

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS
BILLY ROSE THEATRE COLLECTION

Walter Winchell
Papers, 1920-1967

***T-Mss 1991-019**
***ZC 502, Reels 1-33**
Mer 1/1999

MAIN ENTRY: Winchell, Walter

TITLE: Walter Winchell Papers

SIZE: 43 boxes, 17.7 lin. ft.
33 reels of microfilm

ACCESS: Access restricted to microfilm except for
Series I - Personal Papers

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE:

DESCRIPTION: Collection contains primarily original copies of radio scripts annotated by Walter Winchell. Also included are some correspondence, and microfilm copies of newspaper columns, radio scripts, and scrapbooks.

Walter Winchell Papers

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INTRODUCTION:

The Walter Winchell Papers were donated to the Billy Rose Theatre Collection by Neal Gabler in 1991. The collection arrived in poor condition and extensive conservation work needed to be done. This work included microfilming of radio scripts and newspaper columns and deacidification of the radio scripts. Original scripts have been kept for their artifactual value but access to originals is not permitted. Scrapbooks were destroyed after microfilmed since the paper was too brittle to save.

ARRANGEMENT:

The Walter Winchell Papers are arranged in 4 series and 2 sub-series. They are:

- Series I: Personal Papers
- Series II: Scripts and Writings
 - Sub-series 1 - Radio scripts
 - Sub-series 2 - Other writings
- Series III: Clippings and Columns
- Series IV: Scrapbooks

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE:

Walter Winchell was born, on April 7, 1897, into a poor Jewish family on the upper East Side of New York City. Between 1909 and 1920, he worked as a song-plugger and performer in vaudeville – one of his early co-performers was George Jessel. In 1920, Winchell began writing a column for *The Vaudeville News*; in 1924, he entered the world of tabloid newspapers as a daily columnist for the *New York Evening Graphic*. On June 10, 1929, he wrote his first daily column for the *New York Daily Mirror* – a Hearst publication that was syndicated in approximately 1000 newspapers by King Features.

By the end of the 1920's, Walter Winchell was nationally famous. The inventor of the modern gossip column, Winchell intermingled wordplay, obscure facts, philosophical observations, and tidbits about business, finance and the underworld with his core material of intimate news about celebrities. As a master of the "slanguage" spoken by journalists, Broadway showpeople, bootleggers and gamblers, "W.W." fashioned a brisk, brash, racy vernacular style in which each column item was separated by a three-dot punctuation. His flair for inventing or popularizing catchy new words and phrases was one secret of his great reader appeal: married couples were "Lohengrinned" or "sealed," divorced couples were "Reno-vated" or "telling it to a judge," people in love were "Cupidizing" or "making whoopie," and the birth of a baby was a "blessed event."

Winchell's radio career began in 1930. In 1932, he introduced a weekly radio program (sponsored by Jergen's Lotion) in which he successfully translated his dynamic newspaper style into a new medium: he spoke with a machine-gun-burst delivery accompanied by the sound of a telegraph key, and the words which he finally settled on for the

opening of each broadcast – “Good evening, Mr. and Mrs. North America, and all the ships at sea” – became world-famous. In the 1930’s and 1940’s, in his dual role as “the Voice of America” and the author of “The Column,” Walter Winchell was arguably the most popular and most influential newsman in the world – the “king of media,” who reigned from Table 50 at the Stork Club.

The peak of his influence was during the presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whom he greatly admired. With Ernest Cuneo as his private pipeline to the FDR administration, Winchell viewed himself as a populist who championed the underdog; he also was one of the earliest revilers of Adolf Hitler, whom he loathed for his anti-Semitism. Concurrently with his liberal-Democratic connections, Winchell had ties to the underworld and was a close confidante of J. Edgar Hoover. He wrote the screenplay, acted in, or did voiceover for several Hollywood movies and shorts, including *Broadway Thru a Keyhole*, *Wake Up and Live*, and *Love and Hisses*. He was an indefatigable reporter at the Bruno Hauptmann trial in 1935, and he participated in the capture of the elusive arch-criminal Louis “Lepke” Buchalter in 1939.

Winchell was courted constantly by press agents and publicity-hungry celebrities. If he believed they insulted him or gave him false information (“wrongos”), they would wind up on his dreaded DDL (Drop Dead List). Winchell was also capable of vitriolic feuds with editors, publishers, fellow columnists, et al.: James A. Wechsler, Dorothy Schiff, Westbrook Pegler, Drew Pearson, Leonard Lyons, Ed Sullivan, and the Shubert brothers were among his more notable antagonists.

