

Transcript
Dead Ladies Show Podcast Episode 75
Shirley Chisholm

(Dead Ladies Show Music - 'Little Lily Swing' by Tri-Tachyon)

SUSAN STONE: Welcome to the Dead Ladies Show Podcast! I'm Susan Stone.

The Dead Ladies Show celebrates women — both overlooked and iconic — who achieved amazing things against all odds while they were alive. And we do it through women's history storytelling on stage — here in Berlin and beyond — then we bring you the very best of those stories here on the podcast.

Speaking of podcasts, we're part of a lively podcast scene here in Berlin, and once a year come together with friends and fans old and new for PodFest Berlin, several days of live recordings, workshops, and other events.

Dead Ladies Show co-founders Katy Derbyshire and Florian Duijsens joined me there in front of a small but charming audience for a special show.

Florian was kind enough to introduce my presentation. Here he is live from PodFest Berlin, held at the wonderfully named House of Color:

FLORIAN DUIJSENS ON TAPE FROM PODFEST BERLIN: So it's my great, great, great, great, great pleasure to introduce our first speaker, who is also the producer of our podcast, who is also a journalist and general audio podcast producer extraordinaire. You can sometimes hear her in radio documentaries for the BBC, although she doesn't sound like your regular BBC documentary voice.

SUSAN STONE ON TAPE FROM PODFEST BERLIN IN FAKE BRITISH ACCENT: I'm afraid I don't, no.

FLORIAN DUIJSENS: [LAUGHS] And I'm super, super thrilled to have Susan Stone...just give us short round of applause, or like a long round of applause!

[AUDIENCE APPLAUDS]

FLORIAN DUIJSENS: I'm thrilled that Susan Stone in this sort of vehement political year for the world and for America also shares the story of Shirley Chisholm.

[AUDIENCE MEMBER YELLS WOOH!]

FLORIAN DUIJSENS: Yeah, I know. Am I saying that right, Chisholm?

SUSAN STONE: You're saying it exactly right.

FLORIAN DUIJSENS: Shirley Chisholm.

SUSAN STONE Keep her name in your mouth.

FLORIAN DUIJSENS: Exactly! So: Susan Stone on Shirley Chisholm.

[AUDIENCE APPLAUDS]

SUSAN STONE: Thanks, everybody. [SHOWS SLIDE]

Step back in time with me to the Democratic National Convention, the DNC. It's a hot day in July. A Black woman with Caribbean heritage is staking her claim to the Democratic nomination for president for United States and her place in history. She is running against a Republican infamous for bringing corruption to the White House.

It's been a contentious campaign. There was an assassination attempt just two months before, literally targeting the populist with racist tendencies and policies. Across the country, a battle is raging over abortion rights and a deadly conflict overseas. But this isn't Chicago in 2024, and Vice President Kamala Harris wasn't the woman making history.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

It was 1972, and the candidate was Shirley Chisholm, the first Black woman, the first Black person, to run for a major party presidential nomination in the United States and so much more.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Her path had a modest start. Shirley's parents, Ruby Seale and Christopher St. Hill, were neighbors on the island of Barbados in the West Indies as kids, marrying after separately immigrating to New York.

Shirley was born November 30th, 1924, so almost 100 years ago, in Brooklyn. Soon came little Odessa, then Muriel, and so after child number three, the St. Hills had to make some decisions. Ruby was determined her family would own their own home and the girls were going to college, so they had to scrimp and save.

When Shirley was three, she, her two sisters, and four cousins were all taken to live with their grandmother, Emmeline, who lived in the community of Christchurch on Barbados, which was then a British colony.

It had rigorous British style schools, strict but effective, and all the teachers and administrators were black, something she would not experience when she returned to the US. Seeing these black teachers, journalists and other community leaders changed her destiny.

Life on the family farm wasn't always easy, but she remembered it as a delight. The beach was close by and there was lots to eat, including flying fish, which was apparently an island specialty.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Seven years later, her mother took the girls back to Brooklyn. From sun and sea to subways and shivering, their apartment situated in one of the areas most densely populated neighborhoods had no central heating. But there was a new baby sister waiting at home, Selma.

