



I'm not robot



Continue

## Contents of a dead man s pocket text

Finnes was specialized in thrillers and science fiction. Two of his novels, *Body Snatchers* and *Good Neighbor Sam* became the basis for popular movies, but it was *time and time again* (1970) that won him a devoted following. The novel, about an advertising artist who travels back to New York in the 1880s, quickly became a cult favorite, beloved especially by New Yorkers for its rich, painstakingly researched descriptions of life in the city for more than a century ago. Mr. Finney, whose original name was Walter Braden Finney, born in Milwaukee and attended Knox College in Galesburg Illinois. After moving to New York and working in the advertising industry, he began writing stories for popular magazines like *Collier's*, *Saturday Night Post* and *McCall's*. His first novel, *Five Against the House* (1954), told the story of five students in a plot to rob a casino in Reno. A year later he published *Body Snatchers* (later repeated as *Invasion body snatchers*), a chilling story about aliens emerging from pods that under the guise of people whom they have taken over. Many critics interpreted the infiltration by aliens as a Cold War allegory that dramatized America's fear of taking over communists. Mr. Finney claimed that the novel was nothing more than popular entertainment. The 1956 film *Invasion of the Body Snatchers* was remade twice. Mr. Finney first showed interest in a time travel short story collection of the third level, which included stories about a community that reveals a train that runs between New York and the year 1894, and a man who renovating an old car and finds himself transported back to the 1920s. He returned to the thriller genre *attack queen* (1959) and tried to hand comedy *Good Neighbor Sam* (1963), a novel based on his experience as an adman, played by Jack Lemmon in the movie version. In *The Woodrow Wilson Dime* (1968), Mr. Finney once again explored the possibilities of time travel. The title dime allows the novel's hero to enter a parallel world in which he achieves fame by making Oscar Hammerstein's musical and inventing a zipper. In the meantime and again, Mr. Finney won a kind of critical praise and attention that is not usually given to the genre of fiction. Thomas Lask, reviewing the novel in the *New York Times*, described it, suggestively, as a mixture of science fiction, nostalgia, mystery and acid commentary about super-government and its helots. Its hero, Si Morley, is a frustrated advertising artist who jumps at the chance to participate in a secret project that promises to change his life. So it is. He travels back to New York in 1882, moves to the Dakota apartment building in Central Park West and experiences the fabulous ordinariness of a bye age: its carts, horse-drawn carriages, elevated lines, and gaslights. Earlier this year, Mr Finney published a follow-up to the novel, *from time to time* Time. Mr. Finnie also wrote *marion's wall* (1973), about the silent movie actress who, revive her film career, end up in the body of a shy woman, and *Night People* (1977). His other fictional works include *Numbers House* (1957) and the story collection *I Love Galesburg Spring* (1963). He also wrote *Forgotten News: The Crime of the Century and Other Lost Stories* (1983) about sensational events in the 19th century. Century.