1951 was a watershed year in Winchell’s career – the first major year in a gradual but irreversible process of decline in his power and popularity. Winchell’s unpopular point of view was a catalyst in his loss of popularity. His interview with the underworld figure Frank Costello was widely ridiculed. His ardent backing of General MacArthur after MacArthur was fired by Truman alienated Winchell from many of his left-wing admirers. The Josephine Baker affair at the Stork Club made Winchell look like a self-serving hypocrite, if not racist; and his weekly radio show fell out of the top ten for the first time.

Winchell’s embrace of the anti-Communist movement – in particular, his close ties to Joseph McCarthy and Roy Cohn – sealed his doom with the left-wing. His attempt to make the transition from radio to television in the mid-fifties was ill-fated: his rapid-fire, staccato way of speaking and his bouncing, fidgety physical presence did not work well on this “cool” medium. His only real success on TV was as the unseen narrator of the series “The Untouchables” from 1959 to 1963. 1963 was also the year in which the New York Daily *Mirror* went bankrupt – a crushing blow to its most famous columnist.

In chronic bad health and strained by many tragedies in his family life (including divorces and suicides), Winchell managed for several years to continue writing for other newspapers, and he did end up reconciling with several of his enemies. On February 20, 1972, Walter Winchell died of cancer at the UCLA Medical Center.

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE:

The Walter Winchell Papers consist of correspondence, annotated radio scripts, miscellaneous scripts for stage and film, thematic news articles, scrapbooks and clippings. Correspondence is sketchy and consists, with few exceptions, of letters (and

telegrams) written to Winchell from Fannie Brice, Samuel Goldwyn, Billy Rose and Gene Weber. The most numerous letters and clippings in the collection are in the Billy Rose folders, which contain significant information about Rose himself as well as about his relationship with Winchell.

The largest portion of the collection is the radio scripts and includes annotated typewritten copies of his radio broadcasts from 1930 to 1959. Because of their fragile condition, these scripts are available only on microfilm. The radio broadcasts are valuable for their weekly look at the world through Winchell's eyes as he reported the news and world events from his often controversial perspective. Although the latest gossip about celebrities (especially actors) remained a staple of his broadcasts throughout his career, the sequence of Winchell's broadcasts is perhaps most significant as a barometer of his gradual transformation from an amusing gadfly in the early 1930's to a New Deal populist in the later 1930's, a zealous patriot during World War II, and finally a strident anti-Communist in the 1950's. Among his more notable broadcasts are the following:

May 12, 1930: In his first broadcast – filled with ingenious wordplay and tidbits about celebrities – Winchell introduces himself as “New York’s most notorious gossip” and “Peck’s Blab Boy.”

March 19, 1933: Winchell praises FDR as “the nation’s new hero,” who has pledged to redistribute income in order to eliminate the very poor and very wealthy.

January, 1935: Winchell’s broadcasts of this month focus on his personal observations and speculations as a reporter at the Bruno Hauptmann (“Lindbergh baby”) trial.

February 9, 1936: Winchell extols John Edgar Hoover and the FBI.

May 9, 1937: Three days after the Hindenburg zeppelin catches fire, Winchell broadcasts three items dealing with possible causes of the disaster.

July 31, 1938: In this famous broadcast, Winchell tests the political waters for FDR when he alleges that “Intimates say . . . the president feels the nation needs him in the White House for another four year term.”

June 7, 1942: A long-time advocate of American intervention in the war against Hitler, Winchell asserts that the Pearl Harbor attack proves Americans must rally to defend their liberties around the globe.

October 30, 1949: Winchell discusses his role as treasurer of the Damon Runyon Memorial Cancer Fund (one of Winchell’s few lasting legacies, the organization is now known as the Damon Runyon-Walter Winchell Cancer Research Fund).

April, 1951: In this month’s broadcasts during the Korean War, Winchell ardently defends General MacArthur’s “global strategy” that won World War II, and blasts the Truman-Acheson “appeasement” policies towards Red China.

October 21, 1951: This broadcast includes Winchell’s controversial defense of his conduct in the Josephine Baker-Stork Club cause célèbre.

November 9, 1952: Winchell calls a certain left-wing political party a “Commie front,” describes Paul Robeson as a “Moscow mule,” and offers a \$7000 reward for the capture of each of “7 fugitive Reds.”

April 4, 1954: In a very controversial broadcast that caused great alarm among health officials and the general public, Winchell warns of the dangers of the Salk polio vaccine, asserting that “7 of 10 batches contained live – not dead – polio virus.”

