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Reliving World War II via Radio

by Eric Beheim





Between 1939 and 1945, most Americans relied on radio to stay informed about the latest developments of *World War II*. Whenever a major battle was being fought or the President spoke to the nation, everyone remained glued to their radio sets.

Many listeners even went so far as to keep maps of the major battlefronts of the world close at hand, so that they could quickly locate the places that war correspondents and military analysts were discussing. (This writer's grandfather updated his maps using colored pins while listening to a Philco Model 40-195 xx console radio.)

Recognizing the historical value of their <u>wartime broadcasts</u>, the major networks and some of their <u>larger</u> affiliates often transcribed them. Heard today, these recordings still have the power to give listeners a sense of the here and now, as dramatic events are described, often while they were taking place.

For those listeners whose tastes run to news

and commentary from radio's "golden age," a wealth of *World War II* material is currently available. For only a modest investment, a collection in the *MP3 format,* for example, can be acquired that is extensive enough to allow you to follow the progress of the war on a week-by-week, and in some cases, hour-by-hour basis. (Hearing the war unfold in near-real time is quite a different experience from reading about it! Listening to radio news reports from the war years, it is possible to sense some of the tension and apprehension that came from not knowing for certain what the final cost of victory would be.)

Here is a list of some of the collections that I've found to be particularly worthwhile listening to:

THE WJSV BROADCAST DAY

On September 21, 1939 (three weeks after war had been declared in Europe), President Franklin D. Roosevelt called a special session of Congress to ask for changes to the country's neutrality laws to allow the sale of arms and mu-

nitions to warring nations on a "cash and carry" basis. Partially as a result of this momentous occasion, CBS's Washington D.C. affiliate WJSV (today's WTOP) transcribed its entire broadcast day -- from sign-on at 5:58 a.m. until sign-off at 1:00 a.m. the following day -- for the National Archives.

The program schedule included recorded music hosted by Arthur Godfrey, news programs, soap operas, the special session of Congress, a baseball game between the Washington Senators and the Cleveland Indians, Amos 'n Andy, Elmer Davis' news commentary on the situation in Europe, quiz shows, Major Bowe's Amateur *Hour* (one of radio's most listened to programs back then), the Columbia Radio Workshop. more news commentary, a repeat of the President's speech from earlier in the day, broadcasts by "name bands" such as Teddy Powell, Jerry Livingston and Louis Prima, etc. Available inexpensively on a single MP3 disc, it is something that anybody interested in what radio was like during its "golden age" will enjoy listening to.

ELMER DAVIS AND THE NEWS

During the opening months of the war, CBS commentator Elmer Davis provided a daily 5-minute summary and analysis of important

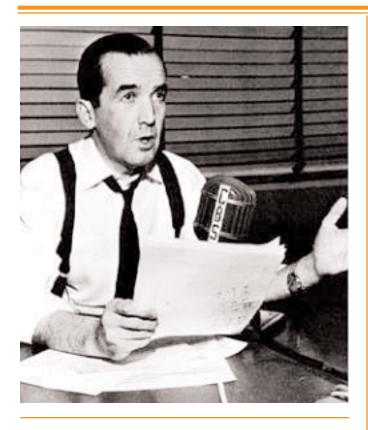
events that had occurred that day in Europe and Asia. Even though America was not yet involved in the war, many realized that what was happening "over there" would eventually affect them as well, and therefore tuned into Davis' program to stay current on the deepening crisis. 74 of his broadcasts are available on a single MP3 disc. They provide an almost a day-by-day look at how the war was initially fought in Europe, when both Germany and Soviet Russia were actively engaging in naked aggression against their smaller neighbors.

"THIS IS LONDON"

Fifty-six of the reports that Edward R. Murrowmade to American radio listeners from London via shortwave radio between 1939 and 1946. Many of his reports from late 1939 and 1940 describe how the average British citizen was bearing up under the pressures of war-time shortages, blackouts, air raids, and so on. One particularly memorable broadcast is Murrow's report from December 3, 1943, where he describes his experiences while accompanying the crew of Royal Air Force bomber "D-Dog" during a nighttime bombing raid Wover Berlin. Almost 65 years after it aired, it remains an example of radio reporting at its finest!







WILLIAM L. SHIRER

Of the news programs hosted by veteran CBS newsman William L. Shirer between 1938 and 1944, one of the highlights is Shirer's eyewitness account of France's surrender to Germany on June 21, 1940, on the same spot and in the same railroad car where Germany had surrendered to the Allies at the end of World War I. THE DEBATE OVER AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

Even before war broke out in Europe, most

Amerliclans were opposed to the U.S. becoming involved in another foreign war. One of the most prominent (and controversial) figures to speak out in favor of American neutrality was Father Charles E. Coughlin "The Radio Priest" who first took to the airwaves in 1926. A charismatic and gifted public speaker, Coughlin's weekly discussions on politics and economics were heard by millions of Americans of all faiths. By 1939, when it became apparent that war in Europe was inevitable, Coughlin began to speak out against what he saw as a plot by the British, the "International Bankers," and the

Roosevelt administration to draw the U.S. into the coming conflict. (One of his broadcasts was a rebuttal to FDR's speech to Congress about changing the neutrality laws.) Although some of Coughlin's political beliefs are still considered objectionable by many, he was an important figure in the history of broadcasting.

DAY OF INFAMY

Any further debate over whether or not America should remain neutral came to an abrupt end on Sunday, December 7, 1941 with the surprise attack on the Pearl Harbor Naval Base in Hawaii.

Reflecting the uncertainty and confusion of that day, radio's coverage of December 7th consisted primarily of short bulletins and some (understandably) uninformed commentary and analysis. Pearl Harbor radio programs are available from a number of different sources. Covering most of the broadcast day, it includes, in addition to commentary from the likes of Drew Pearson, H.V Kaltenborn and the correspondents on CBS' World News Today, extended excerpts from regularly scheduled programs (everything from Chats About Dogs to American Album of Familiar Music) that were interrupted by announce -ments updating listeners on the attack.

CBS WORLD NEWS TODAY

Airing every Sunday afternoon, CBS's World New Today, offered 30 minutes of the latest war news and analysis. Each broadcast featured one or more shortwave reports from CBS correspondents serving in different battle theaters around the world. (Sometimes these reports had to be cancelled or cut short due to poor reception conditions or enemy jammingl) CBS's chief military analyst Major George Fielding Elliott was often on hand to comment on the current military situation. In addition, each program usually featured interviews with someone directly involved in the war effort: the commanding officer of the American camp in Ten-

nessee where German and Italian POWs were being held; the commandant of the U.S. Army's Ranger School in Hawaii, the crew of a Liberator bomber that had recently participated in an important raid over enemy-held territory, etc. (Although the voices were undoubtedly genuine, many ofthose interviewed sounded like they were reading from a script.) The program was sponsored by the Chicagobased Continental Radio and Television Corporation, makers of Admiral radios. (Since no new consumer radios were produced during the war, the commercials mostly described the role that Admiral was playing in helping to supply radio equipment to the war effort.) Despite some gaps in the program sequence, this collection provides one of the most complete looks at how the war progressed from late 1942 until its conclusion in 1945.

