





ESSICA DRAGONETTE, the lyrical J inspiration of the Cities Service Hour, disproves such pet theories as: you have to be robust to be a prima donna; classical music will never get you very far with the public; a young star with a future on the stage is foolish to give it up for radio. ¶ Six years ago Miss Dragonette confounded her friends by deserting a brilliant theatrical career for a youthful art called radio broadcasting. By dint of her glorious voice and her whole-hearted devotion to her new calling, she quickly rose to radio stardom-whether you define the latter as a degree of popularity or a certain number of figures in the salary. Today she is one of the select few who have remained "up there" for a considerable period of time. A slim, almost child-like figure, with golden hair and blue eyes of a shade she calls "plaid," Jessica is still a very young woman. Throughout her career she has remained her demure, reserved, slightly wistful self. True to her ideals, she has never sung any but classical and semi-classical songs. It seems evident that any young lady desiring enduring radio fame could do worse than take Jessica as a model.



### CAPT. HENRY

Only through your radio set can Captain Henry pilot you aboard the Maxwell House Showboat to meet Lanny Ross, Mary Lou, Conrad Thibault and Molasses in January—and only when your radio set is equipped with Micro-Sensitive RCA Cunningham Radiotrons can you enjoy these weekly voyages to their fullest—for RCA Radio Tubes are so sensitive that they reproduce, with the utmost fidelity,



all the details of the Showboat Program from the splashing of the stern wheel in the water to the grand ensemble of voices that comprises its musical crew of entertainers. RCA Radiotrons are not only micro-sensitive, but they have the five big improvements of: Quicker Start; Quieter Operation; Uniform Volume; Uniform Performance; and Every Tube is Matched.



win a new listener

—and get a tip on

real radio enjoyment











George Burns and Gracie Allen do not want their voices to "filt or wade"—or, fade or wilt—as they come to you through your radio set, because they know that the success of their program depends largely on the faithful reproduction of the delicate shadings and inflections of their voices, in their silly chatter. And the success of your complete enjoyment of their art will be insured if you replace your worn-out radio tubes with a set of Micro-Sensitive RCA Cunningham Radiotrons. A set of new RCA Micro-Sensitive

Radio Tubes will not modernize an obsolete radio, but it will do wonders towards improving the clarity and fidelity of reproduction of any set—old or new—because RCA tubes are constantly being improved for: Quicker Start; Quieter Operation; Uniform Volume; Uniform Performance; and Every Tube is Matched.





















 ${\sf R}^{\sf OSES}$  AND DRUMS," the colorful CBS program depicting the heart throbs and heartaches of Civil War days, began somewhat over two years ago as a series tracing the development of the United States from the human standpoint. Beginning with a Jamestown, Va., settler of 1622, the broadcasts eventually arrived at the Civil War period with the noted actor, De Wolf Hopper taking the role of Stonewall Jackson. This phase of the program met with such great popular response that the original plan was changed and "Roses and Drums" thenceforward became permanently identified with the North-South conflict. ¶ At the end of 1932 three characters—Betty Graham, charming Virginia spy; Gordon Wright, her Northern suitor; and Randy Claymore, her Southern swain-were added to the cast, with the drama of the triangle of love and war being played each week against an authentic historical background. All historical data and material is authenticated by Marcus W. Jernegan, Professor of American History at the University of Chicago.  $\P$  In addition to the regular characters, many famous personages of history have appeared in the stirring drama, and these roles have been filled by a long list of notables of the American stage—among them Guy Bates Post, Pedro de Cordoba, Blanche Yurka and Henry Hull. ¶ Reed Brown, Jr. as Gordon Wright, and John Griggs as Randy Claymore, are well known to followers of the program, while Helen Claire, Alabama belle and noted stage ingenue, is a relative newcomer—having stepped into the shoes of Betty Graham when Elizabeth Love, who played the part for two years, departed for a European stage engagement. ¶ Reed Brown, Jr. came to radio with a background of some 40 engagements in stock, films and the Broadway stage. John Griggs also has a great deal of stage experience behind him - much more than you would guess from his 25 years. He has been a leading man for Jane Cowl. "Roses and Drums" is sponsored by the Union Central Life Insurance Company.