Her father, a factory worker, would buy three newspapers a day to read despite his meager salary. Also to the dismay of Shirley's mother, who was an expert seamstress who worked very hard to keep her family looking sharp. It was a life of slender means, stale bread and day old vegetables and racial slurs in the streets.

Mother Ruby was strict and proper, insisting her girls be the first to arrive at every party and the first to leave—an hour later, like clockwork, with Muriel often dragging Shirley off the dance floor. She loved the Lindy Hop, the Jitterbug, but especially the Rumba and the Conga.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

She attended the prestigious Girls High School with a student body that was half black, half white, and she excelled. She won scholarships to prestigious private colleges, Vassar and Oberlin, but couldn't afford the room and board.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

So she opted for Brooklyn College. She could live at home while studying, and the commute was easy. It was an academically challenging school. There were only 60 black students out of 10,000.

Shirley decided to become a teacher. That was one of the few professions open to young black women at the time. She studied sociology, though, and minored in Spanish. She excelled at debate, and she formed a bond with her white political science professor, Louis Worsoff, who she called Proffy. Proffy told her she ought to go into politics. She said, "Proffy, you forget two things. I'm Black and I'm a woman." He replied, "You really have deep feelings about that, haven't you?" Easy for you to say, Proffy!

But Shirley loved to dance as much as she loved to debate. She started dating an older man and after five years, they got engaged to the dismay of her mother.

As it turned out, her fiancée had a wife and kids back in Jamaica. Distraught, Shirley vowed her future held only spinsterhood and work.

She returned to school and graduated with honors in 1946, and began looking for a teaching job, though politics stayed in the back of her mind. A petite, thin 22-year-old, she looked a bit like a kid herself. White schools wouldn't even consider her despite her vast qualifications. She promised herself, quote, "If the day would ever come that I had a platform, boy, white America would never forgive me." Sorry, "...never forget me." [AUDIENCE LAUGHS] Even better! It was just foreshadowing.

Finally, the Mount Calvary Child Care Center in Harlem took a chance on her on a probationary basis. She stayed seven years there, and while working full time, she earned a master's degree from Columbia Teachers College, taking night classes on scholarship.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

So that spinsterhood thing didn't last. [AUDIENCE GIGGLES] In 1949, at 25, she married Conrad Chisholm, who she'd previously met on campus. He becomes Shirley's constant, a behind-the-scenes supporter and, as a private investigator, her unofficial bodyguard. Though she spent much of her career helping children, after miscarrying twice, she and Conrad never had kids of their own.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

In the early 1950s, Shirley became the director of child care centers in Brooklyn and in Manhattan. She also started campaigning for the first black judge in Brooklyn, after being introduced to political mover and shaker, Wesley McDonald Holder, known as Mac, that cool guy in the hat. He became her political mentor. She once said that Mac was, quote, "like Geppetto, and I was

Pinocchio,” [AUDIENCE LAUGHS] though eventually she cut her own strings.

Shirley joined a local Democratic club and got involved with a group challenging white leaders on why black and Latino neighborhoods were being ignored. Her persistence, debate experience, and fluency in Spanish made her unstoppable in politics, to the dismay of many male club members.

She was known for saying, “If you wait for a man to give you a seat, you'll never have one. If they don't give you a seat at the table, bring a folding chair.”
[AUDIENCE LAUGHS]

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Shirley got her seat—in the New York State Assembly, serving from 1964 to 1968, then she ran for the U.S. House of Representatives with the slogan, ‘Fighting Shirley Chisholm, Unbought and Unbossed.’

Rosa Parks, *the* Rosa Parks, supported her campaign.

