50 YEARS OF MUSIC

SPRING 1976

PRICE 30p

Melody Maker Special

• From the world's most respected music weekly — 56 pages of historic pictures and stories tracing 50 years of popular music since the Melody Maker was born. From Glenn Miller to Dylan, the Charleston to rock. A feast of nostalgia! A focus on today!

World Radio History

THE

MELODY MAKER

Play :
"Araby"
"Sunny Havana"
AND
"Babette"

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR ALL WHO ARE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY INTERESTED IN :: THE PRODUCTION OF POPULAR MUSIC. ::

Edited by . . EDGAR JACKSON.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION *4/-* POST FREE.

Published at : 19, DENMARK STREET, (Charing Cross Road), LONDON, W.C.2.

Sing :
"Araby"
"Sunny Havana"
AND
"Babette"

NO. 1. VOL. 1. JANUARY 1926. PRICE 3d.

THE MELODY MAKER

EDITORIAL TELEPHONE . REGENT 4147.

Members of the Profession and all others are Cordially Invited to submit MSS. Information and Photographs for Publication.

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EDITORIAL.

It is usual, we believe, when introducing a new publication, to say a few words before the curtain as it were. Whereas we do not propose after this to adhere to any example already set by others, but rather to branch out for ourselves in our own way, we feel it due to our readers to give briefly, the *raison d'etre* of our existence.

We must confess that we have, on more occasions than we like to admit, noticed a lack of co-ordination between the many branches of the entertainment profession, when the closest co-operation ought, in the interests of all concerned, to have existed.

Which brings us to our point. By giving in an interesting manner, between these two covers, up-to-date information of as many branches of popular entertainment as space will permit, we hope to let each section know exactly on what the other is concentrating, so that concerted efforts may enhance the success of all.

If we succeed in only a small measure we shall feel our humble effort has not been made in vain.

We have decided to devote our frontispiece each month to some prominent member of the musical profession.

In this, our first issue, we are indebted to the famous British composer, Mr. Horatio Nicholls, for allowing us the privilege of publishing his photograph.

Born in Leicester, Mr. Nichells rapidly came to the fore and is now admittedly one of the finest and most popular composers of lighter music, not only in England, but throughout the world.

THE EDITOR.

THE FIRST MM FRONT PAGE

Melody Maker

FEBRUARY 14, 1976 15p weekly USA 75 cents

Bowie's back! U.S. tour report: p13

ELTON'S 29 DATE BASH!

PLANT: Why I am in exile

ROBERT PLANT has become the first rock superstar to hit out against the British tax system.

In an outspoken interview with the Melody Maker, Plant said this week: "You can't just sit down and write a song that you're prepared to put out, because you'll be taxed to the hilt.

"Why the hell should you put out something and come out of it with tuppence?"

Plant, with the rest of Led Zeppelin, is among the ever-growing community of British tax exiles pleased into their own country for only a limited number of days each year. Never before however, has a rock star so strongly condemned the British tax laws.

Talking to the MM's Chris Charlesworth in New York Plant claimed: "It aggravates me that people have worked for something for a long time and they've had to leave because of these tax laws.

New York, they say as it may be, is full at some of the finest English talent not just music but sports personalities and actors and anybody who has a flair for something.

"We all want to go home but there's an outrageous state of affairs taking place in England, an outrageous mishandling of the country's affairs in general.

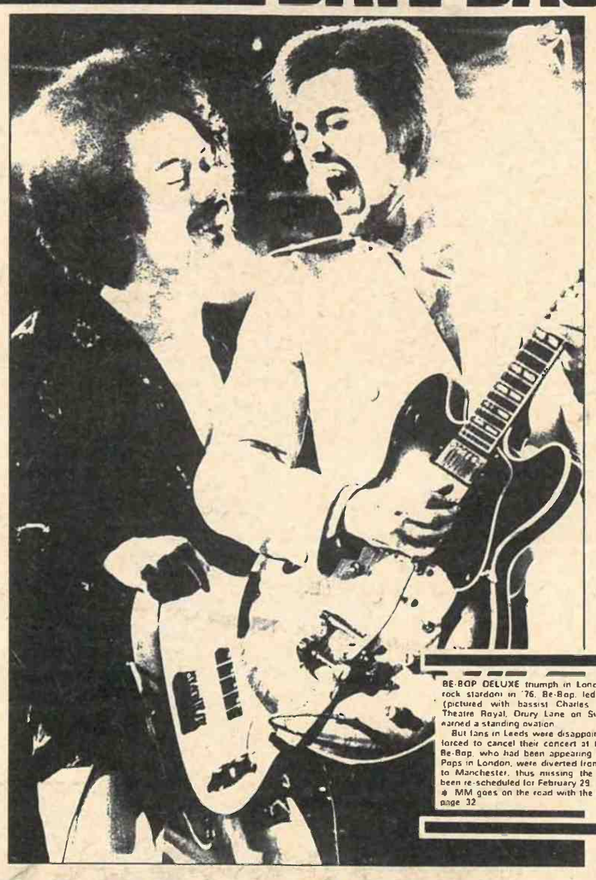
"It's a very painful situation when a lot of the more established musicians have to flee. You only have to go from here and look skyscrapers down the street, there's Mick Jagger. He'd echo the same thing.

"We're all holed up in little boxes here, looking over Central Park. It's very, very sad. Now, I can just imagine the letters to Malibu saying 'I like the money and come home.' But you have to live with reality.

"It's one thing to forget the money, but there's a moral aspect which is ludicrous. Rock and roll is a very lucrative form of making money easily. And just because the Government has fouled up all the way round they shouldn't just turn to music or any form of entertainment.

"If it wasn't for this tax we'd be doing an English tour at least once a year for sure, but even when we did Earls Court we didn't come out with anything."

● Robert Plant in the Melody Maker interview — page 8



BE-BOP DELUXE triumph in London! Topped by many for rock stardom in '76, Be-Bop, led by guitarist Bill Nelson (pictured with bassist Charles Tumahai), stormed the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane on Sunday with a set which earned a standing ovation.

But fans in Leeds were disappointed when the band were forced to cancel their concert at the university last week. Be-Bop, who had been appearing on BBC 1's Top Of The Pops in London, were diverted from Ingbound Leeds airport to Manchester, thus missing the show. The concert has been re-scheduled for February 29.

● MM goes on the road with the hottest band in the land — page 32

ELTON JOHN's massive British tour this Spring promises to be the rock event of the year. No other artist of his stature has ever played so many concerts in this country.

A total of 29 shows have been scheduled, including two giant concerts at London's Earls Court, which holds 17,000 people. Proceeds from the four go to charity. The Earls Court shows will benefit the Sports Aid Foundation and a further six charities will gain from the other concerts.

It will be the first time Elton and his band have played in Britain since their Wembley Stadium concert last June, and promoter Mel Bush anticipates that more than 160,000 people will see the four. Besides all the major rock theatres, Elton will also be playing at Bailey's Club in Watford — he is a director of the local football club.

The full tour schedule is: LEEDS Grand (April 29, 30), MANCHESTER Belle Vue (May 1), PRESTON Guild Hall (2), LIVERPOOL Empire (3, 4), LEICESTER De Montfort Hall (5), STOKE ON TRENT Victoria Hall (6), WOLVERHAMPTON Civic Hall (7), CROYDON Fairfield Halls (9), LONDON Earls Court (11, 12), WATFORD Bailey's Club (14), BIRMINGHAM Odeon (16, 17), SHEFFIELD City Hall (18), NEWCASTLE City Hall (20), EDINBURGH Usher Hall (21), DUNDEE Caird Hall (22), GLASGOW Apollo (24, 25), COVENTRY New Theatre (27, 28), SOUTHAMPTON Gaumont (29), TAUNTON Odeon (30), BRISTOL Hippodrome (31, June 1), CARDIFF Capitol (3, 4).

THE MM TODAY, FEBRUARY 1976

How the MM backed music

THE Melody Maker has been a crusading and campaigning paper — right from the days when it was reprimanded by "interested parties" in the music business for often adopting a "too-critical" policy towards the British commercial music scene.

"It was pro-jazz," was the repeated note of censure. This charge being levelled by songpluggers who paid bandleaders to play their songs; and also by bandleaders whose originality extended no further than copying the latest American recordings.

When Louis Armstrong played the London Palladium for two weeks, the MM arranged reduced price seats for fans. Tickets cost them from 2s. 6d. (12½p) to 4s. 10d. (about 24p) thanks to the MM's endeavours to espouse the jazz cause.

The MM also campaigned on many practical issues of the day: It warned amateur songwriters of pirate music publishers who were "out to fleece" them. It sounded a grave warning on price-cutting, urging the Musicians' Union to act against musicians working for 5s. (25p) a night.

To cater for the growing number of readers who were themselves taking up musical instruments, it signed up star musicians and arrangers to contribute regular technical featres.

But certainly one of the biggest — and most rewarding enterprises ever launched by the MM was the series of Dance Band Championships ,which — started before the war — carried into the post-war years.

Ray Noble, author of "The Very Thought Of You," "Goodnight Sweetheart" and "Cherokee" — among other hits — won an MM arranging contest in July, 1926, and Noble was just 22. Two months later he scored a contest encore. He went on to join one of the top society bandleaders of the day — Debroy Somers — and later became a musical director and staff arranger at EMI.

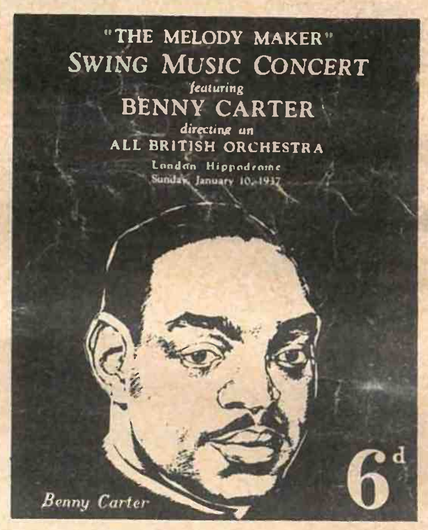
John Dankworth, guitarist Ivor Mairants (perennial Pollwinners in later years) were also discovered via the MM Dance Band Championships, as were Sid Phillips, Syd Lawrence, Johnnie Gray, Kenny Clare, Kenny Ball, Harry Parry, George Elrick, Harry Gold and Freddy Gardner.

These Dance Band Championships were the direct precursors of today's National Rock/Folk Contests sponsored by the MM and organised by the Association of Musical Instrument Industries. Likewise, they too provided a hitherto untapped outlet for new talent.

But the MM took up the baton to beat the cause for established, professional musicians, too. Its radio critic Detector maintained the BBC should pay for the services of Broadcasting bands. It was 1928, remember!

The MM also said that nightclubs should be cleaned up. Not on any moral grounds, it may be added. But because "there are dozens of rotten holes where underpaid musicians work in disgraceful conditions."

Continuing its policy of catering for jazz-starved fans, the MM in 1940 introduced a weekly diary of USA short-wave broadcasts. It also started a discographical series titled Classics Of Jazz.



Programme for an MM--sponsored concert

The records spotlighted in the MM's new Collector's Corner jazz classics series prompted HMV to make a series of important re-issues. There were no fewer than 8,000 applicants for an 800-seater MM all-star jam session recorded for a series on HMV.

January, 1942, saw the revival of the MM Polls, introduced in the mid-Thirties. Even during the war, the Poll produced 36,480 votes.

On the strength of the response, the MM invited readers to choose an all-star swing band, plus a commercial band, for a recording session to aid the Merchant Navy.

The interest in jazz, fostered by the MM, was evidenced by the best-ever attendance of over 2,500 at the 1944 MM Jazz Jamboree. And Glenn Miller was on the bill.

One of the most important post-war events took place when the MM revived the pre-war countrywide Rhythm Club movement in November, 1947. These were clubs where enthusiasts gathered to listen to record recitals, swap collectors' items and generally talk about their jazz interests.

The music scene generally gradually returned to normality immediately after the war. But one "abnormality" — prevailing since 1935 — was the union ban on American musicians playing in Britain — and British musicians playing in the States.

So it was a truly historical occasion in March, 1953, when the MM, with the co-operation of impresario Harold Fielding, presented Norman Granz' Jazz AT The Philharmonic unit in two shows at London's vast Gaumont State, Kilburn.

Granz and his musicians gave their services free. All proceeds from these concerts — £4,000 — were donated to the Lord Mayor's National Flood and Tempest Distress Fund — organised to aid victims of an East Coast flood disaster.

Granz flew his JATP stars in from Stockholm. They included Lester Young, Gene Krupa, Oscar Peterson, Barney Kessel, Ella Fitzgerald, Charlie Shavers and Willie Smith.

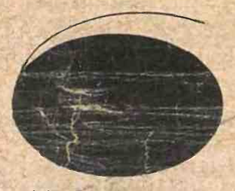
But the Anglio-U.S. union arms did not extend to Dublin. And it was there that the MM — with Joe Loss and Bill Fuller — presented two concerts by Stan Kenton at the Theatre Royal on September 20.