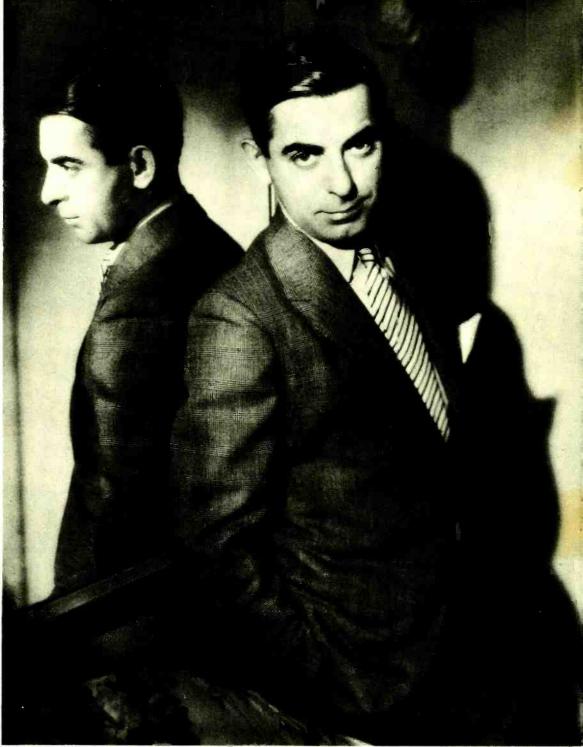


NACK in October, 1932, when Captain Henry shouted into a microphone for the first time: "It's only the beginnin', folks, only the be-e-e-eginnin'," Charley Winninger, who plays the role of Captain aboard the Maxwell House Show Boat, didn't dream how true were his words. ¶ For that "gag-line" has assumed a meaning apart from its significance on the Show Boat Program. It was the "beginnin'" in 1932 and the end is not yet in sight. ¶ Romance has flowered on the boat's creaking boards. Mystery has invaded the craft from stern to bow. Menace has stalked up its gangplank. Careers have been made for its talented passengers. ¶ Twenty-five million people a month listen to the Thursday night Show Boat programs, and the boat itself has become so real that a large number of people think it actually exists. Not simple river folk alone, but such persons as a prominent middle western broker and a representative of the coffee sponsor who drove forty miles to wait for the Show Boat on the levee, where it was supposed to tie up. And all the while, Captain Henry and his crew were broadcasting from a skyscraper studio, hundreds of miles away, in New York City. ¶ It takes fifty-eight persons to bring the drama of the Show Boat to radio fans. These artists occasionally are assisted by great stars. Fifteen hundred tickets to the broadcast are distributed week after week, and yet there is a waiting list a month in advance.  $\P$  Charley Winninger heads the list of stars on the hour. Then there is Lanny Ross, "the best tenor on the river," who now has gone to Hollywood to make two pictures and is having his voice "piped" through every Thursday night, so that he can still be heard by the Show Boat audience. ¶ Annette Hanshaw has sprung into fame as Captain Henry's blues singer; Lois Bennett has recently been acquired for the role of Mary Lou; Conrad Thibault sings an heroic baritone and the procession is brought up by a pair of blackface comedians, Molasses 'n' January—in real life Pick Malone and Pat Padgett, who chanced to meet in a New York automat in 1929.









Eddie Cantor's parents both died before he was two. A "no good" future was predicted for this street-singing orphan of New York's lower East Side, whose first dramatic triumph was winning a \$5 prize for an amateur act in a Bowery theatre. Successively, Eddie became a singing waiter in a Coney Island saloon, broke into vaudeville, appeared in Kid Kabaret with George Jessel, and climbed to fame in a long succession of Ziegfeld successes. The movies and an NBC microphone made him known to millions where thousands had known him before. His song writers say he is a hard man to please—turns down what they think is a wow and pounces gleefully on a number they consider just so-so. Well, Eddie ought to know. He gives much to charity, particularly Jewish orphanages. He says his wife, Ida Tobias Cantor, whom he married while a struggling young actor, and who has brought him five daughters, is helpful in humoring him.

### NORTH AMERICAN STATIONS BY KILOCYCLES

Location

900 kc.

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920 kc.

930 kc.

lowa Cal. Ala. Va.

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KJR Wash. D
WCFL III. E
WIBG Pa. H

980 kc.

985 kc.

**990** kc.

1000 kc.

IOIO kc.

1015 kc.

1020 kc.

IO3O kc.
FCN Can. C
FNB Can. F
KNC Can. H
OX NId. H
EB Mex. C

IO40 kc.
RLD Tex C
THS Ark. C
TESG N.Y. E
TKAR Mich. E

KAR Mich.

1050 kc.

HNS Can. F
Kan. D
Cal. B

Mex. F

Cal. E Mont. E Mo E NId. H D.C F

KGBU KHJ WBEN WJAX WKY WLBL

KFEL KFXF KOMO KPRC WAAF

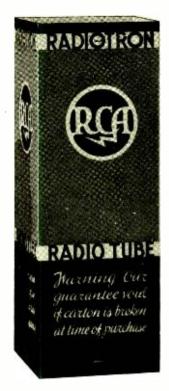
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XEFE