Among the stage and film scripts, two are of especial interest. The scenario Winchell wrote for the film *Broadway Thru a Keyhole* (1933) was based on a love triangle of five years earlier that involved Al Jolson, Ruby Keeler, and the bootlegger Johnny Costello. In the film *Wake Up and Live* (1936-1937), Winchell, as an actor playing himself, received good critical notices in his first starring role.

The thematic news articles are primarily of four types: historical sketches of famous men Winchell admired (Washington, Lincoln, Columbus, Jefferson); paeans to seasons or holidays (Autumn, Spring, Summer, Xmas); tendentious essays (“How to Succeed in Show Business,” “Communists and Optimists”); and gossip about Great Men (“Things I Never Knew ‘Til Now”). The paeans are flowery. The historical sketches are written in a vivid prose filled with colorful facts, striking comparisons, and ringing phrases (e.g., “History is written in blood before it is inscribed in ink”).

The scrapbooks from the New York trade paper *The Vaudeville News* (1920-1923) contain some of Walter Winchell’s earliest writing. In its June 11, 1920 issue the 23-year-old Winchell, in a column entitled “The Evening Newssense,” already displays many ingredients of the snappy style that later became his trademark. By December of 1923, Winchell’s columns have become regular features, with his by-line appearing in bold print.

Winchell’s regular newspaper columns for the New York *Evening Graphic* (1924-1929) and New York Daily *Mirror* (1929-1963) appear on microfilm reels that represent the years 1928 through 1961. There are also 2 scrapbooks with materials from 1926 to 1935.

SERIES DESCRIPTION:

Series I: Personal Papers [1933-1967] [1 box]

This series contains primarily letters written from notables such as Samuel Goldwyn and Billy Rose. Though it is probable that Winchell had an extensive correspondence, these are the only letters in the collection. The clippings folder about Billy Rose includes his column “Pitching Horseshoes,” and one example of Winchell’s column “In New York.”

Series II: Scripts and Writings [1930-1959] [41 boxes; 10 reels]

This series contains radio scripts, stage and film scripts, and transcripts of other writings of Walter Winchell. Because of the fragility of these materials, reference is available only through microfilm.

Sub-series 1 - Radio scripts [1930-1959] [39 boxes; 10 reels]

The radio scripts span the years 1930 to 1959 and include annotated typescripts of Winchell’s weekly radio broadcasts. Winchell’s reporting of world events is documented here along with his controversial style. The series is arranged chronologically by date and listed by name of sponsor. Among the more important sponsors are Jergen’s Lotion, Gruen Watch Company, and American Razor Company. Major gaps in the scripts occur from January 1939 through May 1942, from April 1946 through December 1948, and from April 1957 through October 1958. Reference only through microfilm.

Sub-series 2 – Other writings [1933-1941] [2 boxes; 1 reel]

Winchell's other writings include miscellaneous scripts for stage and film and transcripts of thematic news articles probably written for his newspaper column. Script titles include: *Broadway Thru a Keyhole*, *The Excitement King*, *New York Story* and *Wake Up and Live*. Some of the subjects of his thematic articles include: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Christopher Columbus, New York City, theaters and critics, newspaper people, various seasons and holidays, crime, success, Communism, and "Things I Never Knew `til Now." Reference only through microfilm.

Series III: Clippings and Columns [1920-1958] [2 boxes; 21 reels]

This series contains copies of Winchell's newspaper columns from 1923 to 1958. These columns were published in *The Vaudeville News*, the *New York Evening Graphic* and the *New York Daily Mirror*. Reference only through microfilm.

Series IV: Scrapbooks [1926-1935] [2 reels]

This series contains clippings about Walter Winchell, bound in scrapbook form. Reference only through microfilm.

Container Listing

Series I: Personal Papers

Box 1, Folder 1	Correspondence - Brice, Fannie [1938 and undated]
Box 1, Folder 2	Correspondence - Goldwyn, Samuel [1933-1958]
Box 1, Folder 3	Correspondence - Rose, Billy [1937-1967]
Box 1, Folder 4	Correspondence - Rose, Billy [undated]
Box 1, Folder 5	Clippings - Rose, Billy
Box 1, Folder 6	Correspondence - Weber, Gene [1956]