In July, 1966, the MM sponsored a Festival at Woburn Abbey ,starring Jimi Hendrix. Two months later, we staged a Blues concert at London's Royal Festival Hall starring John Mayall and Muddy Waters. And Ornette Coleman and Miles Davis starred at an MM Jazz Weekend in London in November, 1971.

MM staged its Pollwinners concert at the Oval, Kennington, London, in September, 1972. ELP were on the bill, with Focus and Jack Bruce. A year later, the MM sponsored the visit of the Newport Jazz Festival giants to London. Included were Jimmy Smith and Art Blakey.

The history of MM-sponsored events is studded with schemes designed to stimulate the interest of readers in music of all types. Hundreds-of-pounds-worth of musical instruments have been given as prizes in various contests.

Tributes to a 50-year-old



● Congratulations on your first golden fab 50 and we hope we're here to send you another message on your next anniversary — **10cc.**

● Thanks for 50 groovy years. Melody Maker has been a big help to all types of music makers and music lovers. I'm always thankful that we have such a publication keeping pace with the industry. So to all my friends, writers, editors and owners at Melody Maker keep swinging through the next 50. The future looks bright for '76. — **LIONEL HAMPTON.**

● **Congratulations to the Melody Maker on this most memorable occasion — your golden anniversary. — BENNY GOODMAN.**

● I started to write for the Melody Maker 45 years ago. It's incredible to think that the best popular music magazine in the world has reached half a century. When Spike Hughes lured me away from The Gramophone to write a letter for the monthly Melody Maker, it was really the beginning of my career in musical journalism and directly led to my employment by English Columbia and Parlophone to supervise jazz recordings between 1933 and 1936. That, in turn, kept me in the record business all these limitless years and I have only one plea — that my name be put back on the Melody Maker mailing list once again while I am still alive to enjoy it. It's wonderful to think that Max Jones is still writing for the paper and that with all the changes in musical tastes, the Melody Maker still has a passion for jazz. — **JOHN HAMMOND, who discovered Bob Dylan, Billie Holiday and many other stars.**

● Happy 50th birthday from an old reader. — **RUSSELL PROCOPE.**

● **I wish the Melody Maker and its readers much luck and happy times ahead. — ERROLL GARNER.**

● Congratulations on your 50th birthday. I've read the Melody Maker since I was in my teens and it's always been a great source of information. — **ROY WOOD.**

● When I first heard of Melody Maker, it reminded me of our Variety in America which was commonly called by showmen "the theatrical bible"; therefore, I think of Melody Maker as the musical bible of Great Britain. — **EUBIE BLAKE, 93 years old on February 7.**

● **Papers like Melody Maker have played a very important role in the progress of so-called jazz and I assume other music too. — CHARLES MINGUS.**

● **It's a nifty fifty anniversary. Keep drinking the champagne and good luck — PAUL & LINDA McCARTNEY.**

● Many congratulations to Melody Maker on their 50th Anniversary. Melody Maker is still, and has always been, one of the most influential and professional of the European music papers and has maintained an unrivalled stand over the past half century. MM's continuing broad coverage of all aspects of music is definitely one of their most admirable aspects. No other paper has attempted, let alone maintained, such in-depth coverage of so many different aspects of music, not so much rock and jazz but blues and traditional folk. In my years of reading MM, I have always found them to be receptive to new artists and ideas. I wish the paper the best for the next 50 years. — **CLIVE DAVIS, head of Arista Records.**

● Happy 50th birthday, and may the next 50 be just as successful. — **MERCER ELLINGTON.**

● **I would only say that we musicians should do as good a job of upholding the tradition of jazz music as has the Melody Maker. — PEE WEE ERWIN.**

● **"Established 1926 — 50 years ago". That would be a landmark in any successful business and would be prominently displayed above its premises and on its notepaper.**

But today things are completely different, and it doesn't really mean a thing —as the public demands innovations the whole time. But this is why the Melody Maker is now celebrating its Golden Jubilee. It's the exception to the rule and the reason the Melody Maker has outlived many music magazines which have not reflected the many changing facets of the music business.

I think I know the secret of the MM's 50 years of success. It is because the MM has always looked ahead and never traded on its past success. This has only been made possible by the planning and guidance of its Editors and the dedication of its staff, which has always been composed of people completely absorbed in the world of popular music of every description —from 1926 to the present.

I have been a bandleader since 1930 and have seen many changes. I have also learned much through the Melody Maker. Mainly that one cannot stand still.

So I congratulate you, dear Editor, and your staff and contributors. May the Melody Maker continue to serve the interests of everyone connected with popular music, look to the future and anticipate all the changes we shall yet see. —JOE LOSS.

● **England has always had a special place in our hearts and so has the Melody Maker. Pops always said: "Englishmen gave me the name Satchmo, and the Melody Maker kept printing it . . . I dig all the cats and send good tidings . . ." That's from Louis' many conversations with me over the years . . . Naturally, I share the feelings. The Melody Maker—long may it live and have this golden anniversary with more to come. — LUCILLE ARMSTRONG.**

● Happy anniversary Melody Maker and many, many more. — **RED NORVO.**

● The MM has inspired myself and many other musicians for a long time. It continues to be a critical and informative music paper, assessing all types of music. Thanks, for the past 50 years. — **PHIL LYNOTT of THIN LIZZY**

● Maybe the reason Melody Maker has stayed in business for 50 years is because they have had the good sense to maintain a continuing interest in jazz. Keep up the good work and congratulations. — **GEORGE WEIN, Newport Jazz Festival.**

● **I remember 1926 too. Keep on rollin'. — EARL 'FATHA' HINES.**

● **To all of you over there in Melody Maker land, a very happy anniversary and I'll be seeing you all, soon. — SARAH VAUGHAN**

● I'm celebrating my 40th year as a bandleader and I'm glad there's someone older than I that's still swinging. Congratulations. — **WOODY HERMAN.**

● It seems to me the MM was always a part of every musician's career — without it you were on your own. Now it's 50 years old, and it must be about that far back when I began buying it. Anyway my own group, the Georgians, was only nine years younger than the paper. Satchmo Armstrong loved the MM and we all loved Satch, so that can't be bad, can it? I always looked on the MM as a friend. It was an encyclopedia, of course, and also a link with the profession. Anything you wanted to know was there, and you could always contact the paper for some facts or an address.

A long time ago I used to do articles for the MM, and its writers have been like friends to me really, not like a newspaper staff. From Percy Brooks, Dan Ingman and Edgar Jackson to Chris Hayes, Jerry Dawson and Max Jones . . . they were all like family. In the old days, the MM to me was a better lift than a double scotch, and if you got a mention in it then you could walk down Archer Street and feel like somebody. Today the scene is different but I'm sure it still plays as important a role for the youngsters as it always has done. I wish it the best as an old friend. — **NAT GONELLA.**

● **Congratulations on going gold, and every good wish for your continued success. — ROBERT STIGWOOD.**

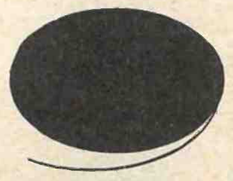
● Congratulations — hope I'll be reading the Melody Maker for the next 50 years. — **MARIAN McPARTLAND.**

● **To all intents and purposes the Melody Maker has been part of my musical life. Sometimes it was critical and sometimes it offered praise — but always it has been scrupulously given. On one occasion editor Percy Brooks gave me a long and forceful lecture about the function of dance-bands. He believed that a dance band should be what it says — a band that provides music for dancing. I am afraid I disagreed. I believed that our only function was to entertain. At least, that is what I tried to do when I brought my orchestra to the microphone. He said that talking to me was like talking to a brick wall — but we remained good friends. — HENRY HALL.**

● **You were there in 1933 when I came with Duke and you better be there when I come back again. Good luck. — SONNY GREER.**

● To a great voice of jazz which I am proud to know personally. — **BUCK CLAYTON.**

● **Happy 50th anniversary to the Melody Maker, sincere warm wishes, and keep on keeping on for another 50 years. — JOE TEMPERLEY.**



CONGRATULATIONS STP MELODY MAKER IS AN INDISPENSIBLE MUSIC PAPER STOP I ALWAYS CHECK IT OUT TO DISCOVER IF I'VE RETIRED AGAIN ALL GOOD THINGS LEONARD COHEN

World Radio History

John Lennon writes...

"CONGRATULATIONS ON 50 YEARS OF DESCRIBING THE INDESCRIBABLE BECAUSE HOW CAN YOU DESCRIBE MUSIC PROPERLY? THE ONE THING I REMEMBER ABOUT THE MELODY MAKER FROM THE BEATLE YEARS IS A HEADLINE THAT SAID, "LENNON BLASTS HOLLIES". RAY COLEMAN CAME AROUND TO SEE ME ONE DAY AND I TOLD HIM THAT I'D JUST SEEN THE HOLLIES IN MANCHESTER AND THEY WERE WEARING SUITS LIKE US USING A MOUTH ORGAN LIKE I DID AND GENERALLY COPYING EVERYGHTHING THAT THE BEATLES DID. I MENTIONED THIS TO RAY AND THE NEXT THING I KNEW WAS THAT HEADLINE. ALL I CAN EVER REMEMBER NOW FROM THE BEATLE YEARS ARE THE BAD THINGS LIKE THE KLU KLUX KLAN FOLLOWING US AROUND AND MY JESUS CHRIST REMARKS. I REMEMBER RAY COLEMAN COMING ON THE ROAD WITH US SO HE'LL PROBABLY REMEMBER ALL THAT TOO.

I ONCE HAD A FRIEND WHO HAD KEPT EVERY MELODY MAKER SINCE IT WAS FIRST PRINTED AND THAT'S ALOT OF PAPERS TO KEEP. YOU'VE COME A LONG WAY-LONGER THAN ANY OF US. LOVE JOHN."

The Beatles and the MM — see page 14

All the winners

MM POLLS

A FORERUNNER of what was to become a perennial institution — the Melody Maker Popularity Poll — made its debut in the MM dated December 19, 1936.

"MM Readers Place Their Favourite Singers" read the three-column headline. Sam Browne was top Male Singer; Elsie Carlisle, Top Girl. Both were with the Ambrose Orchestra.

But eight years were to pass before the MM ran its first Dance Band Poll, which broadly set the format for the series of Polls that have continued to the present day.

Those voted 1-2-3 were the Squadronaires, Geraldo and Carl Barriteau. The Squads was the No. 1 RAF dance orchestra and a popular winner. It was no surprise when the Squads again won in 1945.

The big upset occurred the following year, when Ted Heath, the trombonist who had left Geraldo's Orchestra to form his own swing band, toppled the Squads from their No. 1 slot.

Ted Heath and Geraldo topped in 1947 — with Jack Parnell taking the Small Band section. There was no Poll in 1948, but Heath and Geraldo won again in 1949.

The 1950-51 results, published on February 3 marked a notable victory for MM Dance Band Contest discovery Johnny Dankworth, who was voted Musician Of The Year, Top Altoist and Top Small Band.

HELEN SHAPIRO: top in '62.

In the 1951-52 Poll, Heath and Geraldo again topped the big bands, and Johnny Dankworth added a fourth title to his wins — No. 1 Arranger.

1953 saw Jack Parnell snatching Musician of the Year crown from Johnny Dankworth but Dankworth was back — in 1954.

Ted Heath retained his Top Band crown by only 132 votes against the Dankworth challenge in the 1955 Poll.

There was no Poll in 1956. But "Dankworth All The Way" proclaimed the front page headline in 1957, when Johnny swept the board by topping five sections — and repeated his victory in the 1958-59 Poll.

Dankworth and Humphrey Lyttelton were top bandleaders in 1960. And it was in January that the MM introduced its International Jazz Poll. Musician of the Year was Duke Ellington. March saw the first Pop Poll, when Cliff Richard won a convincing victory as Top Male Singer.

From 1960, the Pop Poll complemented the MM Jazz Poll — each bringing in thousands of votes from devoted readers who followed the sometimes fluctuating fortunes of their favourites.

Johnny Dankworth and tenorist - bandleader Tubby Hayes dominated the 1961 Jazz Poll.

Here's a run-down on the highlights of the subsequent annual Polls:

JAZZ:

1962: Chris Barber topped the Trad Section, Tubby Hayes toppled Johnny Dankworth as Musician of the Year; World Musician was Duke Ellington, while, again in the World section, Sinatra and Ella Fitzgerald were respective Male and Female Singers.

1963: Chris Barber, Tubby Hayes and Johnny Dankworth were Top Bandleaders. Sinatra and Ella again topped in the World Section.

1964: Tubby Hayes was again Musician of the Year, Johnny Dankworth was Top Big Band.

1965: "Tubby Hayes bestrides the British jazz scene like a colossus" was the introduction to the 1965 Jazz Poll Results. He won five sections and was runner-up in three.

1966: Ellington still held his position as Top Musician in the World Section of the Jazz Poll, while Tubby Hayts remained entrenched in the same spot in the British Section.

1967: Tubby Hayes remained No. 1 Musician, Freddy Randall, made way for the much-praised Don Rendell/Ian Carr Quintet, in the Small Groups.

1969: There was no poll in 1968. 1969 saw a major change in the World Male Singer. Jon Hendricks took over from former king of the castle Frank Sinatra. But Ellington was still *Top Musician*.