Just to give you a few historical signposts: Parks was arrested for not giving up her seat to a white passenger in 1955. The Civil Rights Act prohibiting discrimination (in theory) was passed in 1964. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in April 1968, and Robert Kennedy was assassinated in June 1968.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

In November 1968, Shirley Chisholm became the first Black woman elected to Congress. One newspaper headline read: “Black woman Will Sock it to Congress.” How right they were.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Here she is being sworn into office in January 1969. Shirley actually rented a bus to bring all of her family, friends, and neighbors to Washington to see her big moment. [AUDIENCE LAUGHS] There were so many that they couldn't fit in the allotted visitors section. She spent so much time trying to fix this that she arrived late to the House floor wearing her hat and coat which apparently wasn't allowed. Then what she did next got her into even more trouble. She asked Speaker of the House, John McCormack, seen there, to reenact her swearing in at a hotel, so all of her Brooklyn supporters could see it. And, he did it!
[AUDIENCE LAUGHS]

[SHOWS SLIDE]

From her first moments on the job, she was a thorn in the side of her Congressional colleagues. She demanded attention, worked hard and was often in the press. Shirley endured racism from many fellow Congress members, yet said throughout her life she always met more discrimination being a woman than being Black. She challenged pointless rules, fought for women, children, the poor and the working class, for education and for equality.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Of course, her office staff was all female.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

She remained a progressive activist. Here she is at a hospital worker strike in New York City, 1969...

[SHOWS SLIDE]

...and volunteering as a census taker in 1970.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Along with 12 other members of Congress, she founded the Congressional Black Caucus in 1971. Yet again, as you can see, she is the only woman in the room. Shirley said, quote, "The Black man must step forward, but that doesn't mean that Black women have to step back." As you'll hear later, not all of them agreed.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

A strong supporter of the Equal Rights Amendment and Abortion Rights, that year, Shirley also co-founded the National Women's Political Caucus with feminist activists, including New York Representative Bella Abzug, who you'll see in great hats throughout the show, Gloria Steinem of Ms. Magazine, and lawyer Flo Kennedy, who you can actually hear about in Episode 23 of our podcast. And, she started considering a run for the presidency.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Shirley was excellent at giving speeches, unlike myself, and frequently spoke on college campuses. Students, often White male students, asked her, "Why don't you run for president?" They loved her no bullshit approach and support for the

underrepresented in society and against the war in Vietnam.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

In 1971, the voting age for all Americans was changed to 18 years old, rather than 21. So the election in 1972 would be the first time a lot of young people, around 11 million, would have the right to choose a candidate. So Shirley announced her presidential bid January 25, 1972.

VIDEO CLIP OF SHIRLEY CHISHOLM: "I stand before you today as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency of the United States of America. [AUDIENCE APPLAUDS ON TAPE]

I am not the candidate of Black America, although I am Black and proud.
[AUDIENCE APPLAUDS ON TAPE]

I am not the candidate of the women's movement of this country, although I am a woman, and I'm equally proud of that. [AUDIENCE APPLAUDS ON TAPE]

I am not the candidate of any political bosses or fat cats or special interests.
[AUDIENCE CHEERS AND APPLAUDS ON TAPE]

I stand here now without endorsements from many big name politicians or celebrities or any other kind of prop.

I do not intend to offer to you the tired and glib cliches which for too long have been a septic part of our political life.

I am the candidate of the people of America." [AUDIENCE CHEERS APPLAUDS ON TAPE]

[SHOWS SLIDE]

SUSAN STONE: The Chisholm campaign had a staff of two and a shoestring budget of \$300,000 which left Shirley in debt for several years, while other candidates raked in millions. I love some of her campaign buttons you can see here: Catalyst for Change, Ms. Chiz for Prez, Chisholm, President of All the People.

She was backed by a diverse range from college students and senior citizens to the militant Black Panthers, but was not endorsed by the Congressional Black Caucus.

She said, quote, “If you can't support me and you can't endorse me, get out of my way.” [AUDIENCE MEMBER WHOOPS]

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Shirley was able to get on the primary ballot in 12 states, including Florida, Minnesota, and California. She didn't win any of them. But going into the Democratic National Convention, she had some power.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

I don't have enough time, unfortunately, to give you all the details of the shambolic chaos of 1972 in the United States, particularly the presidential election and that year's convention.

Fifteen Democratic candidates started the race, including the mayors of both New York City and Los Angeles, a former vice president, the segregationist governor of Alabama, and the first woman of color elected to Congress, Patsy Mink of Hawaii, and of course, Shirley.

Republican President Richard Nixon was seeking a second term. The human and financial costs of the lengthy Vietnam War were exhausting the country. Oh, and his re-election campaign was sending people to break in and wiretap the Democratic National Committee. [AUDIENCE LAUGHS]

So there was a lot going on, including infighting on the Democratic side, and a few people at Shirley's own party were happy about her throwing her hat—or bonnet as newscaster Walter Cronkite infamously quipped—into the ring.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Isn't she cool?

