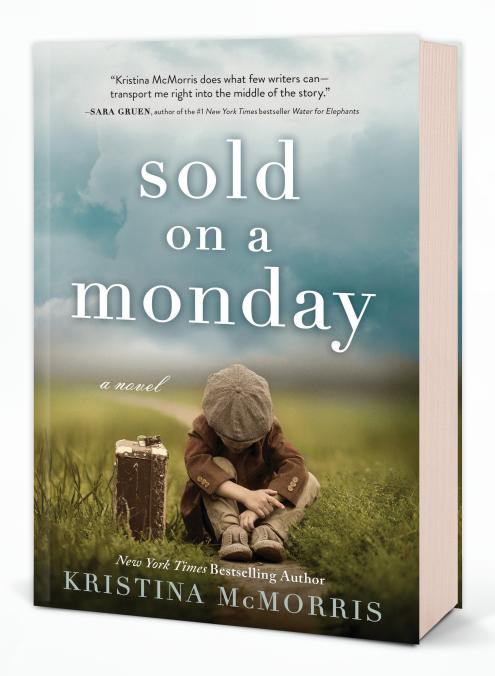
B O O K C L U B EVENT GUIDE

sold on a monday





Note to Book Club Leader

Just as a picture speaks a thousand words, so does the detail you put into your book club event. Read through this handy guide to discover recipes (the before and after versions), mouth-watering period specific cocktails and refreshers, thought-provoking discussion questions, an insightful author Q&A, and so much more! For more fun Depression era—themed ideas, check out our Sourcebooks *Sold on a Monday* Pinterest page! For a really personal touch, ask your book club members to bring in any old newspaper articles and/or pictures from that era that they are willing to share with the group.

A Conversation with the Author, Kristina McMorris

Truth in journalism has certainly become a hot topic amid current events. Was this one of the major reasons you chose to write *Sold on a Monday*?

It was never my main purpose for writing the book, though I did realize early on that it was going to pertain to that subject area. There's obviously a poor decision made by Ellis, being a desperate but well-meaning reporter. And from there, the chief—along with thousands of readers throughout the country—formed their own view of what was captured in Ellis's photo. Specifically, the mother turning away from the camera was seen as evidence of her shame, and Sylvia even interpreted the picture as a sign from her late daughter. I think it's really important to remember in today's world of viral posts and images and sound bites that we all bring our own perceptions to the table. And that inevitably these are skewed by our past experiences or even an unconscious desire to see what we want to see. More than ever, quick judgments based on those snippets, and certainly pushing the moral line in reporting, too often can have devastating consequences to others—as Ellis learned the hard way.

When envisioning a newspaperman from the 1930s, most people probably picture a suited reporter hovering outside a courtroom with a notepad or an oversize camera in hand. Early in the story, why did you choose to make Ellis a more unconventional writer assigned to the Society page?

I admit, it wasn't the first job I had in mind for him. (Sorry, Ellis!) To make his actions involving the second photo more understandable, though, there had to be a strong reason behind his desperation to hold on to his big break—something that went beyond paying the rent or achieving a promotion. I decided that him being stuck as a so-called "sob sister" would have provided that motivation. In that era, the "women's pages" were written almost invariably by women, supposedly in no small part because men were so averse to the job. So, it would have been a humiliating assignment for Ellis not only among the staff at the paper, but also with his father. Interestingly enough, while researching for the book, I happened to learn about Clifford Wallace, the first male editor of the women's page at the *Toronto Star* and hence nicknamed "Nellie" (as in, yes, Nellie Bly). Apparently, after much

AUTHOR'S NOTE

(Spoilers included)

For the journey of the characters in this story, it all started with a picture—and the same can rightly be said of my endeavor to write this book. When I first stumbled upon an old newspaper photo of four young siblings huddled on the steps of an apartment building in Chicago, their mother shielding her face from the camera, the sign in the foreground stunned me.

The image had first appeared in the *Vidette-Messenger* of Valparaiso, Indiana, in 1948 and, in a brief caption, claimed to exhibit the desperation of the

exhibit the desperation of the Chalifoux family. The picture troubled me so much that I bookmarked the page on my odd computer. (One of many odd computions that differentiate historical fiction writers from normal people.) As a mom myself, I kept wondering what could have possibly pushed their mother, or both parents, to that point. In the direst of times,



begging, he was relieved of the job, which was then given to Gordon Sinclair, who did nearly everything he could to be fired or reassigned. This included limiting his work hours to only three hours a day and even clipping the majority of his material from other newspapers. Before a proofer discovered the latter, Sinclair actually managed to retain his job for more than a year!