500 kc. Con H Mex F 700 kc. 540 kc. Can. E Can. F Can. D 710 kc. KMPC WOR XEN Cal. F N J. D Mex E 547 kc. XEY Mex. #H 720 kc. 550 kc. KFDY KFUO KFYR KOAC KSD WDEV WGR WKRC 730 kc. Can. E Can D Cuba E 740 kc. Neb. E N.H. G Ga. A 560 kc. Tex F Col. E Cal E Mo. F Pa. F Ind. E Pa F Ten. E Fla E Mex. H KFDM KLZ KLZ KTAB KWTO WFI WIND WLIT WNOX WOAM XEAO 750 kc. **757** kc. XEFD 760 kc. 570 kc. Wash. G Mo. E N. Y A KGKO KMTR B C. E N.Y. F. S.D. E. Ohio F. N.C. E. WMCA WNAX Mex C 770 kc. KFAB Neb. D W8BM III. B 580 kc. 780 kc. Can. G Can. H Can. F Can. F Cal. F Kan. F W. Va. F CHWK CKPR CMCQ KELW KTM WEAN WMC WPOR WTAR XEP CHMA CKCL CKUA CRCA KMJ KSAC WCHS Fla. G Kan. E Mass. F WDBO WIBW **585** kc. **790** kc. KGO Cal. D WGY N.Y. A 590 kc. 800 kc. Cuba E Wash E WBAP Tex A 805 kc. XFC 600 kc. 810 kc. CFCO VOAS NID H WCCO Minn A WNYC N.Y. F 815 kc. 820 kc. WHAS 830 kc. 610 kc. KOA Col. C WEEU Pa. E WHDH Moss. E WRUF Fla. D XETW Mex. F WHO WORK XEA XEAE XEC XEFJ XEFS XEL 840 kc.
CJOC Can H
CKGW Can. D
CMC Cuba F
XFX Mex. F 620 kc. KGW KTAR WFLA WLBZ IOIO kc.
CHML Can F
CHWC Can F
CKCD Can H
CKCK Can F
CKCO Can H
KGGF Kan F
WHN N Y G
WIS S.C F
WNAD Oble F
WNAD Oble F
WAREW Mex. H
XEE MEX. H 850 kc. 630 kc. Can. F Can. F Mo. F S.D. H Ind. F D. C. G 860 kc. WABC-WB00 N.Y. A WHB Mo. F XETH Mex. H 870 kc. Mo. F Mex. H Mex. F 875 kc. 640 kc. XEAD KFI Cal. A WAIU Ohio F WOI lowa D 880 kc. CJCB CRCO KFKA KLX KPOF VOGY WCOC WGBI WQAN WSUI **650** kc. WRAX Pa. G KYW III. C XES Mex. G Wash, H Tenn, A 660 kc. 670 kc. 890 kc. CMX KARK KFNF KSEI 680 kc. Mo. E Cal. A N.C. D KUSD **685** kc. 690 kc. B Can. C



When you call up your Dealer for a new set of radio tubes—when the service man tells you that new tubes are needed, insist on tubes packed in an RCA Radio Tube carton. Only RCA Radio Tubes are microsensitive and guaranteed by the RCA Radiotron Company, Inc., to have the 5 big improvements: Quicker Start; Quieter Operation; Uniform Volume; Uniform Performance; and Every Tube is Matched.

WINS N.Y. F WMAZ Ga F II2O kc. XEFC Mex H Can. H Can. H Can. H Can. F Wash. H Cal. F Cal. F Wash. H Tex. F CFCA CHGS CHLP CKOC KFIO KFSG KRKD KRSC KTRH WDEL WHAD WISN 1190 kc. 1060 kc. KWJJ Ore F WBAL Md. C WJAG Neb. E WTIC Conn. A XEFC Mex. H WOAI WSAZ Tex. A W. Va. E 1200 kc. ITM AH H IRN Cal. H EJB lowa H KBTM KERN KFJB KFXD 1070 kc. Tex. E Del. G Wis. G Wis. G Tex. F KJBS Cal. H WCAZ III. H WDZ III. H WTAM Ohio A 1080 kc. 08 N.M. C 8T N.C. A 1080 III. D 1481 III. D 1130 kc. XEH MOA KST Utah A III, C N.Y. E Mex. G 1085 kc. 1140 kc. KVOO Okla. B WAPI Ala D 1090 kc. Ala. H S.D. H Wis. H Ind. H S.C. H KMOX Mo. A XEAI Mex. H 1150 kc. WHAM IIOO kc. 1155 kc. Mex. F CRCY Can. E
KGDM Cal. G
WLWL N.Y. D
WPG N.J. D
XEWW Mex. G 1160 kc. WOWO Ind. C WWVA W. Va. D IIIO kc. KSOO S.D. E WRVA Va. D 1170 kc. 1180 kc. III5 kc. Ore. D N.M. C Minn. E VONF XENT

