SONGS OF OUR TIMES

Song Hits of

1933

THE GOLD DIGGERS' SONG • DID YOU EVER SEE A DREAM WALKING? • BY A WATERFALL • LAZYBONES • I COVER THE WATERFRONT • STORMY WEATHER • CARIOCA • LET'S FALL IN LOVE • HEAT WAVE • LOVE IS THE SWEETEST THING • YESTERDAYS • SMOKE GETS IN YOUR EYES • SHADOW WALTZ • MY MOONLIGHT MADONNA • LOVER • TEMPTATION • EVERYTHING I HAVE IS YOURS • ORCHIDS IN THE MOONLIGHT • IN THE VALLEY OF THE MOON • THE OLD SPINNING WHEEL • THE LAST ROUND-UP • WHO'S AFRAID OF THE BIG BAD WOLF? • EASTER PARADE • ANNIE DOESN'T LIVE HERE ANYMORE

CHARLES BAUM and His Orchestra

DECCA RECORDS

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Fox Trot Medley
with Vocal Chorus

(1) WHO'S AFRAID OF THE BIG BAD WOLF?
(2) EASTER PARADE
(3) ANNIE DOESN'T LIVE HERE ANYMORE

(1) Churchill-Ronell (2) Irving Berlin
(3) Spina-Young-Burke

CHARLES BAUM
And His Orchestra
PERSONALITY SERIES

MANUFACTURED BY DECCA RECORDS, INC., NEW YORK, U.S.A.

(70813)
Album No. A-1933
(8 sides-2)

Fox Trot Medley with Vocal Chorus

(1) IN THE VALLEY OF THE MOON
(2) THE OLD SPINNING WHEEL
(3) THE LAST ROUND-UP

(1) Charlie Tobias-Joe Burke
(3) Billy Hill (3) Billy Hill

CHARLES BAUM
And His Orchestra

24064 B
Fox Trot Medley

With Vocal Chorus

1. TEMPTATION
2. EVERYTHING I HAVE IS YOURS
3. ORCHIDS IN THE MOONLIGHT

N. H. Brown-A. Freed
B. Lane-H. Adamson
V. Youmans-G. Kahn-E. Eliscu

CHARLES BAUM
And His Orchestra

24065 A
DECCA
PERSONALITY SERIES
MANUFACTURED BY DECCA RECORDS, INC., NEW YORK, U.S.A.

(70817)
Album No. A-
& Sides — 4
1933 Waltz Medley With Vocal Chorus

(1) SHADOW WALTZ
(2) MY MOONLIGHT MADONNA (3) LOVER
[(1) H. Warren-A. Dubin]
[(2) W. Scotti-P. F. Webster]
[(3) R. Rodgers-L. Hart]

CHARLES BAUM
And His Orchestra

24065 B
(71032)
Album No. A-1933
8 Sides — 5

(1) LOVE IS THE SWEETEST THING
(2) YESTERDAYS
(3) SMOKE GETS IN YOUR EYES
[ (1) Ray Noble   (2) J. Kern-O. Harbach ]
[ (3) J. Kern-O. Harbach ]

CHARLES BAUM
And His Orchestra

24066 A
DECCA
PERSONALITY SERIES
MANUFACTURED BY DECCA RECORDS, INC., NEW YORK, U.S.A.

(71033) 1933
Album No. A-8 Side—6

Fox Trot Medley
With Vocal Chorus

(1) GARIOCA (2) LET'S FALL IN LOVE
(3) HEAT WAVE
[(1) V. Youmans-G. Kahn-E. Eliscu]
[(2) H. Arlen-T. Koehler]
[(3) Irving Berlin]

CHARLES BAUM
And His Orchestra

24066 B
SONGS OF OUR TIMES

1933

CHARLES BAUM and His Orchestra

DECCA ALBUM No. A-1933
Complete on Four Ten-Inch Records

24064
(1) WHO'S AFRAID OF THE BIG BAD WOLF?
(2) EASTER PARADE
(3) ANNIE DOESN'T LIVE HERE ANYMORE
(1) IN THE VALLEY OF THE MOON
(2) THE OLD SPINNING WHEEL
(3) THE LAST ROUND-UP
Both Fox Trot Medleys with Vocal Chorus

24065
(1) TEMPTATION
(2) EVERYTHING I HAVE IS YOURS
(3) ORCHIDS IN THE MOONLIGHT
Fox Trot Medley with Vocal Chorus

(1) SHADOW Waltz
(2) MY MOONLIGHT MADONNA
(3) LOVER
Waltz Medley with Vocal Chorus

24066
(1) LOVE IS THE SWEETEST THING
(2) YESTERDAYS
(3) SMOKE GETS IN YOUR EYES

(1) CAIROCA
(2) LET'S FALL IN LOVE
(3) HEAT WAVE
Both Fox Trot Medleys with Vocal Chorus