Aside from the true accounts you've already mentioned, what are some of your other favorite pieces of history that are woven into the book?

The actual newspaper articles strewn throughout the story definitely intrigued me the most. A headline about a runaway bride reuniting with her groom made me smile, above all because it appeared as a prominent headline in a major paper. The same went for the piece about the couples caught with thousands of counterfeit banknotes stuffed in their mattresses. On the grimmer side, the slaying of Mickey Duffy, known as Prohibition's Mr. Big, is primarily fascinating for the fact that his notoriety managed to draw thousands of curious onlookers to his funeral. As for my very favorite articles...I probably have two. One was the story about a séance held by a rumrunner's widow hoping to identify her husband's murderer, and the second was about the mythical floating nightclub known as the Flying Dutchman. (In my novel, I renamed it the Lucky Seagull.) During Prohibition, Sanford Jarrell, a reporter at the *Herald Tribune*, wrote a copyrighted lead story detailing his visit to the elusive speakeasy, complete with a map of its location and a menu of prices. The article and his follow-up pieces quickly became quite the sensation, so much so that authorities went on a determined hunt for the ship. But soon after, many of his claims began to fall apart, and when pressured with questions, Jarrell resigned with a note confessing that the whole story was a hoax. In a painful front-page admission, the paper ended up publishing an acknowledgment of the truth, admitting it had been deceived.

When it comes to bustling newsrooms, New York City quickly comes to mind, especially for a story that involves supper clubs, gambling halls, and mobsters. Was there a reason you chose Philadelphia as another setting over a city like, say, Chicago?

I actually used to live near Chicago and absolutely love that city. Since I'd already featured it in some of my other novels, though, I thought it would be fun to go with another setting. Years ago, I also lived near Philadelphia for a time, so I was already familiar with the area and its rich history. Plus, Pennsylvania's diversity of landscapes and livelihoods made it ideal for the story. Within a relatively short driving distance from all the activity of a big city, there are sprawling fields and farms, mining towns, and textile factories. And, of course, the presence there of major mobsters during the '30s added even more appeal.

What were some of the most helpful resources for your research?

Personal experience from growing up around a newsroom was probably the most helpful. As a kid, I was fortunate enough to host a children's weekly television show for an ABC affiliate station. We would shoot in the studio every Wednesday night, squeezed in between the two evening news programs. While waiting around during editing, I would hang out with the anchors, reporters, and sportscasters. But my favorite person was the meteorologist who let me move the clouds around on the weather map. (Hey, back then, this was very high-tech.) Later, while in college and exploring different career paths, I even had a summer internship in that same newsroom. Of course, to gather more insight for the story, I relied on a combination of journalist friends, documentaries, and a stack of wonderful nonfiction books. Those I found the most valuable include *Skyline* by Gene Fowler, *City Editor* by Stanley Walker, *Nearly Everybody Read It: Snapshots of the Philadelphia Bulletin* edited by Peter Binzen, and *The Paper: The Life and Death of the New York Herald Tribune* by Richard Kluger.

READING GROUP GUIDE

- 1. Which character became your favorite? Your least favorite? How did your opinions of the major characters change throughout the story?
- 2. In the prologue, the unidentified narrator reflects upon "the interwoven paths that had delivered each of us here. Every step a domino essential to knocking over the next." After reading the book, do you agree with that view? Do you recall any notable incident that wasn't integral to the final outcome?
- 3. At the Royal, Max Trevino makes a difficult decision regarding his sister. Do you agree with his choice? Do you believe he intended to stick with the plan he proposed? For readers of McMorris's novel *The Edge of Lost*, did your impression of Max Trevino differ while reading this book?
- 4. Early in the story, Lily carries a burden of shame and guilt regarding her son, due to societal norms and her own dark secret. Would you have felt the same in her shoes? Would you, or Lily, feel differently in present times?
- 5. Like many parents during the Great Depression, Geraldine Dillard faces a near-impossible choice when Alfred Millstone appears at her house with an offer. In her position, would you have made the same decision?
- 6. People deal with grief in various, sometimes extreme ways. How do you feel about the manner in which Sylvia Millstone and Ellis's father, Jim Reed, came to grips with the loss of a child? Do you sympathize with them equally? What are your thoughts on Alfred Millstone's choices and actions?
- 7. Throughout the story, Lily struggles to balance motherhood and work. Do you believe her career ambitions were solely for the sake of her son's future? If not, would she ever admit this to herself or another person? Have these considerations changed in today's society?
- 8. On a mission to find and rescue Calvin, Lily and Ellis break several laws. Do you agree or disagree with their actions? Would you have done anything differently in their situation?
- 9. In positive and/or negative ways, how do you think Ruby and Calvin were affected by the whole of their experiences in the story? How would these elements likely shape who they'd become as adults, or as parents themselves?
- 10. Where do you envision the characters soon after the story ends? How about five years from now?