D-DAY

Early on the morning of June 6, 1944, just as most east coast radio stations were signing off the air, Germany's international shortwave service reported that the Allies' long-expected invasion of Hitler's "Fortress Europe" had begun with landings along the northern coast of France. CBS immediately alerted all of its affiliate stations that it was now providing continuous news coverage of what everyone knew would be one of the most listened-to broadcast days in the history of radio. At first, the only available news was what little could be picked up from German radio. Later in the morning, official confirmation of the invasion was received from the Supreme Head quarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF) in England. As the day continued, more shortwave reports were received from correspondents in London, some of whom had just returned from having observed the first waves of troops being landed ashore. (Wright Bryant's account of riding onboard a transport plane that delivered airborne troops to France is almost as riveting as Edward R. Murrow's 1943 account of his experiences onboard "D-Dog.") Even after the networks



resumed their regularly scheduled programs, there were frequent interruptions for news updates. That night, President Roosevelt spoke to the nation and then led a prayer for the troops. Most of the June 6, 1944 broadcast day was transcribed. Some collections only offer highlights of the day's coverage, while others are extensive enough so that the listener can follow "the longest day"beginning when the first announcements were picked up from Germany, and continuing right on through until midnight. COMMAND PEFORANCE

No collection of World War II radio programs would be complete without some examples of *Command Performance*, the spectacular, 60 minute variety show produced weekly by the War Department for direct shortwave transmission to troops fighting overseas. All of the top entertainers of the day appeared on it, and yet it had no budget



and no one was paid. All talent was donated, including the production staff. Both CBS and NBC made their studio facilities available at no charge. The program's basic premise was that the servicemen themselves would write in and "command" who and what they wanted to hear. It was not uncommon for the likes of Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, the Andrews Sisters, Red Skelton, Edgar Bergen, Ethel Waters, Spike Jones, Dinah Shore, Kay Kyserand Charles Laughton_to all appear on same broadcast. (Eventually production had to be shifted to Los Angeles to accommodate the flood of requests for appearances by Hollywood screen stars.).

Command Performance(1942): Christmas Special THE WEAF BROADCAST DAY

On August 10, 1945, when news was received that Japan had started taking steps to submit a formal surrender offer, radio station WEAF in New York City began transcribing its broadcast day. Since the surrender offer still had not been officially received by the U.S. Government, it soon became obvious that this would not be VJ-Day, and WEAF eventually returned to its regularly scheduled programs, which it continued to transcribe. As a result, about 9 hours of a typical WEAF broadcast day in

1945 were preserved for posterity. It provides still more interesting listening for anybody who wants to know what radio was like during its "golden age."

WEAF Broadcast (1945): News with Lyle Van

THE RADIO THAT HELPED TO WIN THE WAR



If there is one radio that is closely associated with World War II, it is Zenith's Model 7G605, the Trans-Oceanic "Clipper". Introduced only days after Pearl Harbor, the Clipper was not only the first Trans-Oceanic, but also the first portable radio to offer shortwave bands. Only about 35,000 of them were made before Zenith stopped producing consumer radios in order to do war work for the U.S. Government. Even though they sold for the relatively high price of \$75 (the equivalent of \$934 in today's dol-

lars!) many Clippers were bought by U.S. military personnel, who took them into battle zones around the world. Zenith soon began receiving letters telling of Clippers that had been subjected to extreme tropical heat and humidity, sand storms, enemy bombardments, being dropped into the surf during amphibious landings, and all manner of rough treatment, and had still continued to work. In many of the out-of-the-way places where U.S. troops found themselves, someone's personal Clipper was often the only means of getting news and entertainment from back home. With no new Clippers available at any price, considerable ingenuity was used to keep these deployed sets operational. (Zenith files contain an account of one Clipper that was successfully repaired using parts salvaged from captured enemy radio equipment.) It is probably safe to say that, wherever U.S. troops served during the war, a Clipper or two was also there, serving along with them.

Perhaps this explains why a restored Zenith Trans-Oceanic Clipper is one of this writer's personal favorites from among a modest collection of vintage radios. It is also the radio that he most often uses when listening to replays of World War II news and commentary. (Like many collectors of antique radios, I use a low-power, limited-range AM transmitter to broadcast recorded programs to the various sets I have scattered around the house.) I don't know for sure if my Clipper is a combat veteran or if it even left the United States during the war years. However, it is not too hard to imagine that many of these same war-time programs were probably received on it back when they originally aired. Listening to radio's coverage of World War II does not have to be a passive experience. I have found it convenient and more than a little fun to jot down this information in a notebook while listening to them. Coming up with original broadcast dates can also be an interesting challenge. During one undated news broadcast, the commentator, while waiting for an overseas shortwave report, mentions in passing

the terrible fire that had occurred the night before at the Cocoanut Grove nightclub in Boston. A little research turned up that the Cocoanut Grove fire had occurred on Saturday, 11/28/42, so the broadcast date had to be Sunday, 11/29/42. Other program dates were arrived at using similar detective work.

This has been just a brief look at what is available in the way of radio news and commentary from World War II. Whether you're a military buff, a fan of Golden Age Radio, or just interested in hearing how breaking news was reported back before television and 2417 cable news, I think that you will find these programs to be every bit as fascinating as anything you're likely to tune in today.

Happy listening.

The above article first appeared at www.otrcat.com

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Eric Beheim is a life-long radio enthusiast. A former commanding officer of a Naval Reserve Combat Camera unit based in San Diego.

Eric Beheim leads a multi-faceted career as a free-lance writer, professional musician, and owner of his own music and sound project studio.

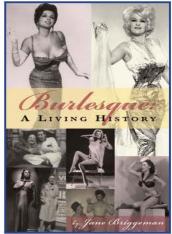
Born in the first wave of "baby boomers" he grew up with radio and remains a life-long radio enthusiast. His particular interests are collecting news and commentary programs from the late 1930s and early 1940s (including World War II news), and programs that feature performances of operettas and musical theater presentations.