1970: Miles Davis toppled the Duke from his Top Musician position. And he also netted the award for Best LP, with "Filles De Kilimanjaro."

1971: This was really a great year for the younger generation. New faces were abounding in all categories, with important wins in the British section going to men like Mike Gibbs, Keith Tippett, Nucleus, Alan Skidmore and Dave Holland.

1972: "Hail to Mike Gibbs!" was the opener to the announcement of this year's Polls. Mike was voted World's No. 1. Arranger and runner-up to Ellington as Composer. He also took Top place in both British categories.

PAUL RODGERS: scored in '74.

1973: This was the year when rock broke through in the MM Jazz Poll. There were victories for groups like the Mahavishnu Orchestra, Soft Machine and Nucleus.

1974: Jazz-Rock still ruled in 1974. In the British Section, the Soft Machine, one of the few bands with pop roots to make a successful transition to the jazz field, collectively gained the highest number of firsts.

POP:

1962: "Helen and Cliff Sweep The Poll" was the front-page headline on April 14, 1962. The Helen was Miss Shapiro. At 15, the girl from Hackney, East London, had achieved the hat-trick of Top Female Singer, Top Female TV Artist and Brightest Hope Of The Year. Cliff Richard scored the double of Top Male Singer and Best Vocal Disc ("The Young Ones").

1963: History was made with the domination of the Pop Poll by the Beatles.

1964: This was the year of the Stones. The Beatles took second place in the British section. Only Cliff Richard retained his title.

1965: The Beatles and the Stones respectively came first and second in the British and 1965 International Polls.

1966: A major upset: Tom Jones toppled Cliff, and Dusty Springfield toppled Sandie Shaw.

1967: Cliff was back at the top. But Elvis gave way his International Singer to Otis Redding.

1968: Hailed as "The Year of Julie Driscoll," other new winners were Scott Walker (Top Singer and LP) and John Peel (deejay). The Beatles again topped both Polls — and so did Eric Clapton.

1969: Chicken Shack's Christine Perfect took over in the British Girl Singer section. And the International section had a new girl wearing the Vocal crown — Janis Joplin.

1970: The Beatles were routed from their long-time position as Britain's and the World's Top Group. Their place was taken by Led Zeppelin. In fact, the Beatles failed to win one award. And Zep's Robert Plant, and Bob Dylan were named respective top male singers. The pattern was repeated in the 1971 Poll.

1971: ELP easily made the strongest combined showing. And after years of hard slogging, Rod Stewart grabbed the Male Singer title (Neil Young was International winner).

1972: Emerson, Lake and Palmer collectively and individually scooped seven top awards in the 1972 Poll. Maggie Bell clocked her first win as Girl Singer. Wishbone Ash picked up the British LP award, and Roxy Music was Brightest Hope.

1973: Yes received a huge "yes" as Top group in Britain and the world. Bowie toppled Rod Stewart, but in the International section Robert Plant redeemed the Poll prestige of Led Zeppelin.

1974: It was Bad Company's turn to score heavily. The band that arose from the ashes of Free hit with Paul Rodgers (Top Male Singer), Brightest Hope, and Top Single. Yes was top band in both British and International sections.

1975: Led Zeppelin really re-entrenched themselves in the Poll. They hit No. 1 no fewer than seven times! But Yes retained their Best Band slot in the British section and took first in four other categories.

The changing face of instruments

by Karl Dallas

THE most important instrument in popular music today is, of course, the guitar. It has been around for centuries, but it was not until the mid-Twenties that the first experiments with electric guitars were made, by Lloyd Loar when he was working for the Gibson company. But he was ahead of his time and he left the company to pursue his researches elsewhere.

The first practical electronic instrument, however, was Thaddeus Cahill's Telharmonium of 1900 which did concert tours in 1903 and 1904, despite its huge size and ungainly weight of 200 tons.

The composer, Busoni, seized on Cahill's invention as something that pointed a way to freedom from the tyranny of the piano's tempered scale — something that was not to actually happen until the invetion of the portable synthesizer, more than 50 years later.

In 1927 one of many attempts to produce an electric piano, the Superpiano, used a light and a photo-electric cell, while a few years later the Neo-Bechstein used an array of no less than 18 different microphones to reproduce the entire keyboard of an acoustic piano electrically.

But, as in guitars, the really profitable line of development lay in the use of transducers, like the guitar pick-up or the oscillating circuit of an electronic organ like the Hammond or the Novachord.

Musicians had tried to create a sustained, horn-like or vocalised note by fretting the strings with a knife or a bottle-neck and it was natural that the first electrics should have been applied to these approaches to the instrument.

The credit for being the first musician to play electric guitar is shared between jazzman Eddie Durham and blues singer T-Bone Walker, but the real break-through came with the work of Charlie Christian with Benny Goodman.

Observers who had never heard or seen an electric guitar before craned their necks to see what strange sort of horn was being played as Charlie ripped out these sizzling single-string melodic runs.

The Gibson catalogue for 1944 showed a ES-150 Spanish guitar with Charlie Christian pick-up.

In 1948 Leo Fender, who had been mending musicians' amplifiers in his radio workshop for more than 10 years, developed his Broadcaster solid-body guitar based on over four years of experiments.

The Broadcaster, which later changed its name to the Telecaster to avoid infringing a Gretsch drum trademark, had two pick-ups with a three-position switch for different combinations of pick-up.

By 1954 he had produced his more sophisticated (and, some feel, more comfortable) Stratocaster, with three pick-ups, by which time Gibson had got into the solid-body act with the first of the Les Paul classics.

Les Paul was a brilliant musician who had already played an important part in the development of multi-tracking with his recording of "How High The Moon," but after a car crash he devoted his attention to the design of musical instruments bearing his name.

Reputedly, Les Paul's first solid-body was made for him in 1937.

Meanwhile, though electronic organs were less uncommon, the real developments in keyboards were taking place in the new electronic studios in Paris, Cologne, Milan, London and at Columbia University, where the half-a-million dollar RCA synthesizer, controlled, like Vortez' pianola, by punched tape, was clearly out of the grasp of all but the most affluent musicians — though it was available for recording albums.

But a young man called Robert A. Moog was working on that problem. Before the end of the Seventies his synthesizer, and the even more manageable Minimoog and Sonic Six, were going on the road, and the synthesizer was taken out of the hands of the avant garde and turned into an instrument of popular culture.

But music is what it is, even though its face might have become unrecognisable to anyone who gets scared by a few switches and volume controls. The computers may have come in, but they haven't taken over.

World Radio History

Golden years

"ONE good thing about music — when it hits, you feel no pain." Bob Marley, king of the highly contemporary sound of reggae, sings that. And in its uncomplicated way, his message spells it out for all of us.

Music of some kind touches everyone throughout life.

Whether it's the heat of rock, the esoteric approach of jazz, pure pop aimed at teenagers in love, the grit of soul, the message and tradition of folk music, the indigenous sounds of real American country-and-western, or the easy listening of massed strings — it's still music, seeking either to entertain or stimulate.

And it's on that basis that the Melody Maker thrives.

Fifty years ago this year, the paper was born as a comparatively tiny journal produced in a music publisher's office.

Its evolution through the years into today's giant of a weekly has run parallel with the changing styles in music and, indeed, with the very moods of people throughout the world, in troubled or ecstatic times.

The Melody Maker is produced every week in London. Its reputation spans the globe, particularly among musicians of every style who rightly believe that the paper's roots rest in the objective mirroring of a passing scene together with a critically enthusiastic assessment of their music.

Fans of rock or jazz or soul have long found the Melody Maker a vital insight into tomorrow's trends.

From a New York bar to a Surrey folk club, from the stage of the Royal Albert Hall, London to the Los Angeles Forum, "the MM" is part of the language of musician and music observer alike.

This commemorative special issue sets out to vividly document 50 incredible years during which music changed from pure entertainment into a lifestyle.

Today, we are witnessing across the music spectrum the end of the warring factions which have both irritated progress and enlivened the drama of the whole scene. Swing versus jazz, modern jazz versus traditional, jazz against rock — the polarisations have been narrowed now, and we see glorious fusions of talents from so many different sides.

When the one thing in common is music making, it's right that the players should co-exist, invent, experiment. The Melody Maker reflects that adventure, every week.

There is such a vast amount of new talent around in 1976 that it ill behoves nostalgia freaks to clutch their foreheads, bemoan "today's youngsters" and call for a return to the values of "the good old days."

The Melody Maker's Golden Jubilee Special is not dedicated to nostalgia worship, but to placing history in a proper perspective.

Inside these pages, you can go right back and shed a few tears over the years — where were you in '32? — and you can also witness the almost terrifying speed of pop in the last 20 years, when it moved out of high school into becoming a true social phenomenon.

A salutary thought about all kinds of music is that some enthusiasts believe their music is the only sort worth bothering about. Arrogance is perhaps the essence of true fanmanship; if you love your music you will defend it to the death.

Yet such passion should not blind a genuine music lover to the cauldron bubbling on in other fields, and the Melody Maker's admiration of excellence, in all the categories of its weekly coverage, has made it possible to produce this publication. In the words of a famous impresario: "Everyone in this world has two businesses — their own, and show business."

We'll be here, if you'll be there, in the year 2026!

RAY COLEMAN,
Editor

50

Years of Melody Maker

CONGRATULATIONS—

We're right behind you.

Lowrey Organs
Gibson guitars, strings and accessories
Moog synthesisers
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Armstrong flutes and piccolos
Pearl drums
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Selmer London brass and woodwind
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World Radio History

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THE TWENTIES

Dance crazes, syncopation, as jazz gets hot

IN THE year before the birth of the Melody Maker, there were two significant events. 1925 saw the arrival in Britain from America of a new dance craze, the Charleston. It was also the year when the first electrical gramophone recordings were made.

These two factors marked the beginning of an era of revolutionary change and development in popular music. Through decades of war and peace, prosperity and depression, music has reflected public moods, fads, fears and fashions. And since 1926 the Melody Maker has charted the changes, a reflecting and magnifying mirror of an artistic and technological phenomenon.

The Charleston, like its predecessor, the Cakewalk, was one of a succession of tidal waves of black American music that swept across the Atlantic, to be accepted and absorbed by the masses in Europe and all around the world.

It heightened the interest in dancing which marked the breakdown of social barriers in the wake of World War One. It coincided with an awareness of "hot music," the jazz rapidly emerging from the melting pot of New Orleans in America's Deep South.

And the growth of the phonograph, the American invention called a gramophone in Britain, brought hot dance music to the masses long before the development of radio. The people of the world were hungry for entertainment as they coped with the adventures and uncertainties of post-war life.

America was the fountainhead, the well-spring of so many innovations and so much talent that for years Britain could only sink beneath its weight, seduced, charmed and, at times, outraged. Dance crazes, dance bands, hot jazz, records, movies, hit songs, hit musicals, all came in a flood that BBC Television once called in a memorable documentary, The Friendly Invasion.

In Britain there was music-hall, the remnants of a Victorian tradition; the theatre; and good song-writers and musicians, too.

But above all there were enthusiasts and fans. It was this kind of dedication that formed much of the backbone of the Melody Maker's success as the world's first music weekly newspaper.

The writers and contributors throughout the decades have been men and women who believed in the intrinsic value of popular music, and the work of musicians, in whatever form it took, from the hot jazz and syncopated music of the Twenties, through the swing era, modern jazz to the age of rock.

And the readers were those who took an enthusiastic interest in all aspects of this deluge of inspiration and sheer entertainment that came from an America brimming with the new-found confidence and excitement of the youngest and richest nation on earth.

In the Twenties, women's skirts rose above the ankle to the knee for the first time.

Couples could dance together in public embrace, and the frenzy of black syncopated music seemed an open incitement to fling off the yoke of social repression.

Unconsciously repressed whites found it as much a panacea as more consciously suppressed black people.

The jazz boom of the Twenties was not without its critics and would-be oppressors. Fans of rock and roll who are used to hearing their music abused would be amused by the lyrics of a Noël Coward song "Teach Me To Dance Like Grandma" from a C. B. Cochran revue This Year of Grace, which said:

I'm getting tired of jazz tunes;
Monotonous, they've got'n us crazy now,
Though they're amusing as tunes,
Music has gone somehow.

Noël Coward's attitude to jazz was expressed in the refrain:

I refuse to dance blues;
Black Bottoms, Charlestons
What wind blew them in?
Monkeys do them in zoos.

(Words reprinted by kind permission of Chappell and Co. Ltd. and the Noël Coward Estate).

Serious music critics were vitriolic in their condemnation of jazz and dance crazes which they branded as decadent, shocking and immoral. Headlines spoke of "The music of the jungle."

by Chris Welch

Nevertheless, palais ballrooms spread across the country, men and women danced the Charleston, Black Bottom and Shimmy Shake.

British bandleaders copied and developed American music, having been given their initial impetus by the arrival in London of the (white) Original Dixieland Jazz Band in 1919, and later inspired by the formalised arrangements of the Paul Whiteman Orchestra.

Whiteman had been a member of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra and later played in jazz groups.

He decided to write down the improvisations he heard and use them in an orchestral context, which laid the foundations of his hugely successful orchestra.