24067
(1) LAZYBONES
(2) I COVER THE WATERFRONT
(3) STORMY WEATHER

(1) THE GOLD DIGGERS' SONG
(2) DID YOU EVER SEE A DREAM WALKING?
(3) BY A WATERFALL
Both Fox Trot Medleys with Vocal Chorus

1933

This year has been called the year of "The Roosevelt Revolution." TIME voted Franklin Delano Roosevelt the Man of the Year, hailed him in terms of a heaven-born leader, and said "This generation of Americans has indeed a rendezvous with destiny." On March 4th, Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States. On the same day the 72nd Congress expired. The next day President Roosevelt called a special session of the 73rd Congress, and proclaimed a national "bank holiday." Gold and silver could not be withdrawn or exported except by special license from the Treasury Department. On March 9th Congress passed a measure giving the President full power over transactions in credit and currency. Gold hoarding and export were strictly forbidden.

On May 15th President Roosevelt sent a message to 54 nations proposing an agreement to begin disarma-ment and bind the nations not to increase arms above treaty limitations. He also proposed a treaty of non-aggression. Two months later Roosevelt signed the cotton textile bill which called for the abolition of child labor, established a minimum wage and a forty-hour week.

The New Deal came into existence. One of its first acts was to work up a series of departments distinguished by abbreviated letters, satirized as "alphabet soup." It included the NRA, with its famous insignia of the Blue Eagle, the AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Association), TVA, CCC, and others.

In October Roosevelt made the first move to restore diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. Maxim Lit-vinoff was sent to Washington as envoy, and the Soviet Government was recognized on November 16th. William C. Bullitt was chosen as our first Ambassador.

In Washington a new group of bonus marchers began to arrive; the Veteran Bureau quartered them across the Potomac. Before the end of May more than 2,000 had been recruited for reforestation work, and some 350 were given tickets for homes. About the same time President Roosevelt signed the Farm Relief Currency Inflation Bill and the $500,000,000 Unemployment Relief Bill.

The Incanic ex-President Calvin Coolidge, whose campaign slogan had been "Keep Cool with Coolidge," and who had looked, said Alice Roosevelt Longworth, "as though he had been weaned on a pickle," died at his home in Vermont. A clot in an artery near the heart was the cause of his death. A month later a heavy-weight boxing match came to a tragic end. In a fight with the grotesque giant, Primo Carnera, in New York, Ernest Schaefer collapsed in the ring. He died within two days, and an autopsy revealed he had had an inflammation previous to the fight.

Roosevelt remained in the headlines throughout the year. He leaped into them suddenly and dramatically on February 15th when, as President-elect in Miami, he fired six shots at the grotesque giant, Primo Carnera, in New York. Walker thereupon married the actress Betty Compton, at Cannes, France. On November 17th New Yorkers chose for their Mayor a native son, the highly popular Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.
Guardia headed a Fusion ticket, defeating the Tammany incumbent, John P. O’Brien, and the Independent candidate, Joseph V. McKee.

In April the House and Senate passed a bill legalizing 3.2% beer and wine, and by the end of the year repeal of prohibition had come into effect.

Many spectacular events occurred in quick succession. At Royal Oak, Michigan, a bomb exploded under the room in which was sleeping Father Charles Coughlin, whose dramatic talks over the radio had raised violent controversy. The priest was uninjured. On April 4th the United States Navy’s “Akron,” the largest dirigible balloon in the world, encountered a fierce storm of wind, rain, and lightning. Plunging into the ocean off Barnegat, New Jersey, and only four of the seventy-six persons aboard were rescued. On May 27th the “Century of Progress Exposition” was formally opened. It was Chicago’s second World’s Fair. A few weeks later twenty-four sea-planes under command of General Italo Balbo took off from Italy to celebrate the event. They reached Chicago in fourteen days, which was considered fair time. At New York City, Max Baer, the California heavyweight, knocked out the former champion, Max Schmeling of Germany, in the tenth round of a scheduled fifteen-round bout. On June 29th Primo Carnera knocked out Jack Sharkey, heavyweight champion of the world, in the sixth round. The awkward and lumbering Carnera is said to have been the model for the gigantic and pathetic “fixed” prize-fighter in Budd Schulberg’s The Harder They Fall.

In July 15th Wiley Post flew around the world in his airplane “Winnie Mae.” The trip took 7 days and 18 hours.

In Chicago, thirty thousand hogs were “legally” slaughtered. They were the first of five million which were to aid the farmers in getting higher prices. It was one of the most spectacular and one of the most disliked features of the government’s policy of “ploughing under” to keep up prices.

The pipestemmed George Bernard Shaw embarked on a trip around the world. He stopped off at New York City long enough to have a quick glimpse of the metropolis on a sightseeing taxi, and make a speech at the Metropolitan Opera House. There the Machiavellian Irish playwright advised America to scrap the Constitution and the war debts, nationalize the banks, and thus lead the world out of its depression. On August 3rd, the greatest naval building program ever undertaken as a unit in the history of the government was ordered.