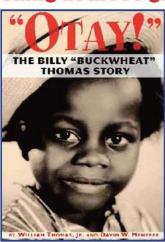
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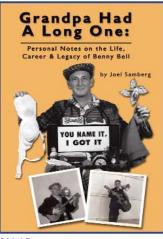
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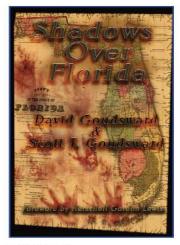
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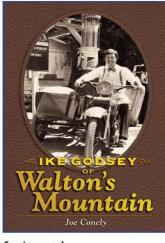
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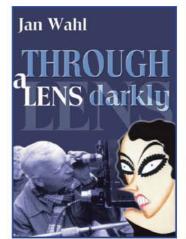
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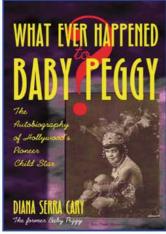


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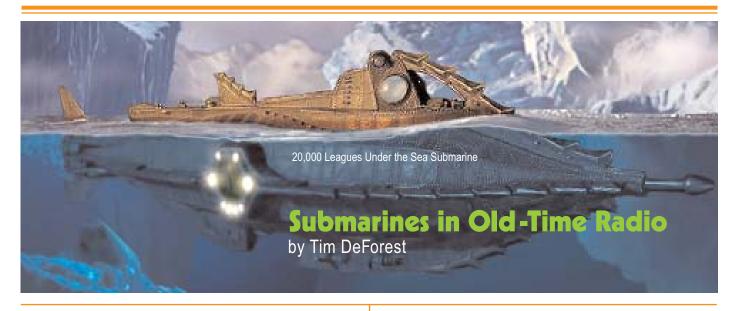
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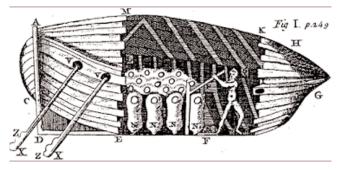
It seems that for as long as mankind has been sailing the seas, we've also been trying to figure out ways to dive under it and explore the last unknown frontier. It's not surprising that the idea of a submersible vehicle had a romantic appeal even before such a vehicle was actually invented. To dive below the ocean-to explore the unknown--to be the first person to see new things--that's an idea that is bound to appeal to the imagination. On top of that, there's all the inherent dangers--crushing pressure when diving particularly deep; depth charges dropped by enemy vessels; depleted oxygen supplies; and the occasional giant squid or sea monster.

Submarines exist as weapons of war or vessels of exploration, but they are also perfectly designed to be the centerpiece of outstanding adventure stories. Submarines have actually been around longer than many of us realize. It's possible that a Dutchman named Cornelius Drebbel built a prototype for James I of England in 1623--though if it was actually built, it was likely little more than a decked-over rowboat. In 1776, David Bushnell built a small submarine dubbed the "Turtle." Maneuvered while submerged by handcranks, the "Turtle" was used in an unsuccessful attempt to screw a hole in the

bottom of a British warship anchored in New York Harbor.

Throughout the 19th Century, inventors such as Thomas Fulton attempted to create a truly practical submarine. During the American Civil War, the Confederate Navy tried out a craft dubbed the *Hunley* (named after its inventor). Technology, though, had not yet caught up to imagination. The Hunley was more deadly to its own crew than to the Union Navy, though it did manage to sink the *U.S.S. Housatonic* in Charlton harbor before sinking itself.

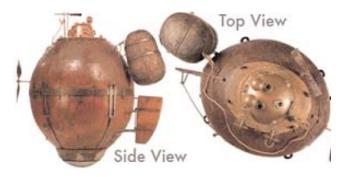
By the end of the 19th Century, practical submarines were becoming a reality. But even before that, Jules Verne's 1870 novel 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea cemented the idea that Submarines Are Awesome in public consciousness. So it's not surprising that other



Cornelius Drebbel built a prototype in 1623



In 1776, David Bushnell built a small submarine dubbed the "Turtle."



works of fiction began taking their audiences under the sea as well. Radio was no exception to this.

20,000 Leagues Under the Sea was adapted to radio several times. Both Favorite Story (December 20, 1947) and Family Theater (August 23, 1950) did remarkably effective jobs condensing the novels into their half-hour time slots. On February 17, 1955, Bob Hope brought us a hi-

larious parody of the then-current Disney version of the story.

The dramatic potential of submarines spilled over into other stories. The August 11, 1941 episode of *Cavalcade of America* was "Red Lanterns on St. Michaels," a fictional account of the *Hunley*—the primitive Confederate submarine—and its attack on a Federal ship.

The commander of the Rebel submersible in that episode was played by William Johnstone, who took a break from portraying the Shadow to climb aboard the Hunley. But it was Johnstone's predecessor as the Shadow, Orson Welles, who played the weird crimefighter in a story involving a submarine. "Death from the Deep" (June 12, 1938) pitted the Shadow against a megalomaniacal millionaire who outfitted a sub to attack commercial shipping. Other radio heroes encountered subs. The June 11, 1934 episode of Mandrake the Magician found Mandrake aboard a submarine being used by international spies. The only hope for escape involved faking his own death. Coincidentally, when Bulldog Drummond dealt with spies in contact with German U-boats on the Sept. 16, 1943 episode of his show, he also had to fake his own death to get himself and his perpetually put-upon butler Denny out of trouble.

Spies and submarines often go together. *I* Love Adventure's "The China Coast Incident" (April 24, 1948) found Jack Packard aboard a refugee ship, working to recover a valuable microfilm and prevent a sub from sinking the ship if he doesn't give up that microfilm.

The Adventures of Superman took the Man of

The Adventures of Superman took the Man of Steel undersea in May 1941 when enemy agents tried to hijack an experimental submarine during its first test dive. A rescue sub is nearly captured as well, though a reporter brought along to observe the mission (a mild-

mannered fellow named Kent) insists he can help if he's allowed to leave through the escape hatch.

Not all problems encountered by submarines are as mundane as mere spies, though. The heroes of a 1936 serial titled *The Magic Island* encountered an entire island—ruled by mad scientists—that was able to submerge.

The unfortunate crew of a submarine on the July 8, 1944 episode of *Author's Playhouse* ("The Kraken") found themselves and their vessel dragged into an undersea cave by a rather large octopus. This, by the way, is a particularly creepy episode—especially a scene in which a diver manages to maintain radio contact with the sub even after being swallowed by the monster.

Not surprisingly, many submarine stories were set during the Second World War. The short-lived but excellent wartime series *The Man Behind the Gun* gave us "Incident in the Pacific" on February 19, 1944. This is about a Pharmacist's Mate aboard an American sub who has to perform an appendectomy on one of his crewmates. It's a premise that sounds like pure melodrama, but the story is based on a true story. In 1942, a Pharmacist's Mate named Wheeler B. Lipes actually did take out an appendix while his sub rested on the sea bottom 120 feet below the surface.

Escape, one of radio's finest adventure series, did three submarine stories during its five-year run. "Pressure" (March 22, 1953) is a very suspenseful story about an American submarine enduring an extended depth charge attack by Japanese destroyers. It's a situation that has become the biggest cliché in submarine stories. But "Pressure" demonstrates why this has become a cliché—when done well, it makes for edge-of-your-seat storytelling.