But although it contained players like Bix Beiderbecke, the unique cornet player who died tragically young, and played symphonic syncopation when it premiered George Gershwin's "Rhapsody In Blue," Whiteman's band was not an authentic jazz band, although perhaps no less so than the kind of black military syncopated band led by Jim Europe during the First World War.

Joe "King" Oliver, the trumpet player from New Orleans, led the first recorded jazz band of any power and authenticity, and his protegé, the young Louis Armstrong, quickly took the New Orleans small group formula to its apogee in the legendary Hot Five and later, the Hot Seven.

The true jazz orchestra was developed in the mid-Twenties by another musician whose career, like Louis', would run virtually concurrent with the history of Melody Maker: the suave and urbane pianist from Washington, Edward Kennedy Ellington — The Duke.

Ellington and Armstrong were names championed by Melody Maker, and by jazz fans across the world throughout six decades of music.

From the Twenties onwards, Duke and Louis set new standards in terms of performance and writing.

Their example and inspiration spurred countless musicians and provided them with their roots and base for future development.

Both achieved fame as international celebrities and entertainers, overcoming the barriers of background and poverty; and both were hailed as musicians of true genius, recognised and feted by laymen and intellectuals.

Louis Armstrong died in July 1971 and Duke Ellington died in May 1974.

It could not be said that Britain developed such towering talents. But there was a flourishing home music industry and bandleaders became idols.

LOUIS ARMSTRONG: took New Orleans small group formula to its peak

Many British bandleaders could produce orchestras to rival the Americans in quality if not originality.

Jack Hylton and Jack Payne became household names. Hylton's was the first band to make electrical recordings for HMV in 1925, and the following years saw the development of electrically powered gramophones (although the handcranked variety survived for many years); electric pick-ups relayed the record through a wireless receiver's speaker; and in 1926 came an all-electric radiogramophone, and then an electric record player.

Sound quality was improved enormously, even though the records were still shellac 78 rpm discs.

Society bands played for the rich in the big hotels, but soon the sound of dance orchestras was to be brought to the masses live and into every home in Britain.

The other major breakthrough in the Twenties was the birth of broadcasting.

Experiments had been going on with wireless telegraphy since the beginning of the century and had received a tremendous boost during the First World War.

Eventually, the time came when wireless should be put to peaceful purposes, and the British Broadcasting Company was set up in 1922, taking over from early broadcasts by 2L0 from Marconi House aerials in the Strand.

America already had several hundred commercial radio stations on the the air, competing for wavelengths.

The BBC avoided the evils of commercialism and airwave anarchy. But it brought music "out of the ether," into millions of homes.

Sheet music sales were hit by the new wave of broadcasts. Why play the piano when you could hear it on the wireless?

But bands became ever more popular as they broadcast every evening from 6 pm to 7 pm and there were late night sessions with the Savoy Orpheans, Savoy Havana Band, Jack Howard and many more.

The MM pioneered dance band contests, and while Carnegie Hall in New York was to become the ultimate accolade for jazz in America, in Britain, Jack Hylton was already conducting his 25-piece orchestra at the Royal Albert Hall.

During the Twenties, before Musicians Union practices on both sides of the Atlantic became more severe, American and British musicians could work abroad.

In 1926, the Paul Whiteman Orchestra toured Britain and their virtuoso performers astounded British ears.

The ocean liners between New York and Southampton provided both en-voyage work for musicians and gave them a chance to hear what was happening on the other side.

American bandleaders were booked to play at London clubs like the famous Kit Kat. The Prince of Wales gave the seal of royal approval by having Charleston lessons.

Rock fans are used to scenes of hysteria at concerts. It is a revelation to know that in the Twenties police had to be called to control crowds waiting to see Jack Hylton's Band.

And in 1928 he was able to tour the world for 12 weeks, 40 years before the Beatles.

Fortunes were to be made — and lost — by the name bandleaders, some of whom could earn £700 a week.

American star instrumentalists could freelance for £200 a week, which went a long way in 1929.

Paul Whiteman was hailed as the world's highest paid bandleader, grossing 30,000 dollars a week.

While the Establishment fought a rearguard action against night clubs, dance music, broadcasting and all things permissive, the tidal wave could not be halted, and in typically cautious, but pioneering, fashion, the BBC employed possibly the world's first disc jockey, Christopher Stone, to review the latest "rhythmic" records from America.

And there was a lot of rhythm to hear as jazzmen, and even the country blues players, gradually migrated in search of work and opportunities from the Deep South, further North, to Chicago, and Kansas City.

It was in Chicago that the young white high school kids heard the records and saw the legendary black artists and made their own frenetic development of the classic New Orleans style of collective improvisation and "Hot choruses."

New Orleans jazz was based around a rhythm section of a bass (either string bass, tuba or sousaphone), banjo and drummer.

The front line consisted of a cornet, clarinet and trombone. And the music they played was a kind of collective shout.

It was the prowess of men like King Oliver, Louis Armstrong, Johnny Dodds and Sidney Bechet that resulted in the concept of the individual soloist improvising over the syncopated beat.

The Chicago jazz of the Twenties increased the urgency and wound up the tempos. Its excitement was typified in the recordings of the Mound City Blue Blowers, which combined key figures in the future of jazz like Coleman Hawkins and Gene Krupa.

Youngsters like Krupa, Frank Teschemacher and Benny Goodman were busy learning their craft in Chicago; while in New York, at the Cotton Club, Duke Ellington was bringing new sophistication to jazz, performing "jungle music" for the society patrons of Harlem's steamy nightlife.

This was an exotic novelty for nightclub-goers, but the music was orchestral jazz in the white heat of creation, with players like Bubber Miley and Arthur Whetsol giving the band its flavour of harsh beauty, on performances like "Creole Love Call," and "East St Louis Toodle-Oo."

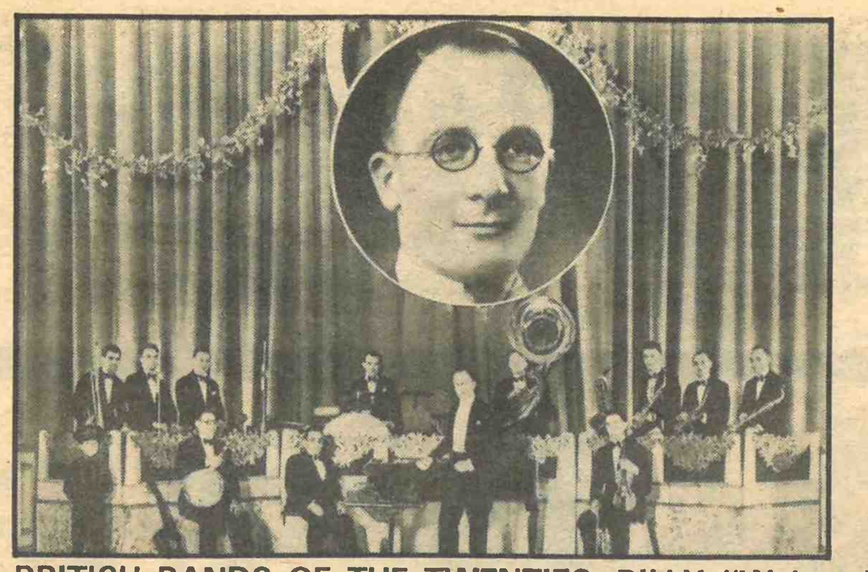
The public was enraptured with jazz, not always with its most ethnic form, perhaps preferring the prettier sounds of Red Nichols and his Five Pennies.

But they were listening, and eager for more.

JOE 'KING' OLIVER: led first authentic recorded jazz band

DUKE ELLINGTON: developed the true jazz orchestra

World Radio History



BRITISH BANDS OF THE TWENTIES: BILLY "Wakey Wakey" COTTON (inset) and his London Savannah Band and RAY STARITA (inset) with Jack Hylton's Ambassador's Club Band

1926 MM is born

JANUARY: MM's first issue contains stories on Jose Collins, the Houston Sisters, Dick Henderson, Bert Firman, Dorothy Ward and Jack Hylton . . . Al Starita, former saxist with Savoy Orpheans, is leading Jack Hylton's Kit Cat Club band at Piccadilly Hotel . . . Bert Firman, who left the Savoy Hotel in 1923, returns from a tour of Australia and New Zealand and goes into the Carlton Hotel.

FEBRUARY: Lawrence Wright signs top US arranger Arthur Lange at £6,000 a year . . . Paul Specht's Canadian Club Orchestra, a 10-piece featuring 35 different instruments and three vocalists, is playing at Kit Cat . . . Savoy Havana Band original Billy Mayerl leaves to open syncopated piano school . . . Don Parker, saxist-leader at Piccadilly Hotel, insures his lips for £10,000 . . . MM adverts are £10 a page and classifieds are introduced at 1s a line. Gramophone records are reviewed for the first time.

MARCH: Paul Whiteman will tour Britain with his 27-piece symphonic syncopated orchestra in April . . . Al Starita starts answering saxophone queries for MM readers. . . Lawrence Wright celebrates 20 years in music publishing. . . Jack Hylton conducts 25-piece orchestra comprising his No. 1, Kit Cat and Kettner bands before 7,000 at Albert Hall, presenting new fantasy by Eric Coates, "The Selfish Giant."

APRIL: Paul Whiteman starts 15-concert tour and short season at Kit Cat at reputed salary of £2,000 a week. . . Heavyweight xylophonist Teddy Brown is bandleading at Cafe de Paris. . . Newly-formed London Radio Dance Band, directed by Sydney Firman, is augmented from six to nine. Dance bands now broadcast every evening from 6 to 7 p.m. and late-night sessions are done by Savoy Orpheans, Savoy Havana Band, Jack Howard, Jean Larsen and Bert Firman. . . Jack Hylton adds string quartet to his Kit Cat Band led by Al Starita . . . Sheffield choir trainer Dr Henry Coward and light orchestra leaders J. H. Squire and W. de Groot make "a contemptible attack on syncopated bands", which is contested by Eric Coates, Jack Hylton, Ambrose, etc.

MAY: Debroy Somers quits leadership of Savoy Orpheans to launch an arranging business and take his band on tour. He is succeeded by Ramon Newton, who is replaced as leader of the Savoy Havana Band by Reg Batten . . . Records cost between 1s and 2s 6d and instrument price examples are saxophones £25-£45, trumpets and trombones £18-£20 and drum kits £17-£25. . . MM criticises vastness, lack of intimacy and equipment of Albert Hall, where "even the brightest concert suffers a blight".

JUNE: Bandleader at Hotel Majestic, St Annes on Sea, is pianist Gerald Bright, who became famous as Geraldo. . . London pianist 29-year-old Ronnie Munro wins first MM arranging contest and becomes top arranger-bandleader. . . . Jack Hylton and his Band are chosen for Royal Variety Performance at London Alhambra. . . British musicians can earn £5 a week on ocean liners with free voyages to America to see and hear the star musicians and bands . . . Musical profession carries on serenely during General Strike which puts many bands out of work.

JULY: American bandleader Ben Bernie is booked for eight weeks at London's Kit Cat starting September 13. . . Sax virtuoso Rudy Weidoeft opens as soloist at New Princes Restaurant. . . Jazz versus straight music radio battle between orchestras of Jack Hylton and Sir Landon Roland . . . Composer-arranger Senor Luigi Fortoni produces hand-made musical typewriter with 7,000 different signs, capable of producing complete score, including lyrics, but dies before it can be marketed, after working for 12 years . . . Streatham semi-pro pianist leader 22-year-old Ray Noble wins MM arranging contest and becomes world-famous composer-arranger-MD . . . Indestructible gramophone records which can be rolled into a tube are produced for 1s by Duophone Syndicate . . . MU clamps down on price-cutting military musicians grabbing civil engagements.

AUGUST: American Saxist Al Payne and his 10-piece Kittens open at Kit Cat and Piccadilly Hotel. . . Ben Bernie refused work permit for projected resident season at Kit Cat. . . MM accuses rope-spinning comedian Tex McLeod of bad taste jokes about Royal Family . . . Prince of Wales is taught the Charleston at the Hellianthe Hotel in Biarritz.

SEPTEMBER: Lew Leslie's all-black show, Blackbirds of 1926, starring Florence Mills and the Plantation Orchestra, opens in London after a big success in Paris. . . Bert Ralton and his Band leave for a three-month tour of South Africa which ends with his death. . . Ray Noble wins MM arranging contest for second time with his score of "Coming Thro' The Cornfield" . . . Keith Prowse produce Jazz drum kit costing only four guineas.

OCTOBER: Musicians meeting to conduct business in London's Archer Street on Monday afternoons are threatened with prosecution for loitering and obstruction. . . Savoy Hotel Diector of Music W. J. de Mornys visits the States and brings back five ace musicians, including trumpet-player Charles Rocco and pianist Carroll Gibbons. . . Howard Jacobs, saxist-leader at the Berkeley Hotel, returns home to America and is succeeded by Carroll Gibbons. . . Fan worship for dance bands reaches theatre besiegement, with police called to control crowds waiting for Jack Hylton and his Orchestra at Birmingham Grand.