In Europe things were going from bad to worse. Communists and Anarchists rioted in Spain and attempted to set up a Soviet Government in the province of Valencia. At Madrid, the Carlists officially approved seizure of all church property in Spain, valued at some $500,000,000.

In Italy Premier Mussolini took over the control of the Cabinet as well as the Ministries of Aviation and the Navy. Air Marshall Italo Balbo was made Governor of the colony of Libya in North Africa.

Germany had one crisis after another. In January General Kurt von Schleicher resigned as Chancellor; he was succeeded by Adolf Hitler. The next day Parliament was dissolved. A month later a decree was issued suspending all guarantees of private property; it also eliminated all personal liberty, freedom of press, secrecy of postal communications, and the right to hold meetings and form associations. The National Socialists (later to be known as Nazis) took over the Reichstag. On March 12th, German Memorial Day, it was decreed that henceforth the flags on all public buildings in Germany must be the black-white-and-red of the former Imperialists and the swastika—the hooked cross—side by side. On March 21st the new German Reichstag met and passed an act conferring blanket powers on the government headed by Hitler. After Parliament had abandoned all control, Hitler appointed Hermann Goering Prussian Premier, announced a program of compulsory manual labor for every German youth, and published a law which made all newspapers servants of the state, Hitler bolted the League of Nations and, less than a month later, Great Britain conciliated Germany with new arms concessions. Dictatorship was now thoroughly established in both Germany and Italy.

Back in America the arts, oblivious of the threatening storm, enjoyed popularity as well as critical praise. T. S. Eliot’s The Waste Land was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for the best novel, but the public disagreed. The public favored Hervey Allen’s panoramic Anthony Adverse, which became the runaway best-seller of the period. Other fiction favorites were Kenneth Roberts’ Rabbit in Arms, Louis Bromfield’s The Farm, Erskine Caldwell’s sensational God’s Little Acre, John Collier’s The Lambs Of China, Booth Tarkington’s Presenting Lily Mars, Alexander Laing’s The Sea Witch, P. G. Wodehouse’s farcical Heavy Weather, Robert Nathan’s whimsical One More Spring, Ernest Hemingway’s brusque Winner Take Nothing, and James Hilton’s little classic, Lost Horizon. The Pulitzer Prize in biography was Allan Nevins’ Grover Cleveland; in history Frederick J. Turner’s The Significance Of Sections In American History; in poetry Archibald MacLeish’s Conquistador; in drama Maxwell Anderson’s political play, Both Your Houses.

Besides the Anderson play, other hits included the Group Theater’s Men In White, Eugene O’Neill’s Ah Wilderness, Noel Coward’s Design For Living, starring Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, and Noel Coward himself, and Alien Corn with Katharine Cornell. Tallulah Bankhead returned to the American stage with For a Few Dollars More. Strike Me Pink was an extravaganza which featured Jimmy Durante, Hope Williams, Lupe Velez, and Roy Atwell. Irving Berlin and Moss Hart’s As Thousands Cheer was the outstanding musical comedy, with a cast including Clifton Webb, Marilyn Miller, Helen Broderick, and Ethel Waters. Jerome Kern’s Roberta got off to a slow start but, within six weeks, it became one of the season’s most delightful combinations of melody and mirth—one member of the cast was Bob Hope.

The two greatest popular screen successes of the year were Little Women with Katharine Hepburn, and She Done Him Wrong with Mae West, Queen Christina, with Greta Garbo, also marked the return of the idolized John Gilbert to the talking screen. Charles Laughton made The Private Life Of Henry VIII one of the best films of the year, and Walt Disney’s Three Little Pigs started America singing “Who’s Afraid Of The Big Bad Wolf?”

Naturally enough, “Who’s Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?” was one of the top tunes of the year, played and sung in every conceivable form, manner, and medium. Other songs which lightly sang their way through the depression were “Easter Parade,” “Annie Doesn’t Live Here Anymore,” “The Cold Diggers’ Song,” “Did You Ever See A Dream Walking?,” “I By A Waterfall,” “Lazybones,” “I Cover The Waterfront,” “Stormy Weather,” “Let’s Fall In Love,” “Caro come,” “Heat Wave,” “Yesterday” and “Smoke Gets In Your Eyes” (both from Roberta), “Shadow Waltz,” “My Moonlight Madonna,” “Lover,” “Lust.” “Everything I Have In Yours,” “Orchids in the Moonlight,” “In The Valley of the Moon,” “The Old Spinning Wheel,” “The Last Round-Up,” and—expressing the perennial and never-departing sentiment—“Love is the Sweetest Thing.”

Notes collated and edited by Louis Untermeyer