



Ericsson News

1929

Managing Editor:

No. 4

English edition

Woldemar Brummer

Electrotechnical Exhibition in Bucarest.

The City Technical School for electricians and mechanics in Bucarest celebrated its 20th anniversary last October by holding an exhibition mainly devoted to the electrical industry. The school was founded in 1908 by Professor D. Leonida, who is still the head of the institution.

The exhibition was the first one in Rumania devoted to electricity, and was arranged in Charles' Park, being opened officially on the 27th September.

On the following day the exhibition was visited by H. M. the Dowager Queen, H. R. H. The Princess Helena, the mother of the King, and H. R. H. the Princess Ileana of Rumania. On the first day and the 30th September the exhibition was visited by over 3.000 persons.

The boy king, H. M. Mihai I, honoured the exhibition with a visit in company with his mother on the 24th October.

Altogether the exhibition was visited during the month it was open by over 90.000 persons.



R 1187

H. M. King Mihai and his mother, The Princess Helena, conducted over the Exhibition by Prof. D. Leonida.



R 1170

Exterior of the Ericsson Pavilion.

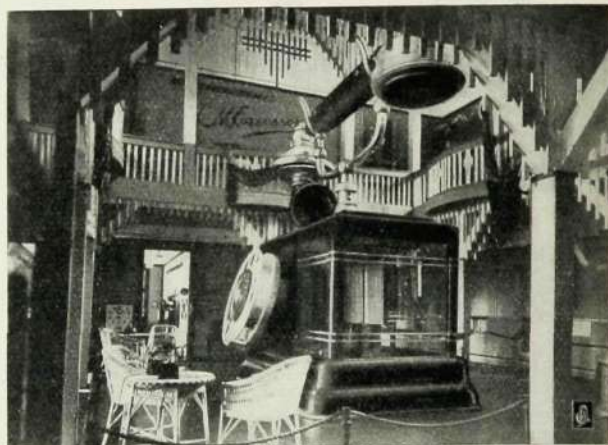
The L. M. Ericsson Telephone Company exhibited a giant telephone instrument (enlarged 8.000 times) with a model of an Ericsson automatic telephone exchange built into it. A number of instruments were connected up to the exchange which was shown in operation. The Ericsson exhibition comprises further an automatic private telephone system, a section of a street showing the company's system of line construction with different kinds of line materials, a fire alarm installation, automatic fire alarm, a railway signal and switch plant, time recorder, electric clocks, telephone instruments of different types, etc. The works associated with the Ericsson Company: the Sieverts Cable Works and Svenska Radio Aktiebolaget, took part in the exhibition with, the former a section of a

street showing cable laying and jointing of a high-tension cable, and the latter firm with radio receivers, loud speakers and other wireless material. The pictures reproduced here show some views from the exhibition.

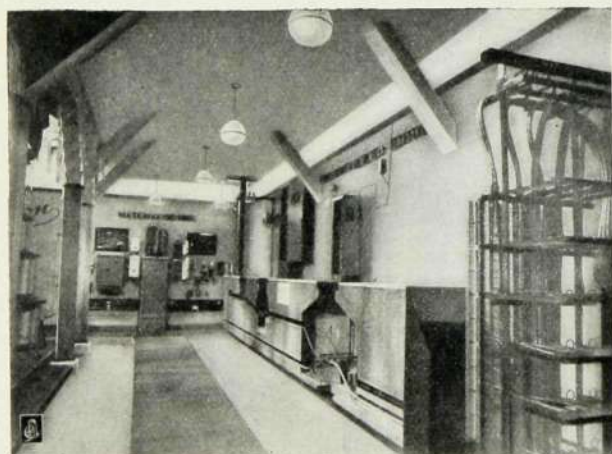
VIEWS FROM THE EX-



R 1175 L. M. Ericsson stand for telephone material.



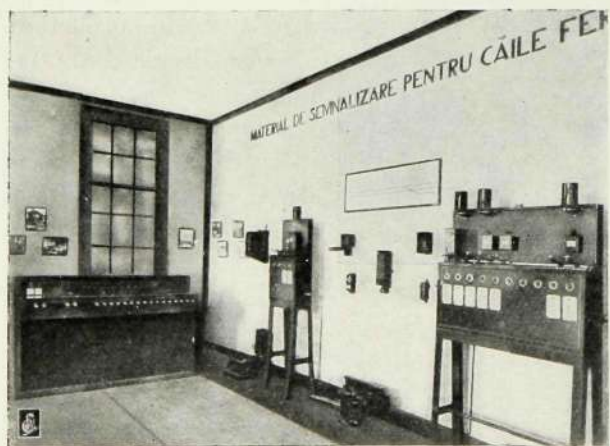
R 1169 Giant Ericsson telephone.