NOVEMBER: American bandleader Irving Aaronson, currently playing four-week season at Haymarket's Plaza Cinema, was granted a work permit only on the understanding that he presented a vaudeville act and did not play for dancing. . . Debroy Somers makes his variety debut at Birmingham Grand and one of his two pianists is MM arranging contest double winner Ronnie Munro. . . Ambrose is resident at the Embassy Club with a 10-piece band, including alto star Joe Crossman. . . Dallis produce "the perfect doubling instrument", the Jedson musical saw, price 25s complete with bow. . . Trumpet ace Max Goldberg gives up band leading at the Criterion Restaurant to join the Savoy Havana Band. . . Singling out a song as a potential hit while broadcasting from the Hotel Cecil, Jack Payne is accused by daily papers of "oblique advertising", "prostitution of the microphone" and "graft."

DECEMBER: BBC imposes standard form of announcing for dance band broadcasts after rumpus over alleged indiscretions of Jack Payne. . . Smith and Son market a portable gramophone with record-carrying pocket at 42s . . . MM arranging contest double winner Ray Noble joins Debroy Somers . . . MM will promote its first official dance band contest at Hammersmith Palais on January 21, covering Greater London Area.

SHEET MUSIC advertised in the MM

We've a little way

Abba
Waterloo
EPC 80179

Blood Sweat & Tears
Greatest Hits
CBS 64803

The Byrds
Greatest Hits
CBS 63107

Johnny Cash
At San Quentin
CBS 63629

Johnny Cash
Man in Black
CBS 64331

Chicago II
CBS 66233

Leonard Cohen
The Songs of Leonard Cohen
CBS 63241

Neil Diamond
Jonathan Livingston Seagull
CBS 69047

Neil Diamond
Seranade
CBS 69067

Johnny Nash
I Can See Clearly Now
CBS 64840

Roy Orbison
All-Time Greatest Hits
CBS 67290

Charlie Rich
Behind Closed Doors
EPC 65716

Marty Robbins
Greatest Hits Vol III
CBS 64591

Santana
Abraxas
CBS 64087

Santana
Greatest Hits
CBS 69081

Paul Simon
There Goes Rhymin' Simon
CBS 69035

Simon & Garfunkel
Bridge Over Troubled Water
CBS 63699

Simon & Garfunkel
Greatest Hits
CBS 69003

but we've still got some

MUMS · Buddah · MONUMENT · Epic · CBS · Philadelphia International Records · NEIGHBORHOOD RECORDS · UNION · Harmony

Abba Abba EPC 80835 • **Bob Dylan** Desire CBS 86003 •

World Radio History

1927

Savoy exiles 'noisy' brass

JANUARY: First bands to broadcast under regime of the new BBC as the clock struck midnight on December 31 were Jack Hylton and his Orchestra, alternating with Al Leslie and his New Dixieland Orchestra at Marine Gardens Pavilion, Edinburgh . . . Billy Cotton and his Band start their second year at Southport Palais . . . Glasgow's Locarno Ballroom, which holds 1,000 and 600-700 dancers, is opened by Leslie D. Jefferies and his Band . . . MM stresses danger of price-cutting and reveals that some semi-pros are working for 8s a man.

FEBRUARY: Debroy Somers takes his band into Ciro's Club but still doubles variety . . Savoy Hotel impresario W. F. de Mornys reorganises bands under his control, increasing strings, retaining saxes but eliminating brass, because it is "satisfactory solo but too noisy en bloc" . . . Ambrose is leaving Embassy Club to open at Mayfair Hotel on March 28 at reputed salary of £10,000 p.a. . . . Charing Cross Road Astoria Ballroom opens with nine-piece band led by W. L. Trytel, MD of Astoria Cinema . . . Syd Roy's Lyricals, playing variety after a season at Cafe de Paris, include his clarinettist brother, future big-time bandleader Harry Roy . . . Savoy Orpheans now led by Carroll Gibbons, Sylvians by Ramon Newton and Havana Band by Reg Batten.

MARCH: Jack Hylton puts his Piccadilly Revels Band, now recording for Columbia, into Piccadilly, Hotel, led by tenor-saxist Ray Starita, with brother Rudy as drummer-xylophonist . . . Day-and-night musical instrument repair service launched by Keech and Co in London's Archer Street. . . . "Shepherd Of The Hills" is written by Horatio Nichols (alias Lawrence Wright), while visiting America with Jack Hylton's wife Ennis, who sings it on transatlantic phone at cost of £150 to London, where it is taken down and scored by arranger Leighton Lucas for band's show that evening at Alhambra Theatre . . . As result of police raid, Kit Cat Club becomes a restaurant, but band remains under Al Starita, leading for Jack Hylton

APRIL: Ambrose has five American musicians in his new band at the Mayfair Hotel: George Posneck (piano), Harry Rederman (drums), Lew Cooper (banjo), Harry Levine (trumpet) and Louis Martin (sax) . . . Following the death on safari of Bert Ralton, his band is carrying on its South African tour under tenor-saxist Bill Barton . . . Saxophone virtuoso Howard Jacobs, who returned to the States after a long association with the Savoy bands, is back as joint leader of the Sylvians with Ramon Newton at the Berkeley Hotel . . . Cabaret Dance Band wins MM contest and gets resident job at Forest Gate Palais.

MAY: Pianist Fred Elizalde, who sprang into prominence with his own small band at Cambridge University and went to America to study their top bands, is to orchestrate for Ambrose . . . MM attacks "shark" music publishers who make amateur songwriters unfulfilled promises of publication and exploitation for a fee of £2-3, plus 10% commission . . . New Sylvans, led by Howard Jacobs at Savoy Hotel, includes violinist Sydney Kyte, who became a top society bandleader . . . Concern is expressed because some managements consider musicians too old at 40.

JUNE: Savoy Havana Band, which first played the London Coliseum under Bert Ralton on 13/March/1922, is to appear there again, under the direction of Reg Batten, with a star line-up including Tony Thorpe (tmb), Dave Thomas (bjo), Laurie Huntington (drs), Max Colberg (tpt) and Val Phillips (sax), who became a famous arranger-M.D. . . . Ambrose and his orchestra, resident at Mayfair Hotel, play variety at London Palladium.

JULY: First notable discovery in an MM dance band contest is banjoist-guitarist Ivor Mairants, who wins the invividual prize with third-placed Cabaret Dance Band at Alexandra Palace and becomes a leading player, teacher and dealer . . . Lieut. Bilton, of the Royal Horse Guards, who judged the military band section at the Brighton Festival, deplores "the infection of English music by a microbe called jazz" . . . Epiphone make a recording banjo fitted with a special tone chamber "giving complete clarity and balanced sound".

AUGUST: Needing a "hot" trumpet player, Jack Hylton signs the late Bert Ralton's young protege Jack Jackson, for whom it means the start of a colourful career as showman, trumpeter, bandleader and zany disc jockey . . . American bandleader Ben Blue is playing at the Tricity Restaurant in the Strand and doubling at the Alhambra Theatre, proving a big success with his clever clowning . . . Xylophonist Teddy Brown, bandleading at the Cafe de Paris, does variety at the London Palladium.

SEPTEMBER: Joe Brannelly, who played banjo with Bert Ralton, leaves for America to seek some star musicians for a famous bandleader in the West End of London, but won't say who it is, although it proves in the end to be Ambrose at the Mayfair Hotel . . . Death of songwriter Herbert Rule, who wrote "Abe My Boy", "There You Are Then", "My Girl's Got Long Hair" and other comedy hits of the Twenties . . . William Delesaire, lecture in musical appreciation, lambasts dance music as worthless.

OCTOBER: Ambrose re-organises his band at the Mayfair Hotel with Jack Miranda (sax, clt), Joe Crossman (alto, tnr), Joe Brannelly (bjo, gtr), Fred Escott (bass) and Max Bacon (drs), plus Americans Perley Breed (1st alto) and Leo Kahn (pno, arr) . . . Jack Hylton stages first big popular music publicity stunt by chartering a plane and flying his band over Blackpool playing Joe Gilbert's song "Me And Jane In A Plane", published by Lawrence Wright, who sold over 5,000 copies in an hour at his seafront booth . . . Vocalion and Aco records replaced by Broadcast at 1s 6d . . . American leader Jean Goldkette is disbanding and his ace trumpeter Bix Biederbecke will join Paul Whiteman . . . Don Voorhees, ex-leader for Earl Carroll's Vanities, forms bands which includes Miff Mole (tmb), Vic Burton (drs) and Red Nichols (tpt).

NOVEMBER: Jack Howard, audacious bandleader who plays what he likes without regard to his audience, and comes on the stand when he feels like it, disappears after a summer season at Villa Marina, Douglas, Isle of Man . . . New world non-stop playing record of 30 hours claimed by the Berger Band, resident at the Father Rhine Restaurant in Berlin . . . Savoy Hotel director of music W. F. de Mornys threatens to withdraw his bands because the management have prohibited outside engagements . . . MM gives grave warning on price cutting and urges MU to act against musicians working for 5s a night.

DECEMBER: Savoy Hotel is expected to have two bands on January 1, led by Reg Batten and Fred Elizalde . . . Pianist-composer Dave Comer, whose "Hors D'Ouvres", written in 1915, was the first English fox-trot, retires to make way for younger blood, after a long run at the Savoy Hotel, plus records for Columbia and EMI . . . MM record reviewer Needle Point tries out the first electrically operated gramophone produced by HMV for £170 . . . MM arranging contest won for second time by saxist Sid Phillips, who becomes famous bandleader-arranger.

GREAT BANDLEADERS: PAUL WHITEMAN/FRED ELIZALDE/JACK PAYNE/BERT AMBROSE/JACK HYLTON/BILLY MAYERL/HAL SWAIN

to go to our 'fifty'

Bob Dylan
Blood on the Tracks
CBS 69097

Bob Dylan
Blonde On Blonde
CBS 66012

David Essex
Rock On
EPC 65823

David Essex
All the fun of the Fair
EPC 69160

David Essex
David Essex
EPC 69088

Fleetwood Mac
Greatest Hits
CBS 69011

Janis Joplin
Greatest Hits
CBS 65470

Johnny Mathis
Greatest Hits
CBS 62569

Mott
The Hoople
CBS 69062

Simon & Garfunkel
Sounds of Silence
CBS 62690

Barbra Streisland
Stoney End
CBS 64269

Barbra Streisland
Greatest Hits
CBS 63921

The Three Degrees
Three Degrees
PIR 65858

West Side Story
West Side Story
CBS 70006

Andy Williams
Solitaire
CBS 65638

Andy Williams
The Other Side of Me
CBS 69152

The Wombles
Wombling Song
CBS 65803

Tammy Wynette
The Best of Tammy Wynette
CBS 63578

gold up our sleeves...

Art Garfunkel Breakaway
CBS 86002

• **Johnny Mathis** Feelings
CBS 69180

• **Sailor** Trouble
EPC 69192

• **Paul Simon** Still Crazy After all These Years
CBS 86001

World Radio History

THE ORIGINAL SAVOY ORPHEANS at the Lucerna Palace on their first visit to Prague, Czechoslovakia

In come the talkies

1928

JANUARY: Pianist-leader Fred Elizalde opens with his all-star Anglo-American Savoy Music at the Savoy Hotel, supported by violinist Reg Batten leading the New Savoy Orpheans . . . Freddie Rich and his Band, who have been resident at New York's Hotel Astor for the past five years, start a British variety tour . . . First big tuition school with top musicians as teachers is set up in London by Alvin D. Keech . . . Professor Leo Theremin demonstrates his new scientific apparatus for producing music from ether at London's Savoy Hotel.

FEBRUARY: London saxist-leader Sid Philips, discovered by his victories in MM arranging and dance band contests, is given a recording contract by Edison Bell and fixed for a variety tour . . . Teddy Brown is featuring a keyless saxophone, the five guinea Mellosax, produced by Keith Prowse, who claim that it "has a compass of 2½ octaves, can be learned in an hour or two, and with its sliding carriage, gives the same results as an ordinary saxophone without the complicated network of keys so difficult to master." . . . Hit songs include "I Never Knew," "I Ain't Got Nobody" and "My Blue Heaven."

MARCH: Original Savoy Orpheans a big success on tour, directed by pianist Carroll Gibbons and managed by Teddy Sinclair . . . Jack Hylton is awarded slander damages of £50 against Piccadilly Hotel chairman Edward Harris and is chosen for his second Royal Variety Performance . . . Ambrose renews his five-figure contract at the Mayfair Hotel . . . Hal Swain opens at the rebuilt Cafe Royal. Sid Phillips will go into Cafe de Paris after his current variety tour . . . Rector's Club becomes the New Carlton Ballroom with bands led by Max Chappell and Percival Mackey, who was the first MD to use a modern dance band as a theatre pit orchestra for No, No Nanette in 1926.

APRIL: Lloyd Shakespeare and Band win MM dance contests at Chelsea and Alexandra Palace and get a recording contract with Parlophone . . . Pianist - vocalist - leader Jack Payne, who is playing at the Hotel Cecil, is chosen as first BBC resident bandleader and forms 10-piece outfit to take over from Sydney Firman and his London Radio Dance Band on March 12 . . . HMV exhibit gramophone with an automatic record-changer at the Ideal Home Exhibition . . . American sax star Adrian Rollini explains the goofus and how to play it.