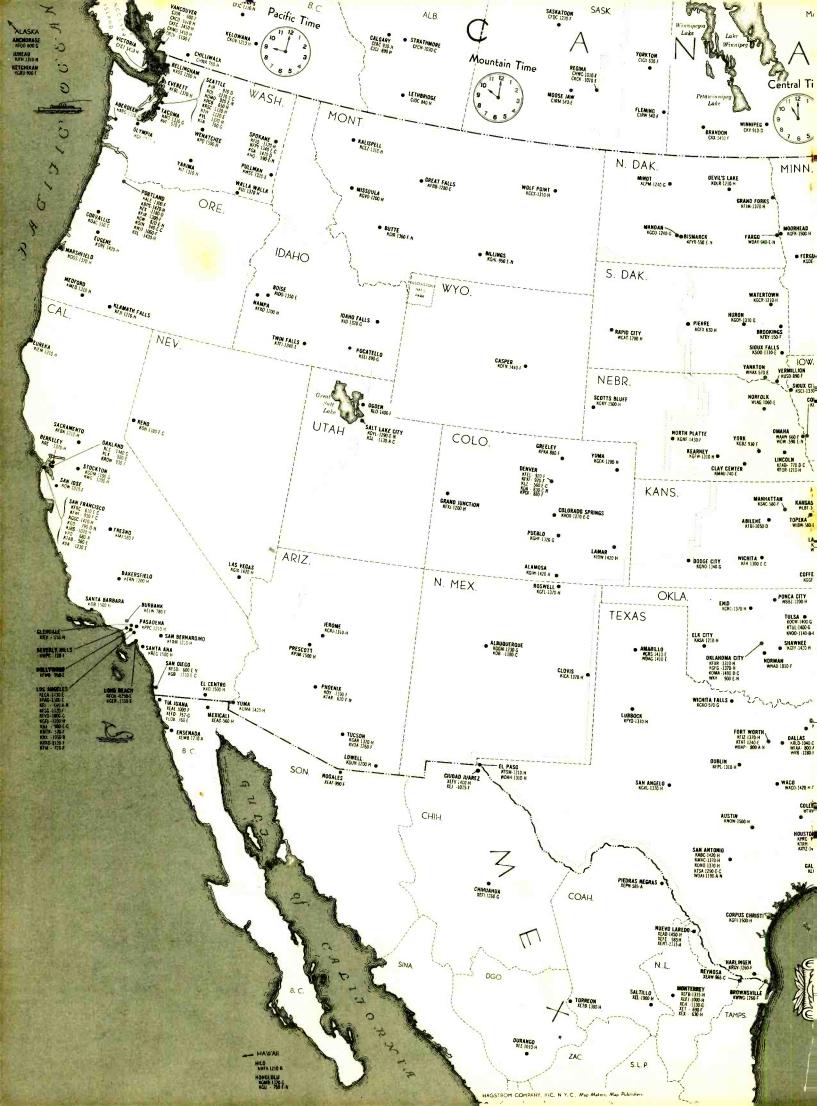
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RC Okia. H
BL Wash. H
JM N D. H
JZ Tex. H
AR Ariz. H
FG Okia. H
FL N.M. H
KL Tex. H 1280 kc. KFBB WCAM WCAP WDOD WIBA WORC WRR WTNJ XEFW KFJM KFJZ KGAR KGFG KGFL KGKL KICA KLUF KMAO KOOS KRE KSO KUJ KVL 1290 kc. KWKC W8TM WC8M WD8S WGLC WH8D WHBD WHBD WHBT WIBM WJBK WJIL WLEYA WLYA WMBR 1295 kc. Mex. H 1300 kc. Mass. H Va. H Fla. H Miss. H Vt. H Pa. H N.C. H Wis. H N.Y. H Mex. H 1310 kc. 1380 kc. KFGQ KFPL KFPM KFXR KFYO KGBX KGCX KGEZ KGFW KIFH KIT 1390 kc. 1400 kc.

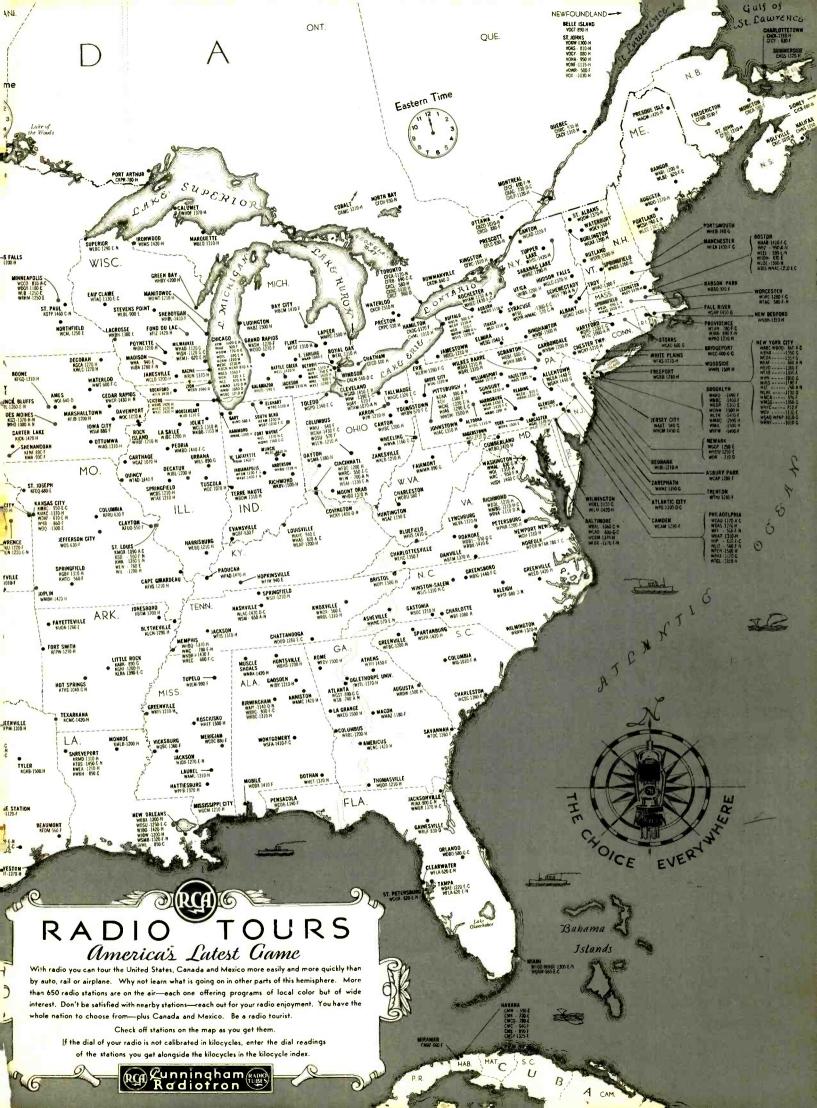
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### NORTH AMERICAN STATIONS BY CALL LETTERS