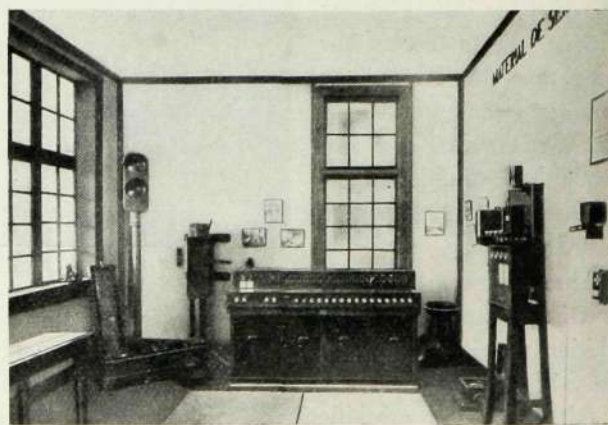
R 1174 Section of street showing Ericsson system of cable laying.



R 1166 L. M. Ericsson stand for line material.



R 1172 L. M. Ericsson exhibit of railway signals.

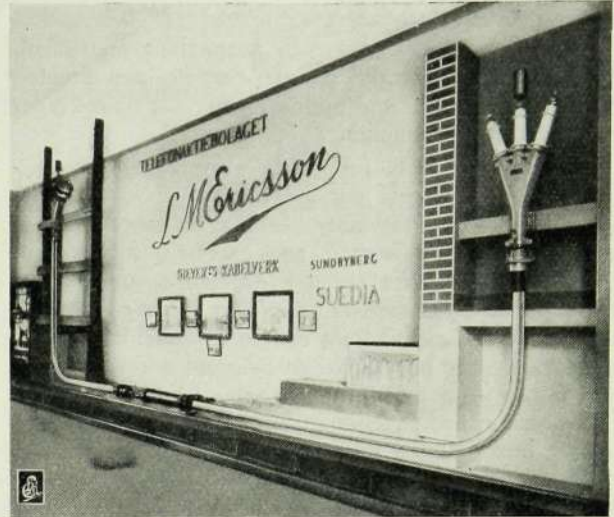


R 1173 L. M. Ericsson exhibit of railway signals.

HIBITION IN BUCAREST.



R 1105 L. M. Ericsson electrical clocks.



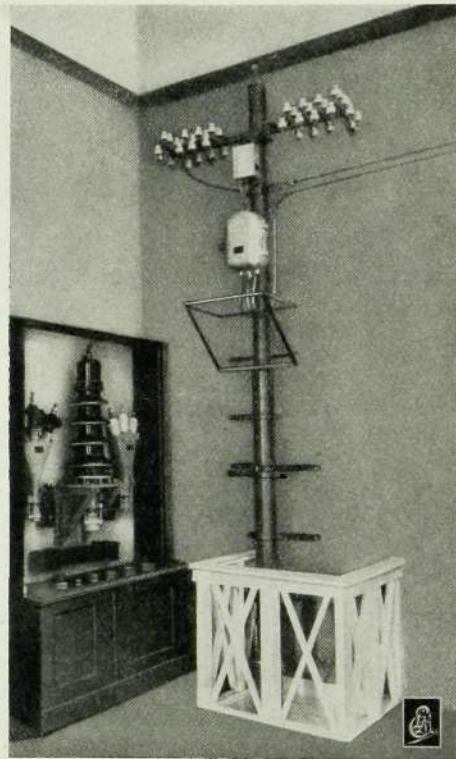
R 1107 Sieverts Cable Works.
Model of street section with high-tension earth cable.



R 1108 L. M. Ericsson timerecording system.



R 1104 L. M. Ericsson firealarm apparatus.



R 1171 Sieverts Cable Works.
Linematerial.

— In the Swedish journal "Vecko-Journalen", Mr. W. Falkman relates incidents from his journey in the Orient. We reprint here a passage from his account of an audience with H. M. Ibn Saud, the King of Arabia, at Hedjaz, which may be of interest to our readers:

"The King received me in a spacious apartment, decorated with splendid oriental carpets, and situated on the first floor of the building; without door-keeper or master of ceremonies.