READING GROUP GUIDE

Here are some additional questions to ask your book club to make the discussion more personal. If anyone brought personal photos or old newspaper articles, share them now!

- 1. Is the news different in newspapers today? How is it the same?
- 2. How did the Great Depression affect your family? Your town?
- 3. Lily has to work twice as hard to get half as far as her male reporter counterparts. Think about the women in your family. How did they navigate the world back in the 1930s? Did many of them work outside the home? Have careers? If so, discuss how women's careers back then differ from women's careers today.
- 4. Who do you feel was more ambitious, Ellis or Lily? Explain why.
- 5. If you were going to be a newspaper reporter, what would be the headline for your top story?

Be sure to flip to the last page of this guide for a fun 1930s reporter name generator

DEPRESSION-ERA EATS & DRINKS

Cocktails

Classic cocktails of the time period included old-fashioneds, martinis, and manhattans. Ginger ale, Coca-Cola, and root beer, as well as tea and coffee, were popular non-alcoholic drinks.

Eats

Canapés with spreads, small sandwiches, and hot dogs or sausages were popular at this time. We've included the original recipe name and some history for each but updated the recipes for today's more discerning palates.

The Classic Martini - Stirred, not shaken

Ingredients

1 oz. dry vermouth

4 oz. gin

1 cocktail glass

Olives or lemon twist

Directions

- 1. Fill a metal shaker with cracked ice.
- 2. Pour in the dry vermouth (we prefer Noilly Prat), stir briefly, and strain out (this may be discarded).
- 3. Add 4 ounces gin (we prefer Tanqueray, Bombay Sapphire, or Beefeater). You want it around 94 proof.
- 4. Stir briskly for about 10 seconds, strain into a chilled cocktail glass, and garnish with an olive or a lemon twist.

(Yields: 1)

https://www.esquire.com/food-drink/drinks/recipes/a3667/martini-drink-recipe/



Ingredients

2 oz. rye or bourbon

3 dashes Angostura bitters

1 sugar cube

Club soda

1 old-fashioned glass

Directions

- 1. Place the sugar cube (or ½ teaspoon loose sugar) in an old-fashioned glass.
- 2. Wet it down with 2 or 3 dashes of Angostura bitters and a short splash of club soda.
- 3. Crush the sugar with a wooden muddler, chopstick, strong spoon, lipstick, cartridge case, whatever.
- 4. Rotate the glass so the sugar grains and bitters give it a lining.
- 5. Add a large ice cube.
- 6. Pour in the rye (or bourbon).
- 7. Serve with a stirring rod, and garnish with an orange slice if you're so inclined.

(Yields: 1)

https://www.esquire.com/food-drink/drinks/recipes/a3880/old-fashioned-drink-recipe/

Manhattan - Bold flavor, smooth delivery

Ingredients

2 oz. rye whiskey

1 oz. Italian vermouth

2 dashes Angostura bitters

Directions

- 1. Stir the rye, vermouth, and bitters well with cracked ice.
- 2. Strain into a chilled cocktail glass and garnish with a twist or a maraschino cherry. (Yields: 1)



https://www.esquire.com/food-drink/drinks/recipes/a3713/manhattan-drink-recipe/

Sidecar - No muss, no fuss

Ingredients

1 oz. Prunier VS Cognac

1 oz. Prunier orange liqueur

½ oz. lemon juice

½ oz. simple syrup

1 splash lime juice

Directions

- 1. Sugar half the rim of a cocktail glass.
- 2. Combine all ingredients with ice, shake, and strain into the glass.

(Yields: 1)



https://www.esquire.com/food-drink/drinks/recipes/a3774/sidecar-drink-recipe/

Sloe Gin Fizz - The old standby

Ingredients

2 oz. sloe gin ½ oz. lemon juice 1 tsp. superfine sugar Club soda



Directions

- 1. Shake well with cracked ice in a chilled cocktail shaker.
- 2. Strain into a small, chilled Collins glass and fizz to an inch from the top—use a soda siphon if you've got one, or splash the club soda in rather carelessly so that it foams.