"Up Periscope" (August 8, 1951) is a more

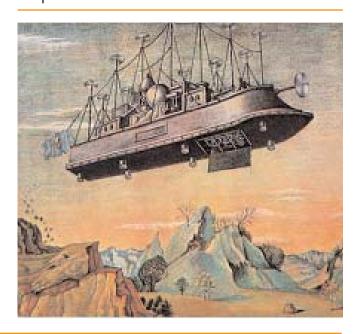
unusual tale. The protagonist is an American submariner recently discharged from the Navy for medical reasons in the late 1930s. He's approached by a representative from the Chinese government and offered command of a brokendown submarine in which to fight the invading Japanese. This is a great episode—with authentic-sounding characters and a strong plot.

"The Log" (9/20/53) introduces us to a sub commander sailing his beloved sub to the scrap yard. At least that's what he's supposed to do.

The Mysterious Traveler indulged in a little bit of wish-fulfillment on March 24, 1945. A month before Adolf Hitler committed suicide in a Berlin bunker, "Death Comes to Adolf Hitler" had the dictator trying to escape to South America in a U-boat. But the ghosts of his many victims might just have something to say about that.

This script was used again on April 18, 1950 under the title "Death at Fifty Fathoms."

The world beneath the waves can seem alien, dangerous and romantic for those of us who spend most of our lives on dry land. It's not surprising that so many radio shows have made use of that inherent romance to tell exciting and suspenseful stories.





Going strong for 30 years, the **Metropolitan Washington Old Time Radio Club** brings people together who have an interest in Old Time Radio (OTR). This is done through monthly meetings consisting of presentations about OTR stars and programs, and recreations of classic OTR shows, plus occasional performances of

member-penned scripts produced in the OTR style.

Radio Recall is our illustrated twelve page journal published every other month, edited by Jack French, OTR historian and author. Articles by Jim Cox,



Martin Grams, Jr., Karl Schadow, Jim Widner and other OTR researchers. OTR book reviews, upcoming OTR events, and historical footnotes. Available in full-color PDF via email, B&W hardcopy via USPS, or distributed to members at meetings.



Gather 'Round the Radio (GRTR) has been a monthly e-Newsletter feature of the Club since 2005, containing book and

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Personality Profile: Ned Wever by Lou Dumont



Personality-spotlight this time looks toward a man who was in the Broadway musical, "The Second Little Show" (at New York's Royale Theatre) a few months before he turned to radio as a dramatic actor. He was also a lyricist, working with composers of a number of popular songs in the 1930's. His name: Ned Wever

In Octorber 2005, while preparing to produce a radio broadcasts known as "Collectible Classics", I came upon a recording made by singer Mildred Bailey. That disc (a Vocalion) was "Trust in Me." Its label read: Ned Wever, lyric; Jean Schwartz and Milton Ager, music.

In the 1950s, work found me on the highways of New England; the car radio carrying great daytime dramas known as soap operas. I'd heard a voice and wanted to know more about the person behind the voice.

The radio fan-magazines of the time contained articles dealing with radio's top daytime dramas, but I never found them on the newsstand on the street.

Ned Wever was born in New York April 27, 1899. In his senior year at Princeton University, he wrote the book and lyrics for Princeton's Triangle Club show.

In September of 1930, he appeared on Broadway in the cast of "The Second Little Show." It was short-lived, running 63 performances. When it closed, Wever directed his energy to radio, becoming a pioneer on the art of daytime radio drama.

From 1932-1940, he was a member of the cast "Betty and Bob." He also appeared on:

- Big Sister (1936-52) playing newspaperman Jerry Miller
- Bulldog Drummond (1943-44)
 Ned Wever in Bulldog Drummond Jan 17, 1947: "Claim Check Murders" (26:05)
- Cavalcade of America (1943-44)
- The Court pf Human Relations (1934-39)
- Dick Tracy (1938)
 Ned Wever in Dick Tracy Sept 13, 1945:
 "Case of the Buried Treasure" (14:29)
- Her Honor, Nancy James (1938-39) (playing Anthony Hale, a district attorney.) The pro gram musical theme, Song of Youth, was played by organist Lew White
- Irene Rich Dramas (mid 1930's)
- Kate Hopkins, Angel of Mercy (1940-42)
- Lora Lawton (co-starring with Jan Miner) (1947-48)

Ned Wever in Lora Lawton: Dec 4, 1947 Broadcast (15:17)

- The Shadow (in a supporting role with Orson Welles) (1938)
- Showboat (as the speaking voice for Conrad Thibault) (1934)
- Treasury Star Parade (as an American Pilot \ downed in China, WWII)
- Twenty Thousand Years in Sing-Sing (1933-37)
- Two on a Clue (co-starring with Loui Fitch) (1944-46)
- · Under Arrest (sharing with actor Joe DeSan-

tis the role of Captain Jim Scott (1948-54)

- Valiant Lady (1942-46)
- X-Minus One (1956)
 Ned Wever in on X-Minus One
 May 29, 1956: "Lulungameena" (28:26)
- Ned Wever is well-remembered as Dr Anthony Loring on the long-running serial Young Widder Brown (1941-56).
 Ned Wever in Young Widder Brown: Episode 3051 (9:14)

After his years on radio, he turned to TV and films. On the smaller screen, he dropped in on "Petticoat Junction" in 1964 on "George Burns and Gracie Allen" in 1968; and on "Get Smart" in 1969.

On the wider screen, his roles would include playing judges, police detective, an FBI chief, doctors, and attorney, the owner of a bar, and several productions for Walt Disney Company.

Ned Wever died on May 6th, 1984 at Laguna Hills, California. His heart has given out. I will always think not only of his clear radio voice but of his work in composing lyrics to songs such as:

 "I Can't Resist You" 1940, Benny Goodman (Columbia); by Hal Kemp (Victor); Ted Steele (Thesaurus)

"Sing a New Song" 1932 Art Kassel (Columbia); Bennie Krueger (Brunswick); The Coon-Sanders Nighthawks (Victor)

- "Trouble in Paradise" 1933 Ted Weems (Blue bird); Freddy Martin (Melotone)
- "Sweet Stranger" 1938 Mildred Bailey (Vo calion); Wayne King (Victor); Abe Lyman (Decca); Eddie Fisher (Victor); Roy Rogers (Decca); Patti Page (Mercury); Etta James (Argo)

In 1933, Ned Wever became a member of the music licensing firm of The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Before moving to the west coast for his work in film/TV, Mr Wever's home was in Old Greenwich, Connecticut.

The above article first appeared at www.otrcat.com.

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Aimee Semple McPherson: Radio Religion & Reality by Anthony Rudel



The recent death of the great and underrated actress Jean Simmons got me to thinking about the movie Elmer Gantry in which Simmons portrayed the evangelist Sister Sharon Falconer. Simmons, though British, brought this quintessentially American character to vivid life in a way the original novel's author, Sinclair Lewis, couldn't have ever imagined. The 1960 movie, which starred Burt Lancaster as the slimy and duplicitous preacher Elmer Gantry is spectacular, but one of the reasons it, and the original novel, should be of interest to the OTRCAT fans is its reliance and wonderfully detailed involvement of radio.