In doing so, Shirley became the first woman to run for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination. But not the first woman actually to run for the US presidency. That was Victoria Woodhull 100 years earlier. But that's a story for another Dead Ladies Show.

Black male politicians weren't happy that she wouldn't step aside for one of them. Other leading Democrats weren't happy that she was splitting the primary vote in attention.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

She'd actually had to sue the TV networks to get the same coverage as her rivals and participate in the debate.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Plus, Shirley's dedicated fans were angry when she visited racist governor George Wallace in the hospital where he recovered — as he recovered — from the assassination attempt that I mentioned at the beginning. It had paralyzed him. Shirley felt it was the humane thing to do. She herself had been threatened many times and followed by a man with a knife who was arrested before he could harm her.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

The Nixon campaign also wasn't happy about Shirley. Just before the California primary, the FBI informed Shirley she'd been the victim of what was later thought to be one of Tricky Dick's dirty tricks. Someone stole letterhead from candidate Hubert Humphrey's office and wrote a really vile fake press release calling Shirley a transvestite, aggressive, and mentally ill — and those are just the parts that I can read out to you! It was sent to a number of Black publications, but it wasn't published.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

And while the National Women's Political Caucus supported her superficially, they expected her to step aside at the convention for a more viable candidate that they could make deals with to push forward women's issues. Really, it's a sentiment that she should have been able to accept. Gloria Steinem said, "I support Shirley Chisholm, but the White male candidate I support is George McGovern." Steinem later regretted this. Shirley was sorely disappointed. She fought so hard for these White women, but they didn't fight for her. She later refused to endorse Bella Abzug's re-election campaign, out of spite.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Here's Shirley on stage with the other Democratic candidates. She's a flowery beacon in a sea of White faces and dark suits. This is just after she delivered a speech calling for unity and throwing her support behind McGovern. He won the Democratic nomination, but lost the general election, trounced by Richard Nixon in the landslide. Of course, the little thing called Watergate was brewing and Nixon was forced to resign from office two years later.

But for Shirley, it was time to get back to work, including publishing a book about her campaign called *The Good Fight*. And her fight went on. During her career as a representative, Shirley introduced more than 50 pieces of legislation and continued to champion racial and gender equality, the plight of the poor, and the end of the Vietnam War.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

So, I want to pause here for a minute and just talk about Shirley's style, the eye-catching fashion and well-chosen eyewear that those of you in the room are lucky enough to see. [AUDIENCE LAUGHS] Podcast people, please go have a look at our social media and episode notes. It's definitely worth it. I know it's a bit gauche to talk about female politicians and their wardrobes. Women in any field should be able to wear whatever they want.

It's clear, however, that Shirley curated her look carefully. She had to appear, quote, “respectable”, especially important for Black women at the time when there were so few in the public eye and in the political arena. Shirley favored suits and tailored dresses in bright, bold prints. She was often the only woman and the only person of color in the room, so she was already going to stand out.

But her clothes helped her stand out the way she wanted. To draw the eye, make *her* the focus. It's an approach in opposition to many of today's female politicians who favor pant suits that say as little as possible. She favored feminine and well put-together looks paired with gold earrings and necklaces.

Despite her outspoken views and the ability to go toe to toe with any of her male peers, she wasn't going to be called masculine, which is a frequent insult hurled at women in power. She designed her own clothes and had them custom made, Chisholm Couture. Shirley was known as one of the best dressed women on Capitol Hill.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Just look at this recent article from *The Guardian* newspaper headlined, “Model Candidate, The Style Lessons Kamala Harris Could Learn from Shirley Chisholm,” which complements Shirley's bold fashion inspiration. Again, let them wear what they want.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

On February 4th, 1977, Shirley and her husband, Conrad, divorced amicably, though the relationship had been flailing for years. Affable and supportive, the

toll of being Mr. Shirley Chisholm became too much, though they stayed close after splitting up.