Kilocycles Tex. Okla Ariz. Okla Cal. Wyo P. D. Otto. Cal. Wyo P. D. Otto. Cal. Work Kan. Work Cal. Work Cal Location 1420 H 1300 F 890 G 1210 H 1420 H 1200 H 1370 H 1310 H 1500 H 1440 F 980 A 1210 H 1440 G H 1370 H 1450 H 1370 H 1450 H 1570 H WBCM Mich.
WBCM Mich.
WBCM N Y.
WBEO Mich.
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WBHS Ala.
WBHS N-Y.
WBOW Ind.
WBRC Ala.
WBRC Pa.
WBSO Mess.
WBSO Mess. 980 Å
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1370 H 1080 A 1370 H 990 A 990 E 600 G 1220 F 1220 E 1250 E 1280 F 1200 H 1170 A 1170 H 1080 D 1370 H 1210 H 1210 H 810 A 970 E 580 F 1490 1210 1360 940 1220 610 1410 1310 1370 940 930 KERLU KEPSE 1200 950 1360 1420 1420 1310 H 1210 H 12 Tex.
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If you enjoy touring distant stations for your radio programs, why not give your radio the best possible assistance in bringing these programs in to you? No radio can bring in every one of these stations from all parts of the North American continent but your radio will bring in more stations if you equip it with a set of new Micro-Sensitive RCA Cunningham Radiotrons. Besides being super-sensitive to the signals from the weakest and most distant radio stations, they will give you clearer reception and steadier programs on all stations because these new RCA Radio Tubes have been improved for: Quicker Start; Quieter Operation; Uniform Volume; Uniform Performance; and Every Tube is Matched.

N. Miss. All. V. Ohio, Y. B. All. V. Chio, Y. Chio, Y. B. All. V. Chio, Y. B. All. V. Chio, Y. C WHITE SELECTION OF STREET 

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Location

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660 F 840 F 780 E 1325 E 730 E 590 E 890 F

1000 G 1450 H 875 G 1000 F 990 F 1000 F 990 F 1000 H 560 H 156 H 1000 H 1155 F 1010 H 1250 F 1010 H 1250 F 1010 H 1250 F 1010 H 1050 H 1060 H 1077 G 1000 H 1130 G 1000 H 1130 G 1000 H 1130 G 1000 H 1200 H 1200 H 1200 H 1310 G 1010 H 1200 H 1310 G 1010 H 1310 G 1310 G

HAWAII KGMB Hanolulu 1329 G KGU " 750 E KWFV Hilo 1210 H MEXICO

ALASKA

KFQD Anchirege600 G KBFA Juneau 1310 H K66U Ketchikan900 F

CANADA

930 H 1210 H 1120 H 1120 H 1030 C 600 H 1450 H 1310 F 780 G 1010 F 780 H 780 H 780 H 780 H Alb. N. B. Ont. S. Ont

XEW XEW XEX XEY XEY XEZ XFA XFC XFO XFX 1010 910 1100 630 547 760 630 1500 805 940 840 NEWF.

810 H 890 H 880 H 950 H 1115 H 1300 H 500 F 1030 H

PUERTO

WKAQS, Jun 1240 E



### BURNS & ALLEN



George, who comes from New York, met Gracie, who comes from San Francisco, in Union Hill, N. J. They were in vaudeville. Gracie had an act which wasn't working, and she was searching for a partner; George had an act which was working, but he needed a partner. Gracie's act would have cost 150 dollars to put on—so they used George's. They opened in Boonton, N. J., and played Detroit on their honeymoon. ¶ At first, George wrote the act so that Gracie would ask the questions. He thought he was the funny one. Gracie still thinks he is. But on their opening night, says George, "She asked the questions and people laughed, and I answered them and nobody laughed." So the formula was turned around to make the laughs come at the right place. ¶ The path of Burns & Allen, once rocky, is smooth now—and if we are any judge, stretches smoothly to the horizon.









### BING CROSBY

From the "Blue of the Night" to the "Gold of the Day" is a wide variation of light and color tones which only a sensitive eye can appreciate — likewise from the blue singing of Bing Crosby to the golden notes of musical instruments is a tremendous range of tone-frequencies that only the new RCA Micro-Sensitive Radiotrons can reproduce faithfully for the critical ear. Replace your

worn radio tubes with a set of these new Micro-Sensitive RCA Cunningham Radiotrons so that you may not be disappointed in any of the wonderful programs that are being offered for your delight. These new RCA Micro-Sensitive Tubes will not only faithfully reproduce these programs with the utmost fidelity but have also been improved for Quicker Start; Quieter Operation; Uniform Volume; Uniform Performance; and Every Tube is Matched.