Religion on the radio is nothing new; in fact it had its roots early on in that laboratory of programming Pittsburgh's KDKA when, on a Sunday morning in January of 1921 they put a microphone in a local church and broadcast the morning's services. The legion of preachers who took to the airwaves is long, varied, dynamic and oh so colorful, but chief among those radio rabble rousers of religion was the Canadian born evangelist Aimee Semple McPherson who was the real-life the model for Sinclair Lewis'

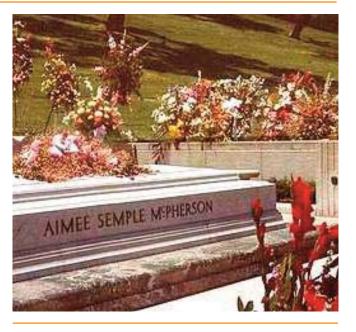


Sister Sharon.

McPherson, was born on October 9, 1890; her original name was Aimee Elizabeth Kennedy. Though her religious parents dedicated her life to God, as a teenager she had difficulty reconciling the scriptures with the innovative and controversial science of people like Darwin, and so, rejecting her parents, she became an avid atheist who publicly debated her beliefs. That devotion to atheism lasted until she heard the preacher Robert Semple under whose spell she fell; she became a devout follower and

also, Mrs. Semple. Within months Aimee was preaching to large crowds, including an overflow gathering of more than 15,000 people in London. Unfortunately, Robert, while on a mission in China, died less than a year later. Pregnant, Aimee moved to New York where her mother was working for the Salvation Army. In New York she married Harold McPherson, but domestic bliss wasn't her thing, and she claimed God was calling her to spread the word. She bought a used car and drove coast to coast with handmade billboards attached to the vehicle: on one side JESUS IS COMING—GET READY; on the other WHERE WILL YOU SPEND ETERNITY? Stopping along the way, she preached to overflow crowds in her canvas cathedral. Los Angeles became her home and she quickly formed a congregation, but unlike Billy Sunday and his ilk, her sermons were not fire and brimstone, but rather celebrations alive with music, storytelling, healing, visions, and biblical stories acted out. Much to the annoyance of Los Angeles' other preachers, she was a celebrity and raised money easily, eventually building one of the largest sanctuaries in all of California, the spectacular Angelus Temple. Her radio debut was on KHJ, the station owned by Harry Chandler, the publisher of the Los Angeles Times. Her tremendous success and ease on the air led her congregation to determine that Aimee needed her own radio station. They raised \$25,000 and on February 6th, 1924 KFSG—a powerful 500 Watt station broadcasting at 278 Meters—went on the air. The station's chief engineer, who Aimee stole from KHJ, was Kenneth Ormiston who would later play a key role in the personal travails and mysteries of Aimee Semple McPherson's personal life, but that's another story for another time...

Soon after it went on the air, KFSG, a true re-



ligious radio powerhouse that brought Aimee's sermons directly into homes, started interfering with other stations, many of which noted and reported that KFSG was far exceeding its power limitations. Secretary of Commerce Hoover ordered the department's regional director to inform the station that further violation of its power limitations would lead to the station being shut. Aimee responded with a telegram directly to Secretary Hoover:

PLEASE ORDER YOUR MINIONS OF SATAN TO LEAVE MY STATION ALONE. YOU CANNOT EXPECT THE ALMIGHTY TO ABIDE YOUR WAVE LENGTH NONSENSE. WHEN I OFFER MY PRAYERS TO HIM I MUST FIT INTO HIS WAVELENGTH RECEPTION. OPEN THIS STATION AT ONCE. The station was reopened.

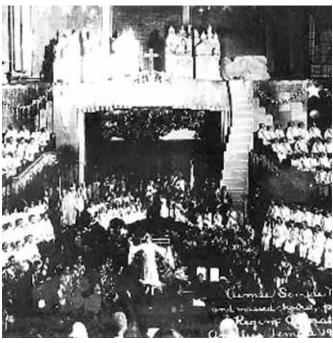
The story of Aimee Semple McPherson is one that is hard to believe, but impossible to have made up. There are gaping holes and personal mysteries, but what we do know is that she was an amazing orator who delivered a distinct message to a huge and powerful audience.

The Aimee Semple McPherson collection from OTRCAT.COM really gives today's more sophisticated audiences a clear understanding

of how she did what she did. Long before the far more insidious Father Coughlin manipulated his audience, McPherson entertained hers, bringing them with her, like a pied-piper of the airwaves.

Open your ears to the amazing way she used her voice and told stories to her audience. She was a colorful character indeed, but from a radio standpoint she was an innovative, forward looking radio pioneer and this new collection will thrill, and in some ways, even terrify old radio fans. For more on Aimee Semple McPherson, read Anthony Rudel's *HELLO*, *EVERYBODY! THE DAWN OF AMERICAN RADIO*.







EVERY-BODY COMES TO RICK'S PLACE!

Everyone who is on the internet and has email needs to take a guick few seconds and click on this link: www.RicksPlace.info and sign up. It's absolutely free. Rick's Place, named after the upscale nightclub and gambling den in Casablanca (1942), is a newsgroup that started back in January, providing the latest news about conventions, comics, books, movies, old-time radio and anything in between. This has proven to be a valuable vehicle that delivers pertinent information and items of interest to the membership. The discussion group has, in past issues, discovered that the Asheville Western Film Festival was recently cancelled due to a disagreement with the convention management and the hotel, new DVD releases, and recent old-time radio findings. Over 2,000 people have subscribed already, according to Dave, the man in charge, and an average of two additional people subscribe every day. "What I would like to see is more discussions about old-time radio." he explained. So take a moment and subscribe at www.RicksPlace.info. If you do not like what you read, you can always unsubscribe.





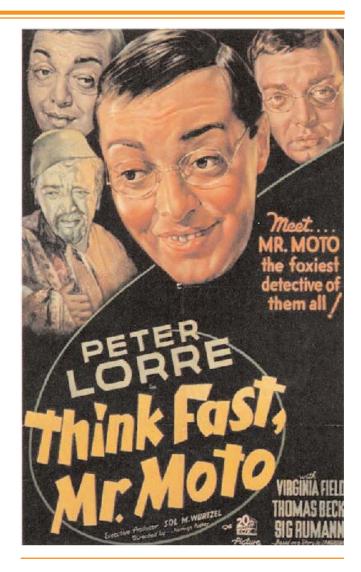
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Peter Lorre in Mystery in the Air by Tim Deforest

Mystery in the Air was more or less based on the premise that it would be entertaining to listen to Peter Lorre go insane once a week. Airing on NBC in 1947 as a summer replacement, it ran from July through September of that year. It was an anthology series in which, as announcer Harry Morgan would inform us, "Peter Lorre brings us the excitement of the strange and unusual—the dark and compelling masterpieces culled from the four corners of world literature."