MAY: Billy Cotton, one-time drummer-boy destined to become a national favourite, is appointed MD of General Theatres Corporation and is appearing with his own band at London's Astoria Dance Hall . . . Broadcasting graft is rampant, "inflicting many melodies on listening public for the golden harvest they have brought to the performer, regardless of their merit." . . . Jack Hylton sets off with his band on world tour on August 5. His racehorse, Rathmore, whose colours are white with a "jazz" band, runs in Grand National. . . . Lady bandleader Hilda Ward contends that women can successfully tackle syncopation.

JUNE: John Birmingham, one of the pioneers of syncopated music in Britain, dies aged 39 in a fall from the balcony of his flat at Earls Court . . . Marius B. Winter, who replaces Jack Payne at the Hotel Cecil, says his band was the first to broadcast on 2LO, from Marconi House on 27/February/1923 . . . Blind pianist 17-year-old Alec Templeton, reviewed by MM at London Palladium, is hailed as a brilliant discovery and becomes a featured attraction with Jack Hylton . . . Production of an all-metal clarinet, claimed to be less affected by the vagaries of temperature than the normal "gobstick."

JULY: Sophie Tucker is a riot at Whitechapel Tivoli, where even six years ago her salary was £500 a week, probably the biggest fee paid to any variety artist in Britain . . . French professor M. Maurice Martenot demonstrates his scientific device for producing music from ether, development of a similar invention by Professor Theremin . . . Metropole records come on the market at 3s.

AUGUST: Fred Elizalde leaves Savoy Hotel and opens with a 19-piece band, including handsome singing guitarist discovery Al Bowlly, at Les Ambassadeurs Restaurant in Paris . . . Brunswick hit vocalist Harry Shalson, touring in a revue called The Spice Of Life, features a panatrope on which his records can be played as he sings them, possibly the first example of stage synchronisation . . . First signings on new Metropole label are George Fisher and his Kit Cat Band and Jay Whidden and his Band . . . Unit organs are big attraction in cinemas, notably Wurlitzer, Christie and Compton . . . J. Russell Pickering, general manager of Olympia for Bertram Mills, gets a shock when he goes to Paris to book Waring's Pennsylvanians and finds they want £700 a week . . . Zonophone label is introduced by EMI.

SEPTEMBER: Jack Hylton is offered £40,000 for one year with his band at the Leicester Square Theatre, but declines because he would have to provide some film accompaniment and could not accept other engagements . . . Celtic Five, resident band at Cardiff's Celtic Palais owned by ex-world boxing champion Jimmy Wilde, include saxist-vocalist Dan Donovan, who becomes a featured singer with Henry Hall and his BBC Dance Orchestra in Thirties . . . MM radio critic Detector maintains BBC should pay for the services of broadcasting bands . . . Violinist-leader Al Tabor is appointed MD at Hammersmith Palais and replaces Alan Green with a band which includes future showman drummer and band leader Joe Daniels . . . MM explores the slump in dance band bookings at variety theatres . . . Banjos cost £12, saxophones £27-32, trombones £12, accordions £17 and a drum kit £20.

OCTOBER: MM says there are rumours that the Savoy Orpheans under Reg Batten were dispensed with for being old-fashioned, indicating that other bands in the West End will have to modernise to keep their jobs . . . Carroll Gibbons has become MD for HMV, inspiring other recording companies to consider similar appointments for dance-band leaders . . . O'Malley's Romany Band, at Hendon's Brent Bridge Hotel, includes college boy saxist H. F. (Buddy) Featherstonehaugh, who becomes great jazz tenorist and motor racing fanatic . . . Billy Cotton makes recording debut on Metropole with his London Savannah Band.

NOVEMBER: Reg Batten takes his Orpheans into Topsy and Eve at the Gaiety Theatre, bu the MU refuses to allow his American musicians to do the show . . . American jazz trumpeter Sylvester Ahola joins Ambrose, obtaining his labour permit on condition that he doesn't record with any other band . . . First talking film, Al Jolson's The Jazz Singer, is reviewed by MM. Reviewer is not impressed, doesn't anticipate a boom in talkies and hopes not because it would threaten the employment of musicians . . . Mario Lorenzi, who has joined Fred Elizalde at the Savoy Hotel, was first to use the harp in a dance band with the Dix Band at Olympia in 1923.

DECEMBER: Introduction of recordings on wire, using just enough to go round a cotton reel, giving a 15-minute performance which can be erased and re-recorded as desired . . . Rebuilt Leicester Square Theatre reopens with cine variety featuring 35-piece band led by organists Sandy McPherson and Reginald Foort . . . Reg Batten and his Orpheans are out of Topsy and Eva, because they prove too expensive, and the new band soon falls foul of US star Rosetta Duncan, who suffers a nervous breakdown, closing the show and starting an MU enquiry into discipline.

1929

JANUARY: Horatio Nichols (Lawrence Wright) composition "You're In My Heart" is first song to be sent across Atlantic by Marconi photo-radio . . . MM Liverpool dance band contest won by Jack White's Collegians, who were subsequently resident for many years at Charing Cross Road Astoria and enjoyed record run in BBC's Music While You Work . . . BBC is shortly moving from Savoy Hill to Broadcasting House, which has nine studios, including one with three storeys, capable of holding 1,000 people and a big orchestra . . . MM says night clubs should be cleaned up as there are dozens of "rotten holes" where underpaid musicians work in disgraceful conditions.

FEBRUARY: Bandleader Paul Whiteman is paying expenses of his trumpet genius Bix Beiderbecke, who is seriously ill in a sanatorium . . . Music publishing pact to stop song plugging breaks down, leaving companies to adopt their own methods, a tricky situation for BBC . . . Heyworth's, of Blackpool, market an adjustable octave tuning key for the saxophone . . . Saxist-leader Charles Spinelli opens the new Ritz Ballroom in Manchester.

MARCH: Bass-saxist Adrian Rollini goes to the States for a talent-seeking trip and returns with his saxist brother Arthur, tenorist Fud Livingston and multi-reedist Max Farley for Fred Elizalde, who signs guitarist Jack Hill to replace Len Fillis in his band at the Savoy Hotel, where all broadcasts have suddenly ceased with no explanation from the management or the BBC . . . Piccadilly records are introduced at 1s 6d, featuring Lloyd Shakespeare and his Band, the Ever-Bright Boys and the Bohemian Band . . . Attempts to book Paul Whiteman's Rhythm Boys and saxist Jimmy Dorsey for the Savoy Hotel have broken down . . . MM complains of disparaging remarks about jazz musicians in the daily papers and asks for more visits by US instrumentalists to stimulate our own players.

APRIL: Jack Hylton and his Band return from 12-week tour of Europe to play London Palladium, with talented young reedist Billy Ternent who became a noted multi-instrumentalist, arranger and bandleader . . . New band supplied by Jan Ralfini at Hammersmith Palais is fronted by sax-violinist Maurice Winnick, starting his career as a world-famous bandleader and impressario . . . US musicians are quitting bands to freelance at £200 a week . . . Keith Prowse market a gramophone needle capable of playing 50 to 150 records.

MAY: Bem Evers, who was arranger with the original Savoy Orpheans, revives the band, backing the ventures with a limited company in which some of the musicians hold shares—possibly the first-ever co-operative dance-band . . . Billy Merrin and his Band, placed second in MM Nottingham dance-band contest becomes renowned ballroom favourites all over the country . . . Jack Hylton is first British bandleader invited to play in America, but his £1,100 a week offer to appear with his band at New York's Roxy and Paramount is cancelled because the theatre musicians object . . . Hit crooner Rudy Vallee receives £600 a week for 10-week season at New York Paramount.

JUNE: Jack Payne adds another sax, two violins and a viola to his BBC Dance Orchestra to provide a choice of 40 instruments for the elaborate orchestrations of Ray Noble . . . According to Frankie Trumbauer, Paul Whiteman is highest paid bandleader in world, grossing around 30,000 dollars a week but spending 1,800 dollars on arrangements and 8,000 dollars on salaries, with his corner men earning 400 dollars.

JULY: American musicians in Fred Elizalde's band unaccountably leave for home a few hours before MM special concert at Shepherd's Bush Pavilion, which attracts over 3,000 people from all over Europe . . . Decca records are launched with capture of Ambrose and Billy Cotton . . . Jack Hylton and his Orchestra play in Trafalgar Square on Election Night . . . 500 professional musicians in London sign petition asking for restrictions on entry of American musicians to ensure only the best are admitted . . . Far-seeing bandleader Al Davison introduces system of adjustable mikes for each instrument to ensure correct balance of his band.

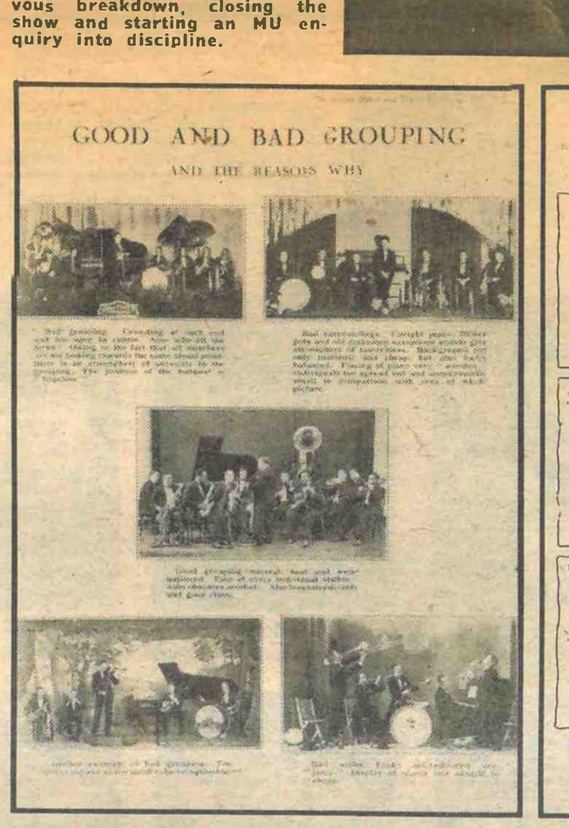
AUGUST: Ray Noble gives up BBC staff arranging post to become MD for HMV, who celebrate 25 years of record manufacture, which started with 700 a week and has now reached a million . . . Columbia release first Regal records at 2s 6d featuring Rudy Vallee and Hal Swain . . . Keith Prowse market a 75-guinea home talkie machine combining a radio set, an electric gramophone and a kinematograph projector, capable of synchronising music and vision . . . Concern is felt over introduction of a new amplifying device which can make a band of five sound like a dozen and is bound to affect the employment of musicians.

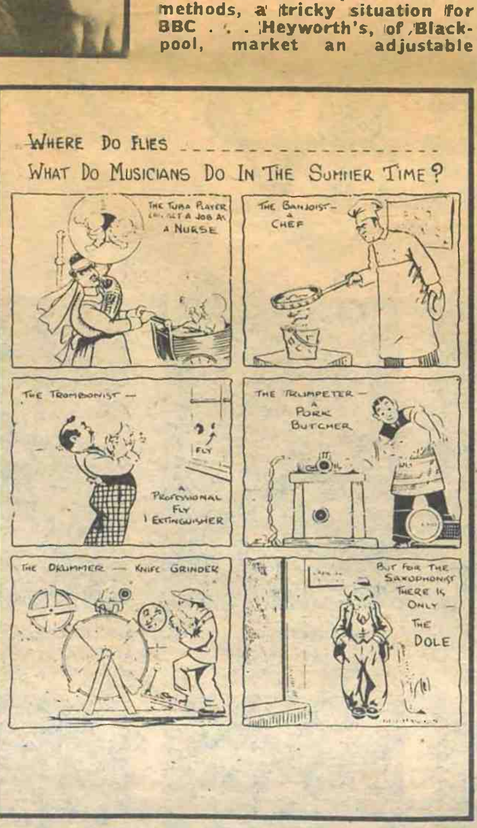
SEPTEMBER: American bandleader Ben Bernie starts 8-week season at Kit Cat. Rival leader Ted Lewis is offered £800 a week for an appearance with his band at Piccadilly Hotel . . . Pianist-leader Noble Sissle brings his all-black band over from Paris for a British variety tour . . . Brixton's £250,000 Astoria is opened with cine-variety featuring a 20-piece band led by Fred Kitchen . . . MM reveals that rising young provincial musicians are finding it hard to break into the "magic circle" in the West End of London. Paul Whiteman declines an acting role in the King of Jazz for which he will receive £40,000.