#### SHORT WAVE TRAVEL TIPS

In listening for foreign short-wave stations, remember to take into account the differences in local standard times. Stations are most likely to be on the air during the evening hours (6 to 11 P.M.), their local standard time.

This listing of short-wave stations does not include Police radio stations in the United States, commercial short-wave stations, or amateurs. Many stations not listed on this map will be heard carrying on point-to-point communication or experiments. The stations listed are those which are most likely to be furnishing enjoyable radio entertainment.

For the beginner in short-waves, a number of "Tips" are offered here:

Don't get discouraged if reception is poor one night; it may be fine the next.

Don't tune above 33 meters for distant stations in daylight.

Don't tune below 25 meters for distant stations after dark.

Don't expect to find stations on all parts of the dial. Short wave stations are widely separated except in a few instances.

Don't skim over the dials. Tune very slowly. Iistening for weak signals.

Difference by Hours to	STANDARD TIME (U.S.)					5
	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pocific	Difference by Hours to	Eastern
Bandoeng	12.20	13.20	14.20	15.20	Haredie	1
Berrenquille	0	1	2	3	Huizen	5.20
Berlin	6	7	8	9	Johannesburg.	7
Bogota	0	1	2	3	Khabarovsk	13.4
Bombay	10.30	11.30	12.30	13.30	La Paz	3.00
Bound Brook	0	1	2	3	Lisbon	5
Bowmanville	0	1	2	3	Madrid	5
Caracas	0.32	1.32	2.32	3.32	Melbourne	15
Chapultepec	1	0	1	2	Mexico City	1
Chicego	1	0	1	2	Miami	0
Cincinnati	1	0	1	2	Montreal	0
Davenbry	5	6 6	7	8	Maecow	7
Funchal	4	5	6	7	Nairobi	7.30
Geneve .	6	7	8	9	Nuevo Laredo	1
Halifax	1	2	3	4	Paris	6.51

in Paris aid 4.51 hours to 6 making 16.51 P3

6140 B

G-5 21540 B

H-5 6100 F

11695 H

6150 E

0.9 6122 D

G-5 Waxk G5 11870 B

W9XAA H.5 6080 F

W9XAA H-5 11830 F

W9XAA H-5 17780 F

K-7 YYJBC

YY138MO K 7

YY38C K-7 9510 E

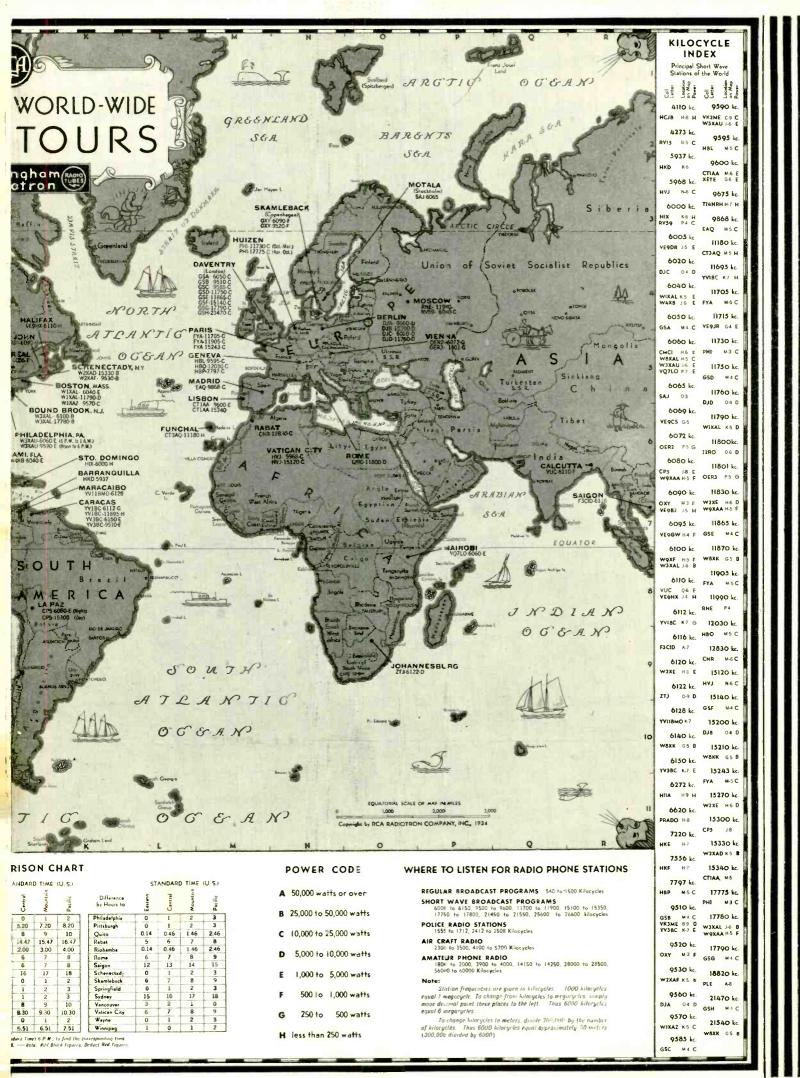
WBXK G 5 15210 B

W8XK

WOXE

XETE G6 9600 E 6112 G

YVIBC YVIBC





Short-wave radio brings the whole world to your door! Here are some European stars who make frequent appearances before the microphone: (1) Ray Ventura et Ses Collegiens, "the only French jazz band." (2) Marguerite Viby and Christian Arhoff, two Danish film stars. (3) Will Hay, English com-

edian. (4) The Houston Sisters, of the London stage. (5) Olga Svendsen, Holger Strom and Ib Schonberg, Copenhagen film celebrities. (6 & 7) Leonard Henry and Stanley Holloway—British and no mistake! (8) Pills & Tabett, Parisian piano and song act. (9) Rasmus Christiansen, Danish actor.