 (Yields: 1)

https://www.esquire.com/food-drink/drinks/recipes/a3790/sloe-gin-fizz-drink-recipe/

Tom Collins - Kissin' cousin to the Sloe Gin Fizz

Ingredients

1 tsp. superfine sugar ½ oz. lemon juice Club soda

Directions

- 1. Combine the ingredients in a Collins glass ³/₄ full of cracked ice.
- 2. Stir briefly, top with club soda or seltzer, garnish with lemon circle, and serve with stirring rod.

(Yields: 1)



https://www.esquire.com/food-drink/drinks/recipes/a3801/tom-collins-drink-recipe/

Traditional Depression-Era Recipe: Welsh Rarebit

The dish was originally known as Welsh rabbit, for reasons that aren't exactly clear, and the recipe included a French baguette, paprika, Worcestershire sauce, stout beer, and cheese.

Recipe Update: Soft Prezels with Beer Cheese Dip

Soft Pretzels with Beer Cheese dip

Ingredients

1 box store-bought pretzels, such as Philadelphia soft pretzels or SuperPretzel

For Beer Cheese Dip

4 oz. cream cheese, softened

34 cup grated white cheddar

¾ cup grated mozzarella, divided

¼ cup beer

1 tsp. garlic powder

A few dashes hot sauce

1 Tbsp chopped parsley (optional, for garnish)



Instructions

Preheat oven to 350°F. In a medium bowl, stir cream cheese until smooth. Add the grated cheddar cheese and ½ cup of the grated mozzarella. Stir to combine. Add the garlic powder, beer, and hot sauce and stir until completely mixed. Pour into a baking dish and sprinkle the remaining ¼ cup of mozzarella on top. Bake about 15 minutes or until melted and top is golden. Garnish with chopped parsley if desired. Bake soft pretzels according to package directions. Salt if desired.

Traditional Depression-Era Recipe: Chipped Beef on Toast

Chipped beef is a form of pressed, salted, and dried beef that is sliced thin and most often packaged in cans. Due to its preserved nature, this dish was a very common military meal.

Recipe Update: Mini French Dip Sliders

Mini French Dip Sliders

Ingredients

2 Tbsp. unsalted butter, softened

1 pkg. Hawaiian sweet rolls (12 rolls total)

1 lb. deli roast beef

12 slices provolone cheese, separated

1½ cups French fried onions

Seasoning

8 Tbsp. unsalted butter

1 packet au jus seasoning mix, separated

1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce

1 Tbsp. toasted sesame seeds

34 tsp. dried minced garlic

½ tsp. onion powder

½ tsp. seasoned salt, optional



Instructions

Preheat the oven to 350°F. Butter the bottom of a 9x13 baking dish with the softened unsalted butter. Without separating the rolls, slice the package of rolls in half lengthwise. Place the bottom half of the rolls in the baking dish. Top with 6 slices of provolone cheese, roast beef, French fried onions, the remaining 6 slices of cheese, and the top half of the rolls. In a small bowl, melt the butter in the microwave. Mix in 1 tablespoon of the au jus seasoning mix, Worcestershire sauce, toasted sesame seeds, dried minced garlic, onion powder, and seasoned salt. Whisk until well combined. Pour over top of the rolls evenly. Bake the sliders uncovered until the cheese is gooey and the tops of the rolls are golden brown—about 15–20 minutes.

Traditional Depression-Era Recipe: Ham Hocks and Beans

Pinto beans, ham hocks, and pepper. What's not to love? Plenty! We've updated this recipe to one that is sure to please a crowd.

Recipe Update: Brown Sugar and Bacon Baked Beans

Brown Sugar and Bacon Baked Beans

Ingredients

10 slices bacon, diced

1 yellow onion, finely diced

½ green bell pepper, finely diced

54-oz. can pork and beans

4 Tbsp. ketchup

¼ cup molasses

²⁄₃ cup brown sugar

¼ cup cider vinegar

2 tsp. dry mustard



Instructions

Cook bacon about halfway through and set aside to drain on a paper towel. Preheat oven to 325°F and set rack to the lower-middle rack position. In a deep skillet, heat about 2 Tbsp. of bacon grease (or butter) over medium heat. Add diced onion and green pepper and sauté about 5 minutes, until softened. Add remaining ingredients and stir to combine well. Let mixture simmer for a minute or two. While the mixture is simmering, grease a 9x13 baking dish. Pour beans into the prepared baking dish and sprinkle cooked bacon on top of the beans. Bake for 2–3 hours. Let the beans stand for 5 minutes before serving.