It was a format that was a perfect fit for that particular actor. Lorre, a native of what was then Austria-Hungary, had gained fame in Europe in 1931, portraying a child murderer in the Fritz Lang-directed film M. When the Nazis gained power in Germany, Lorre came to America, where he had demonstrated his versatility in many films. He was able to do character parts such as the effeminate Joel Cairo in *The Maltese Falcon* or the sleezy Ugarte in *Casablanca*; he played Rashkolnikov in a 1935 adaptation of *Crime and Punishment*; he showed a talent for comedy in *Arsenic and Old Lace*; and he did a wonderful job portraying the Japanese detective Mr. Moto in eight films.

Despite this wide variety of roles, he'd been type-cast in the mind of the public as a horror movie icon. Mystery in the Air played off this image, taking some of the creepier tales from the classics and placing Lorre in the lead roles. Radio historian John Dunning accurately describes Lorre's work on the show as "intense, supercharged performances of men tortured and driven by dark impulses." (The quote is from Dunning's Encyclopedia of Old-Time Radio.) He was backed up by a strong supporting cast (including Peggy Webber, Agnes Moorehead, and



Ben Wright) and literate scripts that remained faithful to the source material.

It's not surprising that the producers and writers turned to Edgar Allen Poe for at least two episodes. Sadly, the adaptation of the *Tell-Tale Heart* has not survived, but the September 18, 1947 broadcast of The Black Cat is still around and is worth close examination.

<u>Poe's</u> mastery of the English language is perhaps surpassed only by <u>Dickens</u> and Twain. When telling his dark tales of murder and insanity, he always picked exactly the right words and sentence structures to generate an atmosphere dripping with terror. Poe had a prose style that demands to be read aloud. This, in addition to his habitual use of a first person nar-

rator, makes him ideal fodder for dramatic radio.

The Black Cat is structured as the final confession of man about to hang for murdering his wife. The radio play retains this conceit, allowing Lorre to narrate the action and thus keeping much of <u>Poe's</u> original prose intact. The play makes no major changes—its one cheat (probably a concession to the network censors) comes when the main character, acting in "fiendish malevolence," mutilates his pet cat. In the original, he deliberately cuts out one of the cat's eyes. In the radio play, he beats the cat and inadvertently tears off one of its ears. The radio play is less horrific and thus slightly less effective for building up the proper atmosphere, but it's a minor glitch in an otherwise excellent halfhour. In all other aspects—the narrator's descent into alcohol-fueled brutality, the killing of the cat, the house fire, the appearance of the second cat, the murder of the wife and the discovery of the body by the police in the famous and still shocking climax—the radio play does not significantly deviate from Poe. With Lorre's strong performance at the center, it is dramatic radio at its best.

In each of the seven other surviving episodes, Lorre is equally good. Apparently, he would perform alone at his own microphone (the supporting cast would gather around another mike), gesturing wildly as he worked up to the extreme level of emotion necessary to play the roles he was given. On one occasion, partway through the first half of the show, he got a little too carried away and threw his script into the air, scattering it about the studio. Some judicious improvisation got him to the commercial break and allowed time to gather the script up and get the pages back in order.

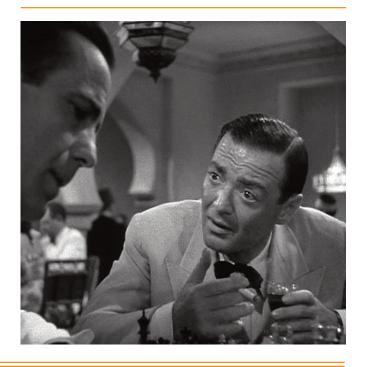
The August 14 broadcast was *The Horla*, by French author Guy de Maupassant. This is the

story of a man who becomes convinced that he's being stalked by an invisible and malevolent being called a Horla. Whether the man is simply insane or the Horla is genuine is never really made clear.

Once again, Lorree's strong performance and a good script made for a magnificently eerie thirty minutes. In fact, the radio play improves upon the original short story in one respect. A

particularly ghastly moment comes late in the story, when the protagonist sets fire to his home in hopes of destroying the Horla. In the original, he realizes with horror that the servants are still inside and that it's now too late to save them. It's an effective scene, but less so than it might have been since the servants were faceless characters, never given any personalities of their own.

In the radio version, we get to meet one of the servants-Marie the maid, played by Peggy Webber. Despite having relatively few lines of dialogue, Webber infuses Marie with enough individuality to make her likeable. When she





and the other servants are trapped in the burning building, Lorre's character is too far gone into his obsession to even notice. It's a touch that adds an additional level of drama to the story.

It also adds a nifty little bit to the ending, where Lorre breaks character and brings his panic over the Horla into "real life," ranting at the cast and crew that he knows he's still on the air, but the invisible monster will get them all nonetheless.

The September 11, 1947 episode took the audience on a figurative trip to Russia for an adaptation of Alexander Pushkin's *The Queen of Spades*. Here we listen to Lorre become obsessed with the idea that an elderly Countess can tell him exactly what three cards to bet on in a game of faro. Peggy Webber once again provides Lorre with excellent support, playing the young lady Lorre seduces in hopes of getting access to the Countess. And, once again, he's commits a murder and ends up in an asylum by the time the episode ends.

Of the surviving episodes, the only one that fails to completely satisfy is the adaptation of

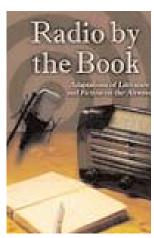
Crime and Punishment. Lorre returns to the role of Rashkolnikov, the poverty-striken student who commits murder and is overcome by guilt and paranoia. It's fine for what it is, but you really need a bit longer than a half-hour to do proper justice to Dostoevsky.

But that's just one small stumble amidst some otherwise great radio. It's a pity Mystery in the Air didn't have a longer life or that more episodes didn't survive. Because, yes, it really is entertaining to hear Peter Lorre go insane once a week.

[This article was adapted from a chapter of Radio by the Book:

Adaptations of Literature and Fiction on the Airwaves (2008), by Tim DeForest.]

Tim DeForest has been geeking out on various elements of early 20th Century pop culture for most of his life. He is the author of several books



on old-time radio, comic strips and pulp fiction. His first book—Storytelling in the Pulps, Comics and Radio: How Technology Changed Popular Fiction in America—was published in 2004. Radio by the Book: Adaptations of Fiction and Literature on the Airwaves, was published in 2008. Tim also maintains a blog about comics, radio and pulp fiction.

Tim has also written magazine articles on military history and the American West. He regularly teaches several Bible studies and has served as a short-term missionary in Haiti and south Sudan.