A new technique in program development is credited to Jack Benny, the old Earth Galloper and star of those Friday night General Tire frolics over a National Broadcasting Company network from New York. Benny's method is unique in that he allows each member of the cast to share



the microphone's limelight equally. ¶ Contrary to what sometimes appears to be an all-too-easy program manner, the Benny presentations are thoroughly rehearsed and edited until the final and fatal moment of broadcast. ¶ The handsome guy who started out as a solemn-faced violinist, only to find that his wisecracks brought more applause than the fiddle harmony, is the program's mainspring or chief brain-truster. Yet his wife, Mary Livingston, who has a penchant for tardiness, plays no small part in the writing of the scripts. She sits in at all rehearsals and sometimes overrules her husband, especially in dialogue matters. ¶ Don Bestor, the professorish looking band



leader, is responsible for those sophisticated rhythms. Don, who has made a business of music ever since he was 12 years old, plays the piano and personally arranges all the orchestrations. He is a song writer from way back, having to his credit such hits as Doodle Doo Doo, Down by the Winegar Woiks, The Whole World is Dreaming of Love, and Tropical Love Song.

The Bakers Broadcast features the man with the silly laugh and the unsuccessful efforts to sell a duck—Joe Penner, one of the latest to receive the fairy godmother kiss and skyrocket to radio fame. The lilting rhythms of Ozzie Nelson and his orchestra and the hotcha warblings of Harriet Hilliard



complete the entertainment presented Sunday evenings over the WJZ-NBC network. ¶ Joe Penner, a prime favorite of vaudeville audiences, a veteran at 30 of many stage productions and talking picture shorts, was little known to the ether devotees until Rudy Vallee had him for guest appearances last year on the Fleischmann Hour. He was funny over the air and his present sponsors signed him for starring on his own program. ¶ Joe was christened Joseph Pinta. He was born in Hungary and didn't see America until he was nine years old. He sold newspapers while he was going to school in Detroit, and thereafter held down a number of unrelated jobs until he became property manager for Rex, the mind

reader. ¶ One of Joe's secrets of success is that the whole family wants to hear him. ¶ Ozzie Nelson discovered the most-fair-to-look-at Miss Hilliard while she was performing at the Hollywood Restaurant in New York. Hilliard isn't her real name at all. It's Snyder—Peggy Lou Snyder—and she was born to stage parents in Des Moines, lowa. But she can really sing.





# Ruth

Ruth Etting remembers . . . . growing up in David City, Nebraska, as the daughter of the town banker, Alfred H. Etting, and never dreaming of a theatrical career ... going to Chicago with her aunt when—wide-eyed and sixteen—she enrolled in the Chicago Academy of Arts to study designing . . . . creating costumes for revues at the famous old Marigold Gardens of Chicago and meeting its producer, Edward Beck, and his wife . . . . being induced by them to join the Marigold chorus for \$25 per week and quitting school because she couldn't get up in time . . . . working afternoons for a dressmaker and evenings in the chorus—a modiste by day and a chorine by night—earning all of \$45 per week . . . . dancing a year in that chorus until the juvenile lead took sick and being amazed when told to take the part—singing for the first time in her life . . . . getting a \$15 raise for making good . . . . singing in all the favorite cafes of Chicago, gradually working up to the unheard-of pay of \$100 a week and chucking it to go into great old Colisimo's spagnetti palace, frequented by kings and queens, and singing for tips .... catching her breath one night when the gambler, Nick the Greek, tossed her a \$50 tip for a song at the same place . . . graduating into the College Inn at the Sherman Hotel with Abe Lyman's band and going upstairs to the roof to become Chicago's "Sweetheart of the Air" over station WLS . . . broadcasting there for months with the old air team of Ford & Glen . . . . being requested to sing "What Can I Say After I Say I'm Sorry" over the same station and being surprised when, fifteen minutes later, Tom Rockwell rushed in to sign her up for a phonograph company . . . . singing lyrics of Irving Berlin hits for records and her thrill when Flo Ziegfeld, through Berlin's attention, sent Stanley Sharpe out to Chicago to sign her for the forthcoming "Follies of 1927" . . . . staying with Ziegfeld through six shows . . . . singing "Ten Cents a Dance"—the song that brought police control of taxi dance halls . . . reviving Nora Bayes' famous 20-yearold number, "Shine On Harvest Moon," for the 1931 Follies and seeing it sweep the country . . . . being signed for the CBS Chesterfield program without an audition, and for good luck's sake, opening her series with "What Can I Say After I Say I'm Sorry."