Traditional Depression-Era Recipe: Poorman's Meal

Consisting of mostly cheap ingredients (hot dogs and potatoes), this was a staple in most American homes.

Recipe Update: Spinach, Chicken Sausage, Tomato Strata

Spinach, Chicken Sausage, Tomato Strata

Ingredients

2 Tbsp. olive oil

1 pkg. apple maple chicken sausage, cut into ¼-inch pieces

1 onion, chopped

2 cloves garlic, minced

1 cup mushrooms, sliced

3 cups fresh spinach

8 eggs

½ cup half-and-half

Salt and pepper

½ baguette, cut into cubes

Cherry tomatoes, halved

1½ cups shredded cheddar cheese

Parsley and chives, finely chopped



Instructions

Whisk eggs, half-and-half, salt, and pepper in a bowl. Set aside. Heat a large cast-iron skillet over medium heat. Add olive oil and sausage. Cook until browned. Add the onions and cook until the onions soften and are translucent. Add mushrooms and continue to cook for about 5 minutes or until the onions are brown. Add garlic. Add the spinach a little at a time. As it wilts, add more. Season with salt and pepper. Add the bread cubes to the pan. Top with the halved tomatoes and cheese and remove from heat. Pour the egg mixture over. Press down with a spoon so the bread soaks up some of the egg. Bake in a preheated 350°F oven for 30–40 minutes or until eggs are puffed and golden brown. Sprinkle with chopped parsley and chive. Serve directly from the pan.

Traditional Depression-Era Recipe: Prune Pudding

Said to have been one of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's favorite dishes, this recipe called for leaving prunes to soak in water overnight.

Recipe Update: Milk Pudding with Rose Water Caramel and Figs

Milk Pudding with Rose Water Caramel and Figs

Ingredients

½ cup cornstarch

3 cups whole milk, divided

1 cup heavy cream

3 tsp. honey

3 tsp. sugar

Pinch of kosher salt

Caramel and assembly:

1 cup sugar

2 Tbsp. light corn syrup

1 3-inch cinnamon stick

½ tsp. rose water

8 fresh black figs, quartered



Instructions

Pudding:

Whisk cornstarch and 1 cup milk in a medium bowl; set slurry aside. Put cream, honey, sugar, salt, and remaining 2 cups milk in a medium saucepan over medium heat, whisking occasionally, until mixture just begins to boil, 8–10 minutes. Whisking constantly, gradually add reserved slurry and cook, still whisking, until pudding thickens and comes to a boil, about 1 minute. Scrape into a large bowl and cover with plastic wrap, pressing directly against surface. Chill until cold, at least 4 hours.

Caramel and assembly:

Bring sugar, corn syrup, and ¼ cup water to a boil in a medium saucepan over medium-high heat, stirring to dissolve sugar. Cook, swirling pan occasionally (do not stir), until caramel turns golden amber. Remove from heat, add cinnamon stick, and stir in ¼ cup water (be careful as caramel will bubble vigorously); stir to combine and loosen. Stir in rose water, then gently toss figs in caramel. Remove cinnamon stick. Whisk chilled pudding until smooth and creamy. Divide among bowls; serve topped with warm caramel and figs.

Traditional Depression-Era Recipe: Mock Apple Pie

There are no apples in the recipe, but it tastes like apple pie (supposedly). What's the secret ingredient? Ritz crackers!

Recipe Update: Brown Bag Apple Pie

Brown Bag Apple Pie

Ingredients

Crust:

9-inch pie dish 1 paper grocery bag

	O .
1½ cups flour	½ cup sugar
1½ tsp. sugar	2 Tbsp. flour
1 tsp. salt	½ tsp. nutmeg
½ cup oil	½ tsp. cinnamon
2 Tbsp. cold milk	4 cups sliced apples

Filling:

Topping: 1/2 cup flour 1/2 cup butter, softened 1/2 cup sugar



Instructions

Crust: Combine flour, sugar, salt, oil, and milk. Mix until well blended. Pat mixture in bottom and side of a 9-inch pie pan. Do not roll out. (To smooth it out, use the back of a hot metal spoon and gently push down to smooth evenly.) Set aside.

Filling: Combine sugar, flour, nutmeg, and cinnamon. Toss lightly with sliced apples. Let sit 10 minutes for sugar mixture to melt onto the apples and then pour into the unbaked pie shell.