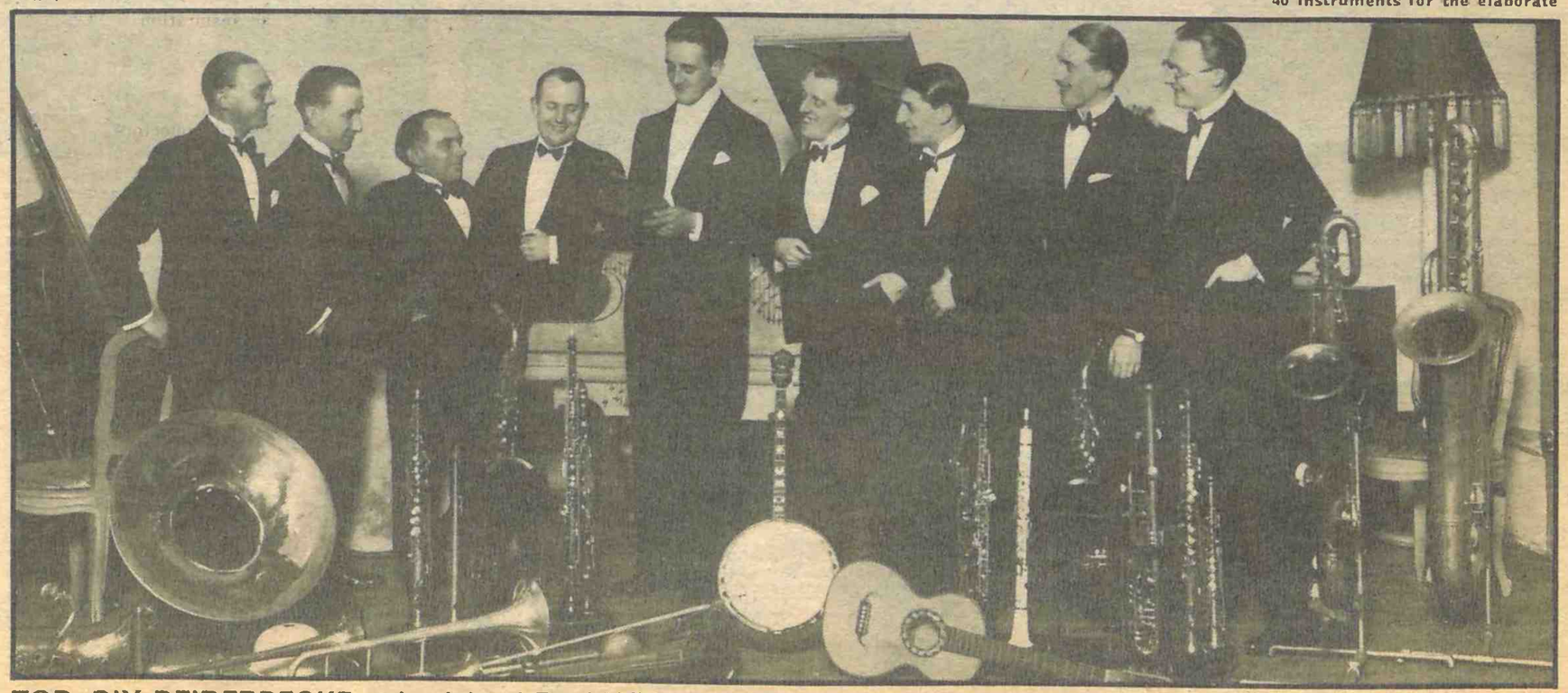
OCTOBER: Piccadilly Hotel reopens after £8,000 redecoration with new-style band show featuring Al Starita and his Piccadilly Players dressed in white commodore uniforms and playing white enamelled instruments . . . Ambrose takes his band off the air and refuses to give reason, but it is doubtless due to BBC veto on announcement of song titles . . . Paul Whiteman returns to New York because the King of Jazz film has been postponed to find a better story . . . Music publisher Lawrence Wright takes Daily Mail front page at £1,400 to publicise "Excuse Me Lady".

NOVEMBER: BBC removes its embargo on vocal choruses and announcement of song titles . . . Christopher Stone broadcasts a commentated recital of advance US rhythmic records, becoming radio's first DJ . . . Marius B. Winter loses resident job at Hotel Cecil, which is bought as office block by Shell Mex . . . Trumpeter Jimmy McPartland and altoist Benny Goodman quit the Ben Pollack Band . . . Parlophone introduce new blue label Rhythm Style series with Eddie Lang, Louis Armstrong, Jimmy and Tommy Dorsey.

DECEMBER: Top saxist-teacher Ben Davis becomes sole British rep for Selmer and opens historic shop in London's Charing Cross Road . . . Red Nichols has a 10-piece band at Broadway's new restaurant, the Hollywood . . . Bandleader Guy Lombardo opens at New York's Roosevelt Hotel . . . Hot trumpeter and comedian Jack Jackson leaves Jack Hylton, who is to do a 10-week season at Kit Cat for biggest fee ever paid to a dance band, with minimum of £450 a week which could rise to £1,000 . . . Jazz is included for the first time in the Encyclopedia Brittanica.







TOP: BIX BEIDERBECKE, who joined Paul Whiteman's orchestra in the late Twenties. CENTRE: MM's tips for musicians, serious and humorous. BOTTOM: The SAVOY HAVANA BAND

World Radio History

THE THIRTIES

Slump, war — but swing cheers us up!

by Chris Welch

1930 WAS the year when the song hits were full of optimism, to counteract the Depression and post-Wall-Street-Crash-blues. They had titles like "Sunny Side Up," "With A Song In My Heart" and "Give Yourself A Pat On The Back."

And one big hit was called "If I Had A Talking Picture Of You," which acknowledged the boom in talking motion pictures.

The Thirties saw increased pace in scientific research and discoveries that were to have their full impact in later decades.

Early experiments with high definition television, the splitting of the atom, rocket, radar and jet engine research went on as a creeping tide of fear and violence emanated from Nazi Germany and Hitler's Third Reich.

Standards of living rose for many, while there was still mass unemployment. Gradually the optimism faded and the harsh reality of war loomed large on the horizon. The tempo of life quickened.

By the end of the Thirties the popular songs had titles like "There'll Always Be An England" and "We're Gonna Hang Out The Washing On The Siegfried Line."

Throughout it all, the radio relayed music as it poured unabated from America.

As the talkies arrived, so Hollywood was quick to utilise music and its ready-made stars.

In 1930 Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra made a film in Hollywood called The King Of Jazz, a title disputed ever since by critics.

It was the first of a succession of key musicals which began with Al Jolson's The Jazz Singer and continued through The Glenn Miller Story, to Rock Around The Clock and Woodstock.

The bandleaders themselves were not exactly romantic, heartthrobs. Their main concession to showmanship was to wear a tuxedo and twirl a baton.

Compared to the androgynous appearance of the pop stars of later decades, it requires an effort of the imagination to recall that the public revered figures who looked more like insurance salesmen or head waiters than glamorous showbiz celebrities.

But if the podgy figure of Paul Whiteman resembled an avuncular New York stockbroker, there were men who sent the ladies' hearts fluttering and brought them out in hot flushes — the crooners.

Crooning was the singing of romantic ballads, preferably while wearing a white tuxedo under a Californian moon in the month of June.

Crooners adopted a misty-eyed stance and pearly-toothed smile and often clutched at a ukulele, which, as it produced a singularly unromantic noise, was rarely played.

One of the earliest crooners was Rudy Vallee, and it is a measure of his success that Vallee was sued in 1930 by one Will Osborne, who claimed 500,000 dollars and the title of the world's first crooner.

During the early Thirties, Vallee recorded many hits with his band, including "As Time Goes By," "Fare Thee Well Annabelle," "Life Is Just A Bowl Of Cherries," "On The Good Ship Lollipop" and "You're Driving Me Crazy."

But as the Thirties progressed, Vallee's crown was to be seized by another young crooner with jazz roots — Bing Crosby, who started singing at his college glee club with a friend, Al Rinker.

They *eventually* organised a dance band called the Musicaladers with Bing drumming and singing duets.

One night, the King Of Jazz, Paul Whiteman, dropped by and signed the singers to a contract.

A third member was added, Harry Barris, and the three became the world-famous Paul Whiteman's Rhythm Boys vocal trio. Bing appeared in The King Of Jazz movie but left Whiteman after three years and worked as a soloist at the Coconut Grove in Los Angeles, which began a life-long career as a successful singer and movie actor playing romantic leads and light comedy.

His radio signature tune for many years was "Please," and he was part composer of one of his most celebrated hits, "Where The Blue Of The Night."

Bing recorded with the Mills Brothers, and also with many jazz orchestras, including Duke Ellington, Don Redman, Isham Jones and Guy Lombardo.

The Four Mills Brothers were John, Herbert, Donald and Harry, who specialised in singing like instruments.

They became known across America as a result of broadcasts on CBS and in 1934 visited London and played at the Palladium and the Royal Command Performance. The Mills Brothers recorded with Bing, and Duke Ellington.

APART from The King of Jazz, there was also a "Queen," Sophie Tucker.

She was one of the first to make records, for Edison Bell, and as early as 1914 she had led a dance band called the Five Kings Of Syncopation.

She was popular, especially with British audiences, throughout the Twenties and Thirties, with such songs as "I'm The Last Of The Red Hot Mommas."

There were many other great entertainers in the Thirties whose careers encompassed *both* hard-core jazz and popular music, like pianist Fats Waller and singer Ethel Waters.

There were vocal harmony groups and novelty xylophonists, tap dancers and crooners.

But the most dominating force in the Thirties was undoubtedly the dance band.

In the States, dance bands toured by bus and train across a vast continent, black and white segregated by racial barriers, but musicians at least gained mutual respect.

The bands played for dancing on a network of ballrooms from Los Angeles to New York. They could jump the time and space barrier by coast to coast radio hook-ups which transformed local attractions into national stars.

It was in February 1930 that Benny Goodman left Red Nichols to form his own band, to be replaced by Jimmy Dorsey, with Glenn Miller added as trombonist.

In this shake-up, a regular feature of band life, were involved three key personalities who would be involved in what later became known as the Swing Era.

Swing was orchestrated "syncopated" music of the Twenties, made hotter, slicker and more streamlined.

As bands progressed through the Thirties, they ditched the banjo as the mainstay of the rhythm section.

Out went the tuba or sousaphone, and the double bass, with rhythm guitar, became the basis of a much more "modern" sound.

Clarinets became less used in the sections, although Duke Ellington was to remain loyal to the instrument throughout his band-leading career.

Basically, the swing bands relied for their power on interplay between the sections of three of four trumpets, two trombones and three or four saxes.

It wasn't until the Forties that the baritone sax was used to give extra "bottom" to the reed section.

The interplay was worked out in "head arrangements," playing from memory, as typified by William "Count" Basie's band from Kansas City, or written down by a whole new breed of arrangers.

A pioneer arranger was Fletcher Henderson, who led his own band with a galaxy of star sidemen, notably the first great tenor saxophonist, Coleman Hawkins.

Fletcher's arrangements employed a specific device, the use of "call and response" patterns between trumpets, reeds and various combinations of instruments.

These could be piled on top of each other in increasing complexity, utilising the riff, a favourite device of jazzmen, in repeating a particular phrase to create tension and excitement.

Duke Ellington took a broader perspective, embracing classical ideas in his tone poems and extended works like "Creole Rhapsody" (1931) while retaining a genuine affinity for the blues and New Orleans roots.

Duke's achievements, although less spectacular in the Thirties, captivated and delighted intellectuals and serious composers.

As a band, the Ellingtonians could still compete with the swingers: Count Basie, Jimmie Lunceford, Chick Webb and Cab Calloway.

JAZZ came of age during the Thirties as a serious pursuit for record collectors and journalists, as well as a way of life for musicians.

In Britain sprang up Rhythm Clubs, quaintly named perhaps, but meeting places for fanatical devotees who found the BBC ration of dance music insufficient and who had firm ideas about what was true jazz and what was sheer commercialism.

Some British enthusiasts eventually found their way to America, where they did tremendous work in helping the cause of jazz, like Leonard Feather, critic and author of many books on jazz.

In France, Hugues Panassie was the European voice of jazz appreciation, while in America John Hammond gave single-handed material aid and encouragement to an extraordinary array of artists.

Hammond made introductions, staged concerts and produced records which helped Count Basie, Benny Goodman, Lionel Hampton, Charlie Christian, Teddy Wilson and Billie Holiday.

But the vast mass of the public were not concerned with the finer points of jazz appreciation. They liked to dance, and bought the records.

And in America the college audience provided an eager support for the burgeoning swing bands.

One of the earliest pioneers of "riff" laden swing was the white Casa Loma Orchestra, which was to have a great influence on subsequent bands.

There were many varieties of band: the sweet orchestras which provided waltzes, quicksteps, foxtrots and a whole range of Latin American dances for plush hotel ballrooms and schmaltzy late night radio listening, like those led by Lawrence Welk and Guy Lombardo.

There were "Mickey Mouse" bands. Kay Kyser's played novelties and sentimental pop tunes.

There were also "territory" bands led by men like Tommy Douglas, hard-hitting swing bands playing for black audiences who wanted music with guts.

Like Chicago in a previous decade, Kansas City, wide open with gambling and big money, was a hot bed for jazz.

Apart from providing a base for Benny Moten's Band, which later became the Count Basie Orchestra, when the Count took over after Moten's death in 1935, it was also the birthplace of Charlie Parker.

Kaycee had its own kind of swing: hard, driving and steeped in big city blues displayed by singers like Jimmy Rushing and Joe Turner. When John Hammond brought the Basie men to New York in 1936 they caused a sensation.