I was requested to follow the example of my companions and take off my shoes before I entered the apartment. On a stationary bench at the large window a solitary man was seated, and on chairs to the right and left of him were about a dozen Bedouins. The solitary man is dressed as simply as a poor merchant in Djedda. A thin, long coat of camel-hair cloth, a red and white headcloth, an agale of wool — black and yellow — constitutes the whole of the dress. Bare-footed, unarmed, reclining in a lazy attitude, and talking in a friendly manner to his attendants, he can easily be taken for any ordinary, harmless Bedouin, at any rate as long as he remains seated.

I enter the apartment and walk — Allah be praised that my socks were without defects — in my stockinged feet across the expensive carpet up to the man at the window. He stands up to his full length and extends his hand in a friendly manner, without however taking a single step to meet me. Even if I had not recognized him from a photo I had seen, I need no longer be in doubt that I now stand in front of H. M. Iman Abd-el-Aziz Abd-ur-Rahman Ibn Saud, King of Hedjaz, Sultan of Nedjd, the enlightened and wise ruler of all Arabs.

His manner is kingly, and the 176 centimetres which are given as my height in my passport only

reach him to the shoulder. I make my most reverential salaam and receive the King's invitation to sit down on a chair by his side. Sheik Wahhaba steps forward to act as my interpreter.

Before our conversation begins a coal-black slave in a richly embroidered dress and with a curved sabre at his side offers Arabian coffee allround, the same curiously flavoured beverage which I had drunk a month earlier at Sheik Fawzan's in Cairo. When I had refused the third cup I begin speaking through the interpreter. I tell the king how I have travelled 12.000 kilometres over land and sea in order to see his country and tell my people about it. With the Rolls-Royce in mind I refrain from my original intention to convert the distance into camel rides. I tell him of my happiness at being afforded an opportunity to meet him during my short stay at Hedjaz, and inform him that his name is known and his exploits praised even up in the Far North, my native country.

Ibn Saud receives the complimece with visible pleasure (I feel convinced that the Sheik has turned them into perfect flowery Arabian), and returns them with a few phrases. I suspect that his ideas of my country are somewhat hazy, but I am mistaken. Like Sheik Fawzan on my visit to him in Cairo, the king points to a telephone on a table close by and says with a broad smile 'shvidish'. He even explains through the interpreter that a large order is to be placed with L. M. Ericsson. It is a project, no less, than of 'telephonizing' the Arabian desert. Mecca, Medina, Riad are already connected with each other by Swedish telephones, and the network is to be extended. Even Kreuger's matches and Primus stoves are known to His Majesty. I am flabbergasted."

* * *

— **Literature.** The L. M. Ericsson Review, No. 7—9 (third quarterly number) 1928. The French, English, German, Spanish and Italian Editions contain the following articles: *Subtraction Meter with Load Balancing Switch.* — *Junction Telephone Traffic: Automatic to Automatic or Manual to Automatic.* — *Forest Fires and Forest Fire Protection.* — *Subscribers' Meters.* — *Automatic Warning Signals at the Railway Crossing near the Henriksdal Station on the Stockholm—Saltsjön Railway.*

— The L. M. Ericsson Review, No. 10—12 (fourth quarterly number) 1928. The English, French, Spanish and Italian Editions contain the following articles: *Annunciator System for Hotels, Hospitals, Sanatoria and Similar Establishments.* — *Low Tension Installations in a Modern Industrial Plant.*

— *On Cross-Talk and other Problems of a Kindred Nature.* — *The Automatic Fire Alarm.* — *Fire Protection in Industrial Life.*

— The L. M. Ericsson Review, No. 1—3 1929 contains the following articles: *The Activities of Max Sieverts Fabriks Aktiebolag.* — *Developments in the Manufacture of Lead Sheathed Cable by Max Sieverts Fabriks Aktiebolag.* — *The Patent Controversy.* — *High-tension Condensers for Compensating Reactive Effect in Alternating Current Nets.* — *Modern Manual Exchanges.* — *The Lemberg (Poland) Telephone Exchange.* — *The Electrotechnical Propaganda Courses in Sweden 1925 to 1927.* — *Calculation of the Required Number of Switches with Consideration for the Value of the Subscribers' Time.*