This article first appeared at www.otrcat.com



Letter from reader:

From: Matthew Craig knightsdice@yahoo.com>

Subject: Thanks for your good work!

To: beshiresjim@yahoo.com

Cc: menachem.shapiro@gmail.com **Date:** Saturday, April 22, 2017, 7:01 PM

Found your website as I am looking for OTR shows online. What a treasure trove. I have been a fan of OTR since finding Gunsmoke on archive.org about ten years ago. The new radio drama podcasts do not compare to the OTR programs, even though I have subscribed to them for years hoping for up to date stories.

Some questions as I start to use your website. Is there a way that you recommend transerring files? Is there someone that would send me a hard drive with a mirror of your archive? Or do you recommend wget or curl with certain options to make it not so leeching?

I just had a new radio installed in my car to make it easier to listen to OTR shows on my short drives. It has a USB port and I look forward to listening to all the episodes of Crisis soon, it is yet another excellent show that I just discovered.

Thanks for your work making this available. I hope to make a financial donation to your project soon.

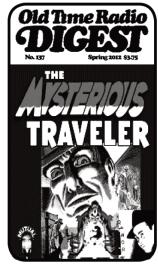
Matthew from New Hampshire

NEW LOGS

Number Please Love On The Line **REVISED LOGS** –

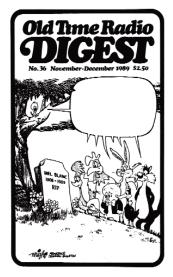
Arch Oboler's Plays Honor The Law Hollywood Sound Stage Inner Sanctum Mystery Biography In Sound Lux Radio Theater Ripley's Believe It Or Not Green Hornet

InJoy! jimb

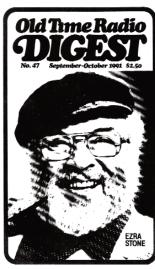
















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We are offering a FREE issue in hopes you will like what you see and want to subscribe. The Digest is the longest running OTR publication without a club connection. (30 years 149 issues.)

OTRR ACQUIRES NEW EPISODES AND UPGRADED SOUND ENCODES FOR MAY AND JUNE

This is a list of newly acquired series/episodes. They may either be new to mp3 or better encodes. These were acquired by the Group during the months of May and June They were purchased by donations from members and friends of the Old Time Radio Researchers. If you have cassettes that you would like to donate, please e-mail beshiresjim@yahoo.com
For reel-to-reels, contact david0@centurytel.net

Lester Smith Commentary

49-08-08 Soviets Extending Rule Over Europe.mp3

Love On The Line

xx-xx-xx (01) Peggy calls up Paul to thank him (Audition 1).mp3

& for transcription disks tony senior@yahoo.com

xx-xx-xx (02) Peggy calls Paul to congratulate him on the big game (Audition 2).mp3 xx-xx-xx (03) Peggy gets a call from Paul trying to talk her out of hating bankers (Audition 3).mp3

xx-xx-xx (04) Paul calls up Peggy to tell her that he's tried to join the Navy (Audition 4).mp3 xx-xx-xx (05) Paul tells Peggy about his uncle Joe who has spent time in the South (Audition 5).mp3

xx-xx-xx (06) Peggy was kept after school because of her accent (Audition 6).mp3

xx-xx-xx (a1) Paul and Peggy talk about the big game (Audition a1).mp3

xx-xx-xx (a2) Aunt Prissy is upset About Paul and Peggy (Audition a2).mp3

xx-xx-xx (a3) Paul has talked to Uncle Joe (Audition a3).mp3

xx-xx-xx (b1) Aunt Prissy won't let Peggy go to the football banquet (Audition b1).mp3

xx-xx-xx (b2) Aunt Prissy doesn't like Paul because he talks like a Yankee (Audition b2).mp3 xx-xx-xx (b3) Paul and Peggy finally get to go to the football banquet (Audition b3).mp3 xx-xx-xx (c1) Peggy Calls Up Paul To Thank Him (Audition c1).mp3 xx-xx-xx (c2) Peggy calls Paul to congratulate him on the big game (Audition c2).mp3 xx-xx-xx (c3) Peggy was kept after school because of her accent (Audition c3).mp3 xx-xx-xx (c4) Paul calls up Peggy to tell her that he's tried to join the Navy (Audition c4).mp3 xx-xx-xx (c5) Paul tells Peggy about his uncle Joe who has spent time in the South (Audition c5).mp3

Chuck Schaden Interviews

09-04-88 Mel Blanc (by telephone) on WBBM Radio Classics 51 min.mp3 09-15-05 Midwest Pioneer Broadcasters Chicago IL 69 min.mp3 10-24-98 Mason Adams at FOTR Convention 11 min.mp3

Aldrich Family

1940-02-20 Rabbits and Pigeons.mp3 1940-11-07 Henry's Hot Idea Cools Off.mp3 942-06-18 Selling Christmas cards.mp3 1949-02-10 Geometry homework.mp3 1949-03-03 Trip to Washington.mp3 1949-04-07 Blind date.mp3 1949-04-28 Date with a tall girl.mp3 Briefcase Database

Chuck Schaden Interviews

05-28-94 Marty Halperin (Former AFRS Technician) 32 min(1).mp3
05-28-94 Marty Halperin (Form AFRS Technician) 32 min.mp3
06-15-88 Mary Lee Robb Palm Desert CA
28 min.mp3