Series II: Scripts

Sub-series 1 - Radio scripts

Box 2, Folders 1-27	Scripts, 1930
Box 3, Folders 1-14	La Gerardine, September 15, 1931-December 15, 1931
Box 3, Folders 15-22	Lucky Strike, November 3, 1931-November 21, 1931
Box 4, Folders 1-17	Lucky Strike, November 24, 1931-December 31, 1931
Box 5, Folders 1-16	Lucky Strike, January 2, 1932-February 6, 1932
Box 6, Folders 1-17	Lucky Strike, February 9, 1932-March 17, 1932
Box 7, Folders 1-19	Lucky Strike, March 19, 1932-August 4, 1932
Box 8, Folders 1-35	Jergens, December 4, 1932-October 29, 1933
Box 9, Folders 1-30	Jergens, November 5, 1933-May 27, 1934
Box 10, Folders 1-36	Jergens, June 21, 1934-April 27, 1935
Box 11, Folders 1-35	Jergens, May 5, 1935-March 29, 1936
Box 12, Folders 1-30	Jergens, April 5, 1936-December 27, 1936
Box 13, Folders 1-35	Jergens, January 3, 1937-August 29, 1937
Box 14, Folders 1-22	Jergens, September 5, 1937-March 27, 1938
Box 15, Folders 1-18	Jergens, April 3, 1938-August 28, 1938
Box 16, Folders 1-17	Jergens, September 4, 1938-December 25, 1938
Box 17, Folders 1-22	Jergens, June 7, 1942-November 29, 1942
Box 18, Folders 1-20	Jergens, January 24, 1943-May 30, 1943
Box 19, Folders 1-26	Jergens, June 6, 1943-December 26, 1943
Box 20, Folders 1-27	Jergens, January 2, 1944-June 25, 1944
Box 21, Folders 1-21	Jergens, July 9, 1944-December 31, 1944
Box 22, Folders 1-21	Jergens, January 7, 1945-May 27, 1945
Box 23, Folders 1-23	Jergens, June 3, 1945-November 25, 1945
Box 24, Folders 1-17	Jergens, December 2, 1945-March 24, 1946
Box 24, Folders 18-26	Kaiser Frozen, January 2, 1949-February 27, 1949
Box 25, Folders 1-23	Kaiser Frozen, March 6, 1949-September 25, 1949
Box 26, Folders 1-13	Kaiser Frozen, October 2, 1949-December 25, 1949
Box 26, Folders 14-26	Hudnut, January 1, 1950-March 26, 1950
Box 27, Folders 1-24	Hudnut, April 2, 1950-October 29, 1950
Box 28, Folders 1-26	Hudnut, November 5, 1950-April 29, 1951

Box 29, Folders 1-26	Hudnut, May 6, 1951-December 30, 1951
Box 30, Folders 1-12	Hudnut, January 6, 1952-April 6, 1952
Box 30, Folders 13-25	Gruen Watch Company, October 5, 1952-December 28, 1952
Box 31, Folders 1-17	Gruen Watch Company, January 4, 1953-April 26, 1953
Box 32, Folders 1-17	Gruen Watch Company, May 3, 1953-October 18, 1953
Box 33, Folder 1	Rise Shave Cream, October 25, 1953
Box 33, Folder 2	Gruen Watch Company, November 1, 1953
Box 33, Folder 3	Rise Shave Cream, November 8, 1953
Box 33, Folder 4	Gruen Watch Company, November 15, 1953
Box 33, Folder 5	Carter Products, November 22, 1953
Box 33, Folder 6	Gruen Watch Company, November 29, 1953
Box 33, Folder 7	Carter Products, December 6, 1953
Box 33, Folder 8	Gruen Watch Company, December 13, 1953
Box 33, Folder 9	Carter Products, December 20, 1953
Box 33, Folder 10	Gruen Watch Company, December 27, 1953
Box 33, Folder 11	Carter Products, January 3, 1954
Box 33, Folder 12	Gruen Watch Company, January 10, 1954
Box 33, Folder 13	Carter Products, January 17, 1954
Box 33, Folder 14	Gruen Watch Company, January 24, 1954
Box 33, Folder 15	Carter Products, January 31, 1954
Box 33, Folder 16	Gruen Watch Company, February 7, 1954
Box 33, Folder 17	Carter Products, February 14, 1954
Box 33, Folder 18	Gruen Watch Company, February 21, 1954
Box 33, Folder 19	Carter Products, February 28, 1954
Box 33, Folder 20	Gruen Watch Company, March 7, 1954
Box 33, Folder 21	Carter Products, March 14, 1954
Box 33, Folder 22	Gruen Watch Company, March 21, 1954
Box 33, Folder 23	Carter Products, March 28, 1954
Box 34, Folder 1	Gruen Watch Company, April 4, 1954
Box 34, Folder 2	American Razor Company, April 11, 1954
Box 34, Folder 3	Gruen Watch Company, April 18, 1954
Box 34, Folder 4	American Razor Company, April 25, 1954
Box 34, Folder 5	Gruen Watch Company, May 2, 1954
Box 34, Folder 6	American Razor Company, May 9, 1954
Box 34, Folder 7	Gruen Watch Company, May 16, 1954
Box 34, Folder 8	American Razor Company, May 23, 1954
Box 34, Folder 9	Gruen Watch Company, May 30, 1954
Box 34, Folder 10	American Razor Company, June 6, 1954
Box 34, Folder 11	Gruen Watch Company, June 13, 1954
Box 34, Folder 12-13	American Safety Razor, June 19, 1954-June 20, 1954
Box 34, Folder 14	Gruen Watch Company, June 27, 1954
Box 34, Folder 15	American Razor Company, July 4, 1954
Box 34, Folder 16	Gruen Watch Company, September 5, 1954
Box 34, Folder 17	Gem Razor, September 12, 1954