Shirley, it seems, had already started dating before the papers were signed. Biographer Barbara Winslow writes, quote, "According to a number of her friends and staffers, she prided herself on her slim figure, her flirtatious demeanor, and her ability to attract men." Go Shirley! [AUDIENCE LAUGHS]

[SHOWS SLIDE]

In November that same year, she married Buffalo, New York businessman, Arthur Hardwick Jr., who she'd known from her years in the state assembly, and she began splitting her time between Washington, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, especially after Arthur was badly injured in a car accident in 1978.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Here's a picture of Shirley at the 1980 Democratic National Convention looking good in a printed ensemble and dancing at the Copa, Copacabana. One of her constituents said of her, "Shirley Chisholm is 99 pounds of dynamite. She'll try anything."

[SHOWS SLIDE]

All in all, Shirley served seven terms as a US representative, but after 14 years in Congress, it looked like time to go. Shirley was criticized for not giving up her job to be with her injured husband, but also critiqued for spending time with him in Buffalo away from her Brooklyn district. Early in her career, she said, "I am the people's politician. If the day should ever come when the people can't save me, I'll know I'm finished."

That day was coming. There was a good chance she wouldn't win another election, and she really didn't want a loss to tarnish her legacy.

By the end of the 70s, Shirley's politics were no longer considered above reproach. She was called out for providing opportunities for her friends, supporting Democratic Party line candidates over progressive newcomers, and backing feminist ideas but not feminist candidates. Shirley was never afraid to burn her bridges.

An article in a 1978 issue of *The Village Voice*, co-authored by the way by one of her old political rivals, accused her of political opportunism and a career of compromise in the pursuit of self-promotion and political power. But that

painstaking wheeling and dealing took her from a volunteer in the local Democratic club to being a candidate for president. Sounds like she was being a successful politician to me.

She said in response that, quote, “Men had always been angered by her success, and that her idea of being unbossed meant that she had every right to choose alliances and endorsements, something she had always done since her first days as a legislator.”

Anyway, American politics were moving towards the right. In the 1980s, Ronald Reagan was put forward by a Republican party that dropped support for the Equal Rights Amendment, pushed anti-abortion rhetoric, and demonized poor Black women as “welfare queens”.

Shirley strongly believed that cuts in government spending and other conservative policies of the then-Reagan administration kept her from usefully serving her constituents.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

She decided not to seek re-election in 1982, recalling how people said to her: “If you were a Black male, with your accomplishments, your versatility, your charisma, your everything—boy, you'd be riding high in this country today. You'd be an acknowledged Black leader, but as a woman, you'll never make it.”

After she retired from Congress at the age of 57 and left the public eye, she was forgotten by many, but she stayed busy. She taught politics and sociology at Mount Holyoke and Spelman Colleges. She played the piano, read books, cared for Arthur and spent time with her family. But she didn't leave politics completely behind.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Here she is at the 1984 DNC wearing a lovely Dashiki-type blouse and some excellent oversized 80s glasses. She looks a little bit like she's holding her nose. I don't think that's what's happening, but it might be, because here's what she was seeing on stage:

[SHOWS SLIDE]

The Democratic candidate for president, Walter Mondale and the first woman representing a major party to be nominated for vice president, New York Representative Geraldine Ferraro.

It had to be a bittersweet moment for Shirley, who campaigned that year for a Black candidate, Reverend Jesse Jackson and gave a convention speech supporting him.

This history-making ticket of Mondale-Ferraro still didn't manage a win against popular Ronald Reagan who was reelected in a landslide victory. And I think you probably know who the first female Vice President is.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

In 1986, Shirley's husband Arthur died, and she retired to Florida.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

In 1993, then-President Bill Clinton nominated her to be US Ambassador to Jamaica, but she ended up declining due to ill health. Shirley died January 1st, 2005 at the age of 80.

Now, she always said that she didn't want to just be remembered as the 'first this' and the 'first that', but as someone who fought for change and paved the way for others like her. These days, her legacy can't be denied.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Her official portrait painted by Kadir Nelson has hung in the halls of Congress since 2009. I really love this image of her with the patterned coat against the sky blue background, Capitol building behind her, arms crossed, one finger raised.

