## A Winner for the Winnit Club?

been recognized for their inestimable value as reference materials. Unfortunately, not unlike those legendary consumer catalogs, ads will often contain as many contradictions as they do viable facts. One which seemed to have more than the usual share of fact and fiction appeared in the January 1933 issue of *Open Road For Boys Magazine* [fig. 1]. No doubt about it, the idea of an uncataloged Ives mixed consist alone would be enough to make this one a "keeper," but another element of this "Very Special Offer" seemed suspicious enough to warrant a closer look. Here an attempt is made to sort out the puzzling details of this most unusual advertisement.

What, if anything, was so special about the *Open Road* offer? As explained in the copy, the Ives outfit could be earned by selling magazine subscriptions. Down in the fine print readers also learned that the set could be purchased outright [in this instance for \$5.00] or through increments of cash and sold-subscriptions. There was, in fact, nothing new about all this. Subscription premiums, along with their cashadvantage angles, had been a fixture in periodical publishing long before the *Open Road* offer. Given that this particular practice was undergoing revival in the 1930's, our advertisement could only be classified as the latest spin on an old game.

Then there's the timing of the offer to consider. It's easy to surmise that most *Open Road* readers would not have known the last "Ives" Christmas was passing into history as the January 1933 issue was going to press. How then, does our "Very Special Offer" stack up at so late a date? Take that \$5.00 "outright" purchase; it represented a 36 percent savings from the \$7.85 cost of matching components from the 1932 Ives catalog. Doesn't sound bad for an isolated bargain. But was it really? Consumer discount houses such as Lafayette Radio were already offering 31 to 36 percent markdowns on Ives equipment during the 1932 holiday season [fig. 2]. The Lafayette example suggests that the word on Ives may have been out on the street for some time.

Another phrase in the headline, "Genuine Ives,"

also catches our attention. Ives and Lionel historians would be quick to identify the trains depicted as part of Lionel's Winner lineage. Couple that with

Figure 1: Bold promises crowd the headlines in a 1933 publisher's offer. How did they measure up to current events?



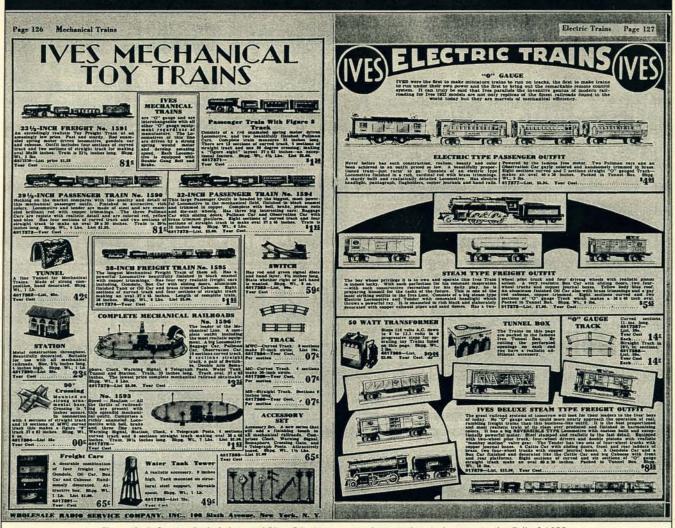


Figure 2: Lafayette Radio's low-end "Ives" listings were a boon to bargin-hunters in the Fall of 1932. Such drastic reductions may have carried a hidden agenda for Ives of Irvington.

Lionel's simultaneous badge-engineered "Ives" line in 1931 and 1932 and we have a lot of asterisks missing from "Genuine Ives."

Still other noticeable signs can be found in the artwork. A second look reveals its overall crudeness, even by the compromised standards of the so-called "Ives" catalogs of 1931 and 1932. The rendering was perhaps done by a staff artist who was untrained in the fine art of toy train illustration. Open Roaders who were versed in that subject would not have missed the eleven, rather than the appropriate ten, windows per side depicted on the passenger and observation cars. In today's litigation-riddled world such a misrepresentation might be the subject of a rebate.

Beyond the questionable novelty of a mixed

consist, the components selected to complete the package were cursory at best. An inexpensive accessory assortment was included from the mechanical line as well as two, count them, two, straight sections to elongate the circle of track that was typically furnished at this level. Graciously, the lockon and wires were depicted but didn't figure in the twenty-seven piece count. Come to think of it, the mixed consist idea might have even worked had it included a simple spur for sorting cars.

Evidently, our low-end special was only a small part of a brand discontinuation sale in progress. It was one more step, though not the last step, in a process that led to the disappearance of the mystical Ives name on new trains forever. Maybe after all, what kids didn't know in January of 1933, didn't hurt them. 

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