Box 34, Folder 18	Trans-World Airlines, September 18, 1954
Box 34, Folder 19	Gruen Watch Company, September 19, 1954
Box 35, Folder 1	American Razor Company, September 26, 1954
Box 35, Folder 2	Gruen Watch Company, October 3, 1954
Box 35, Folder 3	Gem Razor, October 10, 1954
Box 35, Folder 4	Gruen Watch Company, October 17, 1954
Box 35, Folders 5-7	Gem Razor, October 24, 1954-November 7, 1954
Box 35, Folders 8-10	Gruen Watch Company, November 14, 1954-November 28, 1954
Box 35, Folder 11	American Razor Company, December 5, 1954
Box 35, Folder 12	Gruen Watch Company, December 12, 1954
Box 35, Folder 13	American Safety Razor, December 19, 1954
Box 35, Folder 14	Gruen Watch Company, December 26, 1954
Box 35, Folder 15	American Safety Razor, January 2, 1955
Box 35, Folder 16	American Broadcasting, January 9, 1955
Box 35, Folder 17	American Safety Razor, January 16, 1955
Box 35, Folder 18	American Broadcasting Company, January 23, 1955
Box 35, Folder 19	American Safety Razor, January 30, 1955
Box 35, Folder 20	Bayuk Cigars, February 6, 1955
Box 35, Folder 21	American Safety Razor, February 13, 1955
Box 35, Folder 22	Bayuk Cigars, February 20, 1955
Box 35, Folder 23	American Safety Razor, February 27, 1955
Box 36, Folder 1	Bayuk Cigars, March 6, 1955
Box 36, Folder 2	American Safety Razor, March 13, 1955
Box 36, Folder 3	Bayuk Cigars, March 20, 1955
Box 36, Folder 4	American Safety Razor, March 27, 1955
Box 36, Folder 5	Bayuk Cigars, April 3, 1955
Box 36, Folder 6	American Safety Razor, April 10, 1955
Box 36, Folder 7	Bayuk Cigars, April 17, 1955
Box 36, Folder 8	American Safety Razor, April 24, 1955
Box 36, Folder 9	Bayuk Cigars, May 1, 1955
Box 36, Folder 10	American Safety Razor, May 8, 1955
Box 36, Folder 11	Bayuk Cigars, May 15, 1955
Box 36, Folder 12	American Safety Razor, May 22, 1955
Box 36, Folder 13	Bayuk Cigars, May 29, 1955
Box 36, Folder 14	American Safety Razor, June 5, 1955
Box 36, Folders 15-16	Bayuk Cigars, June 12, 1955-June 26, 1955
Box 36, Folders 17-23	TWA Mutual, September 11, 1955-October 30, 1955
Box 37, Folders 1-21	TWA Mutual, November 6, 1955-March 25, 1956
Box 38, Folders 1-11	TWA Mutual, April 1, 1956-June 17, 1956

Box 38, Folders 12-20	Mericin-Seaboard Drug Company, September 9, 1956-November 4, 1956
Box 39, Folders 1-17	WOR-Mutual, November 11, 1956-March 3, 1957
Box 40, Folders 1-8	Bon-Ami and Symphonic, November 16, 1958-January 4, 1959
Box 40, Folders 9-21	Bon-Ami and Tangee, January 11, 1959-April 5, 1959
Box 40, Folders 22-32	Hudson Vitamins, April 12, 1959-June 21, 1959
Box 40, Folders 33-35	Insurance Company, June 28, 1959-July 12, 1959
Box 40, Folders 36-47	Mutual Radio, July 19, 1959-November 15, 1959