The painting also appeared as a question on TV quiz show Jeopardy in 2018 with then-House Speaker Nancy Pelosi giving the clue. Nobody got the answer. [AUDIENCE LAUGHS]

Shirley and her 1970 memoir *Unbossed and Unbought* were also a Jeopardy question in February of this year. Again, nobody got it right even for \$1,600.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Shirley was put on a US postage stamp in 2014.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

And in 2015, President Barack Obama posthumously awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom. That's obviously not her on the right [AUDIENCE LAUGHS] getting the medal from President Obama. Yes, it's Barbra Streisand, who was also honored that year.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

There are now several books about Shirley Chisholm, and I would recommend the two that she wrote, *Unbossed and Unbought* and *The Good Fight*, as well as *Shirley Chisholm: Catalyst for Change* by Barbara Winslow from 2014. That was actually the first comprehensive biography of Shirley to be published. Up until that point, it was mostly children's books, interestingly.

And I also want to give a shout out to Claire O'Laughlin from Dead Ladies NYC, who presented Shirley there back in 2019, and shared her script with me.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

So you might have seen Shirley portrayed by Uzo Aduba in an episode of the series *Mrs. America*, which is great. It really sums up 1972. There's also a good documentary about her from 2004 and a recent feature film called *Shirley* starring Regina King, which you can watch on Netflix right now, focusing on her run for president. It's a slow starter, so be warned. The 70s fashion, however, is A+. [AUDIENCE LAUGHS]

[SHOWS SLIDE]

If you're going to be in New York, check out the exhibition *Shirley Chisholm at 100* on view at the Museum of the City of New York until July 2025. Here we see one of her eye-catching suits on display.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Shirley is also getting a monument in Brooklyn's Prospect Park, a 32-foot lattice-cut silhouette in green and yellow steel. It's the first permanent public artwork in Brooklyn dedicated to a woman in history. [AUDIENCE EXPRESSES SURPRISE]

[SHOWS SLIDE]

In 2019, Shirley Chisholm State Park was opened, created out of two notorious Brooklyn landfills in use until the 1980s that were said to harbor everything from

asbestos to mafia victims.

[SHOWS SLIDE]

Here's what it looks like now. A transformation making treasure out of literal trash, providing healthy green space for the people of the district she represented. I couldn't think of a better way to honor Shirley Chisholm. Except maybe one:

[SHOWS SLIDE]

[AUDIENCE LAUGHS AND REACTS TO IMAGE OF KAMALA HARRIS]

Madam President!

Wherever you live, if you have a vote, use it. If you don't have a vote, fight to get one. And fight for what and who is on the right side of history. Thank you.

[AUDIENCE CHEERS AND APPLAUDS]

FLORIAN DUIJSENS: Thank you, Susan. That was wonderful. Thank you, Katy.

KATY DERBYSHIRE: Thank you, Florian.

FLORIAN DUIJSENS: Thanks everybody for coming. I would like to thank...you have the list?

KATY DERBYSHIRE: I have the list. So, yes. All of these fabulous people at Podfest Berlin, namely, Eman Khallouf, Daniel Stern, and Grace Hamdam. And especially we want to thank also Ben Currey from House of Color for our lovely drinks and coffee. Thank you very much. [AUDIENCE CHEERS AND APPLAUDS]

SUSAN STONE: Thank you, Katy and Florian. And thanks to everyone who came out to see us at PodFest and to all of you out there listening.

You can see some fantastic photos of Shirley Chisholm over on our website deadladiesshow.com/podcast and on social media @deadladiesshow.

If you're in Berlin, you can find us back at our regular venue for a show on Saturday, November 30th, so please save the date. And those of you in the New York area: do seek out Dead Ladies NYC and their event on September 25th. Hope you can make it.

If you'd like to support us, drop by patreon.com/deadladiesshowpodcast to do so, and check out some bonus Dead Lady material while you're there.

The Dead Ladies Show was founded by Florian Duijsens and Katy Derbyshire. The podcast is created, produced, and edited by me, Susan Stone.

Our theme tune is Little Lily Swing by Tri-Tachyon. We'll be back again soon with another fabulous Dead Lady.

(Dead Ladies Show Music - 'Little Lily Swing' by Tri-Tachyon)

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