08-25-77 Maury Amsterdam Hyatt Regency OHare 30 min.mp3

10-29-76 Mercedes McCambridge Drury Lane Theatre 30 min.mp3

10-29-76 Michael Dawson On Radio Classics

Chicago IL 14 min.mp3

04-10-79 Michael Rye Studio F Paramount

Pictures Sears Radio.mp3

09-23-89 Mike Wallace at MBC in

Chicago IL 27 min.mp3

Life with Luigi

1949-01-09 First date with an American girl.mp3

1949-01-16 Surprise party.mp3

1949-01-30 Character references.mp3

1949-03-27 Luigi goes to dance school.mp3

1949-05-01 Plans a block party.mp3

1950-06-06 Party line troubles.mp3

1950-06-13 Luigi stands up to Pasquale.mp3

1952-02-26 Joins local civil defense group.mp3

1952-03-04 Pasquale threatens to evict

Luigi.mp3

1952-03-11 Income tax problems.mp3

Lights Out

1937-05-12 Organ

1937-12-22 Uninhabited.mp3

1938-04-06 Cat Wife.mp3

1938-05-11 It Happened.mp3

1939-04-26 The Devil's Due.mp3

Music for Moderns

02-07-53 Count Basie and his band.mp3

02-14-53 Count Basie and his band.mp3

02-28-53 Teddy Wilson and his trio.mp3

03-07-53 Woody Herman and the

third herd.mp3

03-14-53 Woody Herman and the

third herd(1).mp3

03-14-53 Woody Herman and the

third herd.mp3

03-22-53 Dave Brubek Quartet and the

Chubby Jackson Bill Harris Herd.mp3

04-04-53 Stan Kenton and his orchestra.mp3

04-11-53 Jack Teagarden and his

orchestra.mp3

041753_Jack_Teagarden_and_his_

orchestra.mp3

04-25-53 Buddy Defranco Quartet and

Oscar Peterson.mp3

05-02-53 Buddy Defranco Quartet and

Oscar Peterson.mp3

05-09-53 Charlie Ventura and his combo

(from the Blue Note).mp3

05-23-53 Charlie Ventura and his combo

(from the Blue Note).mp3

Jack Benny

1945-02-11 From Glen View AFB, Illinois.mp3

1945-10-28 Eighty-Five Thousand Dollar

Bet.mp3

1949-09-18 Edward, My Son.mp3

1950-01-22 I Was Betrayed.mp3

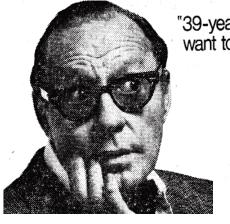
1950-03-19 The Champion.mp3

1951-01-07 King Solomon's Mines.mp3

1952-03-30 My Naval Career.mp3

1952-10-05 Scoop Benny.mp3

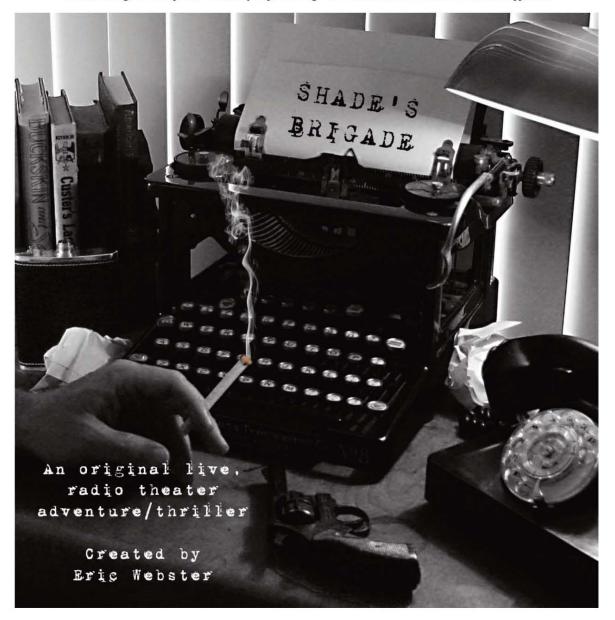
Texaco's new Sky Chief Gasoline is for people like Jack Benny.



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Want to bring Shade's Brigade to life in your city? Contact The Producing House at producinghouse@mac.com



ACROSS THE RADIO DIAL.....

This will be a somewhat irregular column by the publisher of the Old Radio Times, to keep you informed as to what's going on in the old time radio world. It will consist of items I think are important and you, the readers might have missed. It will be written in a stream of consciousness, taking no particular form or fashion.

DONATIONS TO THE OTRRG -

Yes, we do receive donations from time to time. and we will take the opportunity here to acknowledge them. At present, we have to way to tell which web site they came from, but they do come in, and for that we are grateful. What do we use the donations for? Depending on the time of year that they come in, they are routed to either one of two ways. If they come in when the payment is due on the web sites, we route them to that item. Otherwise, they go to assisting with the purchase of new materials. While the OTRRG has a purchasing group that brings in enough funds to run the group with, extra money is always appreciated. We spent in excess of \$2,400.00 last year acquiring transcription disks, CDs, and mp3s that are new to the groups. This is what the official group spent and private individuals spent at least that much or more on behalf of the group. The OTRRG never makes a charge to anyone when we make new materials available.

John Weiss \$25.00 Daniel Waller \$25.00 Robert Moll \$50.00 Jim Beshires \$250.00 Terrance Dillon \$20.00 Rick Derringer \$20.00 Richard Gruis \$10.00 Albert Reichenback \$5.00 \$405.00



This month and since I started keeping records of the donations that come in via the donate buttons on the home pages of our websites. This does not include the dues of \$5.00 paid in by the 56 members of the Purchasing Group. If you'd like to get involved in purchasing new materials, or better encodes and getting copies of them in 256 encode at least a year before they are released to the general public, e-mail me and I'll hook you up!

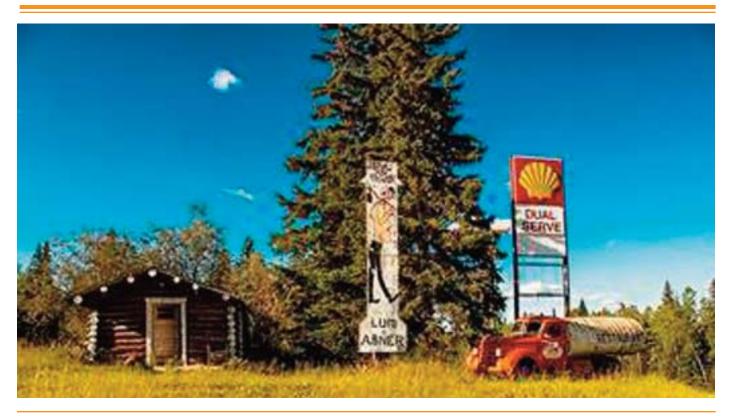
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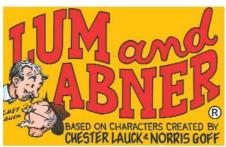


book group, you might have missed the posting about the availability of "A Pictorial History of Radio" (Hardcover) by Irving Settel (Author) This is a book that ought to be in the library of every serious OTR'er. I have a copy that I purchased years ago and take it off the shelf from time to time to peruse it. You might be able to pick up a hard copy of the book for less than \$2.00! Check this out at www.Amazon.com

The OTRRG now has its' own You tube channel with over 10,000 programs for you to listen to. Among the latest is 'The Lone Ranger'. The channelmaster is Brian Kavanaugh, who is doing a fantastic job there. Check out the channel at https://youtu.be/4H7jlynqW7k.

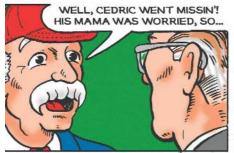
Jim French has officially retired from the editorship of the Washington Group's newsletter. Jim, you are being let out to pasture yet. We expect to see you writing for other 'zines shortly. And at the same time Martin Grams, Jr. will assume the editorship. Martin, are you sure that you are not triplets? You are the premier person in the old time community, write a book every few months, run your own convention, and make appearances at every other one. How do you do it all? Like the 'Times'? Hate the 'Times'? Why not write me a short note about something or some article that recently appeared in our pages. Send kudos or brickbats to beshiresjim@yahoo.com





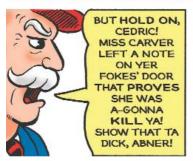














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