# Bing\*

The thing we like about Bing Crosby is that he doesn't stand on his dignity. This rare ability not to be afraid of making oneself ridiculous is all the more exceptional in a handsome young fellow whose stock in trade is the crooning of tender melodies. Bing showed real courage in deliberately going in for movie clowning. He might have killed the romantic appeal he has built up in radio. Yet despite his film buffoonery his popularity with the radio audience seems not to have lessened at all. In fact, two recent nation-wide polls select him as the leading male singer of popular songs. Truth is, Bing is just a regular guy who happened to be born with a freak throat, enabling him to croon in a manner both unique and captivating. As a lad in school he was suspended for "general all-round orneriness." Now he dreams of the day he can retire to his pipes, a boat and a home in California. This right name is Harry Lillis Crosby, Jr., and he was born in Tacoma, Washington, May 2, 1904. As a child he played cowboy and Indian, shouting "Bing! Bing!" as mythical redskins bit the dust. Hence the familiar nickname. ¶ Bing attended Tacoma and Spokane public schools, Gonzaga High School, Gonzaga University and Law School, finishing in 1926. He helped support himself and participated in a variety of school activities—sports, glee club, debating, dramatics, college publications. He still hankers to write. ¶ He never studied voice. But he was good enough to break into radio over KFI in 1927 as half of the vocal team of Bing Crosby and Hal Rinker. In 1928 he, Rinker and Harry Barris joined Paul Whiteman as the original Rhythm Boys. ¶ Featured at Los Angeles' Cocoanut Grove in 1930-31, Bing more or less naturally got into movie work. He sang many vocal choruses in the first sound pictures and worked with Whiteman in his film, The King of Jazz. The popularity of his phonograph recordings led to his debut on the Columbia network in 1931. He bounded to broadcasting stardom overnight . . . and thereafter made a habit of breaking personal appearance records. ¶ He is regarded as one of the greatest popularizers of songs . . . has written the lyrics to numerous popular hits, including "I Surrender, Dear," "At Your Command," "Waltzing In a Dream" and his famous "Blue of the Night."



## Ford Parogram

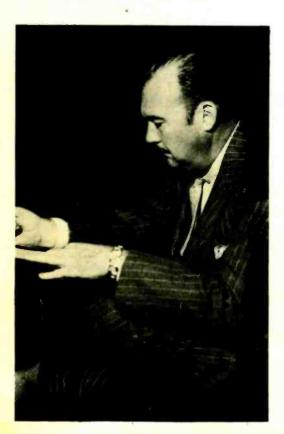


Before establishing the now famous Pennsylvanians' radio technique, Fred Waring, boss man of the Ford Program (formerly known as the Old Gold Program), was forced to seek audition after audition until he won a place on the CBS schedule. Now, having been on the air for more than a year, this fixture is recognized from coast to coast as one of the broadcasting highlights. ¶ Musician, showman, business man—a driving worker who rehearses one number for hours and requires his charges to memorize their lyrics so they can watch every movement of his conducting-Fred Waring is largely responsible for the distinctive contributions the Pennsylvanians have made to radio: choral work, a new method of presenting musical novelties and comedy, the building of each number into an individual production or act, and the introduction of a new group of star performers. ¶ One reason for Waring's success in popularizing "glee club"

numbers is his treatment of this feature on a large scale. Twenty-five mixed voices, including those of the orchestra members, are blended in the "glee club" numbers. I Fresh talent which has come to the microphone via the Pennsylvanians includes Poley ("Frog Voice") McClintock, scat-singing Johnny Davis, Babs Ryan and her brothers (Little and Charles), tenor-voiced Stuart Churchill, the lovely Lane Sisters (Rosemary and Priscilla) and Brother Tom Waring-pianist, composer and possessor of a warm baritone voice.



### KRAFT Pohenix



Always an innovator, Paul Whiteman, rotund "dean" of jazz, brings to the Kraft Program a satisfying flavor of novelty

and experiment. In this he is ably assisted by Deems Taylor as master of ceremonies. No doubt radio listeners were a bit startled to learn that Mr. Taylor, noted composer and close associate of the Metropolitan Opera, had a playful side to his nature, but this has not kept them from according his original and refreshing (though a trifle self-conscious) brand of humor the approval it deserves. ¶ Al Jolson, with comedy, drama and song, has continued to contribute his talents to the feature, with a period off for motion-picture activities. Given a free hand in doing what he thought best for radio, Jolson developed a style of presentation that also had the "different" touch—he offers sketches, brief dramas

and comedies keyed in the mood of the songs he sings, and forming natural introductions to the music. Talented specialists whom Whiteman brings before the microphone include Peggy Healy, Ramona, Jack Fulton, Bob Lawrence and various singing groups and instrumentalists. The Kraft Program began June 26, 1933, as a two-hour feature, but the time was reduced to one hour when the program went on a coast-tocoast NBC network.







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#### BE CAREFUL



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## THERE IS NO MYSTERY as to why our business is going ahead

The other day we were asked why it is that people like to do business with us. To tell you the truth, we never thought much about it.

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