Series II: Scripts

Sub-series 2 - Other writings

Box 41, Folder 1	<i>Broadway thru a keyhole</i> by Walter Winchell (1933)
Box 41, Folder 2	<i>The excitement king</i> by Samuel Marx and Walter Winchell, August 3, 1934
Box 41, Folder 3	<i>New York story</i> , June 20, 1941
Box 41, Folder 4	<i>Wake up and live</i> , December 31, 1936
Box 41, Folder 5	Unidentified script
Box 42, Folder 1	Writings - Autumn
Box 42, Folder 2	Writings - Columbus
Box 42, Folder 3	Writings - Crime
Box 42, Folder 4	Writings - Holidays (Xmas and New Years)
Box 42, Folder 5	Writings - George Washington
Box 42, Folder 6	Writings - Lincoln
Box 42, Folder 7	Writings - Miscellaneous
Box 42, Folder 8	Writings - New York City
Box 42, Folder 9	Writings - Newspaper people
Box 42, Folder 10	Writings - Spring
Box 42, Folder 11	Writings - Summer
Box 42, Folder 12	Writings - Theaters and Critics
Box 42 Folder 13	Writings - Things I never knew `til now

Series III - Clippings and Columns

Box 43, Book 1	<i>The Vaudeville news</i> (contains vols. 1-3), April 16, 1920-December 30, 1921
Box 43, Book 2	<i>The Vaudeville news</i> (contains vols. 4-5), January 6, 1922-December 22, 1922
Box 44, Book 1	<i>The Vaudeville news</i> (contains vol. 6), January 6-June 29, 1923
Box 44, Book 2	<i>The Vaudeville news</i> (contains vol. 7), July 6-December 28, 1923

MICROFILM REELS

Series II - Scripts

*ZC-502 (Reels 1 - 10)

Reel 1 [Boxes 2-4]	Sak's 34 th Street [1930-1931]
Reel 2 [Boxes 5-9]	Lucky Strike [Jan. 2, 1932 - Dec. 31, 1933]
Reel 3 [Boxes 9-12]	Jergens [Jan. 3, 1934 - Dec. 27, 1936]
Reel 4 [Boxes 13-16]	Jergens [Jan. 3, 1937 - Dec. 25, 1938]
Reel 5 [Boxes 17-19]	Jergens [May 31, 1942 - July 7, 1944]
Reel 6 [Boxes 21-24]	July 9, 1944 - Feb. 1949 (incomplete)
Reel 7 [Boxes 25-28]	Kaiser & Hudnut [March 6, 1949 - April 29, 1951]
Reel 8 [Boxes 29-33]	Various titles [May 6, 1951 - October 25, 1953]
Reel 9 [Boxes 33-37]	Various titles [Nov. 1, 1953 - Dec. 25, 1955]
Reel 10 [Boxes 37-42]	Various titles [May 13, 1956 - Nov. 15, 1959] & Theatrical scripts & Other writings

Series III - Clippings and Columns

*ZC-502 (Reels 11 - 31)

Reel 11 [Boxes 43-44]	Assorted Columns [Vol. 1-7 in 4 vols., April 16, 1920-Dec. 28, 1923]
Reel 12	[March 14, 1928 - Dec. 31, 1929]
Reel 13	[Jan. 1, 1930 - Dec. 31, 1931]
Reel 14	[Jan. 1932 - Dec. 1934]
Reel 15	[Jan. - Dec. 1935]
Reel 16	[Jan. - Dec. 1937]
Reel 17	[Jan. - Dec. 1938]
Reel 18	[Jan. - Dec. 1939]
Reel 19	[Jan. - Dec. 1940]
Reel 20	[1941-1942]
Reel 21	[1943-1944]
Reel 22	[1945-1946]
Reel 23	[1947-1948]
Reel 24	[1949-1950]
Reel 25	[1951-1952]
Reel 26	[1953-1954]
Reel 27	[Jan. - Dec. 1956]
Reel 28	[1957-1958]
Reel 29	[1959-1961]
Reel 30	Columns [1949-1955]
Reel 31	Columns [1956-1958]

Series IV - Scrapbooks

*ZC-502 (Reels 32-33)

Reel 32 Scrapbooks [1926-1932]
Reel 33 Scrapbooks [1931-1935]