Topping: Combine flour, butter, and sugar. Mix together with fingers or a fork until crumbly. Sprinkle over pie. You'll want to bake before the butter mixture softens too much.

Place pie in brown paper bag and staple shut. Bake at 350°F for 1½ hours. (If oven bakes hot, reduce to 325°F. No peeking.) Slit sack open with sharp knife. Cool pie on a cooling rack. Serve warm with vanilla ice cream and caramel.

About the Author

Kristina McMorris is a *New York Times* and *USA Today* bestselling author. Her novels have garnered more than twenty national literary awards and include *Letters from Home*, *Bridge of Scarlet Leaves*, *The Pieces We Keep*, and *The Edge of Lost*, in addition to novellas featured in *A Winter Wonderland* and *Grand Central*.

A frequent guest speaker and workshop presenter, McMorris holds a bachelor of science degree in international marketing from Pepperdine. She lives with her husband and two sons in Oregon. Visit her at kristinamcmorris.com.

Kristina is always interested in what book clubs have to say and often participates in author Skypes. If you'd like to have Kristina Skype into your book club discussion of *Sold on a Monday*, contact Hannah Carmack, event marketing specialist, at hannah. carmack@sourcebooks.com for more information.

Also, you can keep up on Kristina's latest happenings by following her on social media or by subscribing to her newsletter.



www.kristinamcmorris.com/newsletter-signup

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What Is Your 1930s Reporter Name?

Have a little fun with your book club while deciding what your Depression-era reporter name would be! Are you a Trixie "The Fireball" Fitzgerald or a Harvey "The Ink Slinger" Hoover? Tear off the names from the sheets that follow (making sure to separate the first names, middle names, and last names into three different piles) and have each book club member pick one name from each pile.

FIRST NAMES

ARCHIE	HERMAN	WALLACE
SHIRLEY	NELSON	LESTER
MARGUERITE	JEROME	MILTON
VIRGINIA	JO	BERTHA
MARSHALL	HARVEY	IDA
FANNIE	DARLENE	MYRTLE
LORRAINE	LUCILLE	TRIXIE
PATSY	CHARLIE	MARCIA
JIMMIE	JEANETTE	RODNEY
THEODORE	MAXINE	ROSALIE
SYLVIA	BOBBIE	PEARL
FLOYD	SALVATORE	DELBERT
ROSEMARY	VIVIAN	RUDOLPH
MARIAN	JACQUELINE	FAYE

MIDDLE NAMES (MONIKER)

"THE COMMENTATOR"	"BURY THE LEAD"	"FREELANCE"
"THE SCRIBE"	"GOTCHA-RAZZI"	"THE BLOTTER"
"THE HACK"	"THE BIRD-DOG"	"JUSTICE-SEEKER"
"THE NEWSHOUND"	"THE TRAILBLAZER"	"THE CRITIC"
"THE GO-GETTER"	"THE LIGHTNING ROD"	"JOT-IT-DOWN"
"THE FIREBALL"	"PENCIL-PUSHER"	"THE BLOODHOUND"
"THE EAGER BEAVER"	"THE SHUTTERBUG"	"THE DIGGER"
"THE WORDSMITH"	"THE EDITOR"	"THE WORD STRINGER"
"THE DYNAMO"	"THE ZEALOUS ZEPHYR"	"HOT ON THE TRAIL"
"THE SPARK PLUG"	"THE PASSIONATE"	"BEAT THE BUSHES"
"THE FIRECRACKER"	"THE POET"	"EXTRA! EXTRA!"
"THE PRESSMAN"	"THE GUTLESS"	"THE CUB"
"MY SOURCE IS SACRED"	"THE ANNIHILATOR"	"THE INK SLINGER"
"THE PRINTING PRESS"	"THE SCRIBBLER"	"THE INTERROGATOR"

LAST NAMES

DIETRICH	ELLINGTON	FONDA
FAULKNER	DISNEY	GRANT
BALL	GABLE	HEPBURN
KENNEDY	CRAWFORD	COOPER
HOLIDAY	TEMPLE	BOGART
FORD	ROGERS	STANWYCK
FITZGERALD	ASTAIRE	CAGNEY
HOOVER	ROONEY	COLBERT
WOOLF	ROOSEVELT	FLYNN
PRESLEY	DIMAGGIO	GARBO
ARMSTRONG	STEINBECK	HAYWORTH
HEMINGWAY	CAPONE	WEST
CHANEL	HOOVER	LOMBARD
LINDBERGH	STEWART	HARLOW