American big band jazz progressed at such a pace that English fans and musicians were overwhelmed when they heard the first imported 78s.

The precision of the Benny Goodman Orchestra of 1936 had not been heard before, and was to impress even those who thought swing was a travesty of traditional jazz.

Indeed, as swing became a commercial proposition and the subject of documentary films, Hollywood musicals and newspaper headlines, many jazz purists turned away in disgust, laying the foundations for a revivalism which was to explore the roots of New Orleans jazz and the early bluesmen who had been sadly neglected.

BENNY GOODMAN: his fans had the Establishment worried

AMONG the first of the bluesmen to gain some fame were the boogie woogie pianists, who had been earning their whiskey in the work camps of Texas and in the bars of the big cities.

Men like Meade Lux Lewis, who was inspired by Jimmy Yancey, and recorded "Honky Tonk Train Blues" for the first time in 1929.

There were dozens of piano boogie giants like Cripple Clarence Lofton, Pinetop Smith and Romeo Nelson playing before white audiences "discovered" boogie woogie in the Thirties and it became an overworked fad.

The fervour of revivalism, however, brought recognition to a great many neglected talents, albeit in many cases, like composer and pianist Jelly Roll Morton, too late to be of use to the artists themselves.

Bessie Smith, the Empress of the Blues, had carved herself a huge reputation among black audiences, selling over two million records and becoming a star entertainer on the vaudeville circuit.

But by the Thirties her recording career was over and she was forgotten by the public.

Field researchers began to explore the legacy of American blues before it was too late, with Alan Lomax pioneering with recorder and notebook.

Other enthusiasts discovered neglected musicians like trumpeter William "Bunk" Johnson, who was provided with a set of teeth to play again.

John and Alan Lomax discovered Huddie Ledbetter (Leadbelly), a blues singer who had served at least two prison sentences for murder and attempted homicide and another for assault.

His work songs and folk blues were first recorded by Lomax for America's Library of Congress. Just before his death in 1949 he visited France to play concerts.

Though some revivalists branded the swing bands as sell-outs to commercialism, they overlooked the real jazz content of the best bands.

But those who appreciated the big bands were able to enjoy the golden age of the jazz soloist.

At the end of the Twenties and throughout the Thirties, Louis Armstrong had been hailed as a giant, his trumpet playing an inspiration.

But Bix Beiderbecke, the legendary cornet player, died in 1931, virtually unrecognised except by fellow musicians and record collectors.

If he had lived, he may have shared in the fame and glory that was to come to the instrumental heroes of the Thirties, like Harry James, Ziggy Elman, and Bunny Berigan.

Players developed greater range and a higher degree of technical proficiency.

Coleman Hawkins had given voice to the tenor sax, Johnny Hodges brought serene beauty to the alto sax, Sidney Bechet was without peer on soprano.

AS trumpets played higher and saxophones faster, so new techniques and skills were brought to the drum kit.

In the Twenties there had been showmen percussionists who played a huge variety of gongs, cymbals, drums and effects with great dexterity.

But now the jazz drummers played fewer drums, with greater swing and musical taste. Men like George Wettling, Cozy Cole, Big Sid Catlett, Chick Webb, Sonny Greer, Zutty Singleton, Gene Krupa, Dave Tough and Jo Jones sparked the big bands and small groups.

Others, like Lionel Hampton, introduced new instruments, the vibraphone, or made early experiments with amplified electric guitar, and electric organ.

Excitement reached a peak when the Benny Goodman Orchestra, starring Harry James (trumpet), Gene Krupa (drums) and Benny on clarinet, played an historic concert at New York's Carnegie Hall in 1938 which was recorded live for future generations to study and enjoy.

Fans danced in the aisles when Benny played New York's Paramount Cinema, and once again the Establishment had something to worry over and condemn.

Dancing, or rather jiving and jitterbugging, became even more frantic and gymnastic, with dancers throwing each other around like all-in wrestlers, only 15 years or so after a Cincinatti newspaper had decried partners actually embracing each other in ballroom dancing.

In Britain, dance music was an established part of social life, and even the sober BBC had its own Dance Orchestra, at first led by Jack Payne, and then from 1932 by Henry Hall.

The Beeb did a bit more pioneering when it opened the world's first public television service from Alexandra Palace in 1936.

But television's influence on music then, as now, was minimal. It was left to radio to provide work and opportunities for jazz and dance band musicians.

Not that they could always be relied on. In August 1932 the BBC took all dance bands off the air for an entire month and refused to give a reason.

But fans could hear Louis Armstrong in person when he came to the London Palladium in 1932, and the same year pianist Nat King Cole made his first appearance in Britain.

British bands recorded extensively under the leadership of men like Roy Fox, Carroll Gibbons, Lou Preager, Geraldo, Ambrose, Lew Stone, Billy Cotton, Harry Roy, Nat Gonella, Jack Payne, Jack Hylton, Jack Jackson and Henry Hall.

Singers like Al Bowlly and instrumentalists Charlie Kunz (piano), Jack Jackson (trumpet) and Ivor Mairants (guitar) were very popular.

But for fans of "hot music" the greatest and most creative artists were still those from America, and in at least one case from Europe.

Jean Baptiste "Django" Reinhardt, a Belgian gypsy guitarist, stunned British admirers with his guitar technique which they heard on recordings made by the Quintet Of The Hot Club Of France with violinist Stephane Grappelly.

British dance band fans were thrilled when they heard the new recordings made by Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Benny Goodman, Cab Calloway, Jimmie Lunceford and later, Artie Shaw and Tommy Dorsey.

They were to be wiped out when they heard a new kind of jazz that would stand the music on its head and was already rumbling faintly and rebelliously amid the ranks of swing men as another decade drew to a close and another world war began to spread.

World Radio History

ABOVE: RED NICHOLS. RIGHT: PAUL WHITEMAN'S RHYTHM BOYS with BING CROSBY (far right).

Introducing a cardboard disc

1930

JANUARY: Fred Elizalde disbands and retires after a period of high endeavour and persistent misfortune . . . Red Nichols will MD Strike Up The Band with music by George and Ira Gershwin . . . Trumpeter Charlie Teagarden joins drummer-leader Ben Pollack at New York's Golden Slipper . . . Jack Hylton signs "hot" musicians pianist Billy Munn and trumpeter Phillippe Brun . . . Since the advent of talkies 65 London cinemas have dispensed with their bands, putting 600 musicians out of work.

FEBRUARY: Benny Goodman leaves Red Nichols to form his own band and is replaced by Jimmy Dorsey, with Glenn Miller added as trombonist-arranger . . . Billy Cotton and his London Savannah Band leave Charing Cross Road Astoria on March 21 for Streatham Locarno . . . Saxist-leader Al Lever's Band at Wimbledon Palais includes violinist Joe Loss, who becomes world-famous and enduring bandleader . . . Ray Noble takes over leadership of New Mayfair Orchestra on HMV from Carroll Gibbons who has joined EMI sound film venture at Elstree Studios . . . Ocarina enjoys a great vogue thanks to Jack Hylton's recording of "Piccolo Pete."

MARCH: George Elrick, drummer-leader of Aberdeen's Embassy Dance Band, winners of MM dance-band contest at Craiglockhart, becomes singing favourite with Henry Hall's BBC Dance Orchestra, leader of his own band and disc-jockey . . . Fred Elizalde ends brief retirement and writes music, produces, plays solo piano and leads his re-formed band in The Intimate Revue at Duchess Theatre . . . Marius B. Winter is first bandleader to do commercial radio, broadcasting with 10-piece outfit on Radio Paris for cigarette makers Carreras . . . Syd Roy's Lyricals break up after 10 years of success around the world.

APRIL: Altoist Arthur Lalley gives up leadership of Ambrose's Blue Lyres at Cafe de Paris to take all-star band into Berkeley Hotel . . . Sax-clarinet-arranger Maurice Winnick leaves Syd Kyte at Ciro's to concentrate on film sessions, enabling him to front a band for the first time . . . Leon Abbey, bandleader at London's Deauville Restaurant, is deported as an alien without a labour permit, but remainder of his all-black band can stay, as they are West Indians with British passports . . . Bandleader Herman Darewski breaks new ground by playing at Bentall's Store in Kingston, attracting 35,000 people in 10 days.

MAY: Ambrose leaves Decca to return to HMV . . . To safeguard employment of British musicians, Ministry of Labour enforces ban on aliens recording with bands other than those for which they have received permission . . . French trombonist Leo Vauchant is refused work permit to join Arthur Lalley at Berkeley Hotel and is substituted by homelander Tony Thorpe . . . Paul Whiteman and his Orchestra finish filming the King of Jazz in Hollywood . . . MM dance band contest at Clapham produces palais bandleaders Fred Hedley and Les Ayling . . . You can now make your own gramophone record for 1s 6d at Langham Radio, in London's Goodge Street . . . Will Osborne, who reckons he was the world's first crooner, sues rival singer Rudy Vallee for 500,000 dollars for claiming the title.

JUNE: Saxist-leader Al Starita returns home to America to play at the Weirs in New Hampshire, but his brothers Ray and Rudy stay in Britain . . . Bandleader Jack Harris signs for Decca . . . American bandleader Ted Lewis, appearing at Kit Cat with 12-piece band including saxist Jimmy Dorsey and trumpeter Muggsy Spanier, is getting £1,000 a week . . . Paul Whiteman slashes size of his band and loses the Rhythm Boys, who leave to film on West Coast . . . Bix Beiderbecke is gigging again and hopes to do some piano solos for HMV.

JULY: World-famous classical composer Stravinsky is impressed with Jack Hylton's Orchestra and promises to write a special work for it . . . Death of star banjoist Bert Thomas . . . Eddie South and his Alabamians, an all black band from the States, are playing an eight-week season opposite the Selma Four at the Cafe Anglais . . . MM foresees the vast potential of television.

AUGUST: Hot violinist Hugo Rignold leaves Jack Hylton after five years and starts career as conductor . . . Streatham Astoria opens with a giant stage show featuring 40 artists and musicians . . . A single-sided 10 inch gramophone record made of cardboard which can be rolled up and put in your pocket, is available in America for 15 cents . . . MM says flagging dance hall business calls for brighter ballrooms, lively management, better bands and more forceful showmanship.

SEPTEMBER: Decca sign saxist Jimmy Dorsey for solo records accompanied by Spike Hughes and his Three Blind Mice . . . Newcomer to radio is Henry Hall, MD at Scotland's Gleneagles Hotel, who becomes resident bandleader at the BBC in 1932, succeeding Jack Payne . . . US bandleader Ted Lewis retires, having achieved his ambition to earn a million dollars . . . Pianist Gerald Bright takes tango band into Savoy Hotel, starting his world-famous career as Geraldo.

OCTOBER: Howard Jacobs, resident leader for many years at Berkeley Hotel, until he fell out with management and returned to the States, comes back with all-star band at Savoy Hotel at personal salary of £100 a week . . . Clive Erard, pianist-leader at Charing Cross Road Astoria, is succeeded by violinist-leader Joe Loss, whose long stay there provided a springboard to international fame . . . Paul Whiteman is booked for a season at Cincinnati's Hotel Sinton, Duke Ellington returns to Harlem's Cotton Club, Guy Lombardo is back at New York's Roosevelt Hotel and Ben Bernie Band goes on tour with French film star Maurice Chevalier.

NOVEMBER: MU vetos band-leading exchange between Billy Cotton at Ciro's Club in London and Noble Sissle at Ambassadeurs Restaurant in Paris . . . Melville Gideon will conduct 32-piece orchestra at Dominion Theatre to accompany £4,000-a-week French actor-singer Maurice Chevalier . . . Pianist-leader Billy Mason signs for one year at Kit Cat, where he succeeds American trumpet-leader Roy Fox, who becomes a stage, radio and recording celebrity . . . Home recording apparatus is produced by Cairns and Morrison at £4 12. . . . Honolulu's Royal Hawaiian Band make 8,000-mile, six-week journey to play at London's Cafe Anglais.

DECEMBER: Syd Roy puts quartet into the Bat Club led by his sax-clarinettist brother Harry Roy, providing the start of his triumphant career as a popular showman leader . . . Dorsey Brothers resume recording for Parlophone as the Travellers and will shortly start sessions under their own name for Columbia . . . MM points out the danger of gramophone being used instead of bands in ballrooms . . . MU decides to OK four-week London-Paris exchange between Billy Cotton and Noble Sissle.

1931

JANUARY: BBC is not satisfied with reception from Piccadilly Hotel since installation of new bandstand and refuses to broadcast resident leaders Sid Bright and Jerry Hoey until remedy is found . . . After long absence Brunswick records are re-introduced in Britain, featuring Red Nichols, and Ben Bernie . . . Billy Cotton, who switches from Regal to Columbia, is featuring trumpet-vocalist Nat Gonella, who becomes hot soloist and husky singer with Roy Fox and Lew Stone and leader of his own swinging Georgians . . . Paul Whiteman signs singing quartet the King's Jesters . . . Roy Fox forms all-star British band for his £50 a week appointment as Decca MD . . . Ted Lewis forgets retirement and takes band into Club Richman.

FEBRUARY: America's Yacht Club Boys create world record for long-distance gig by flying Atlantic to appear for one night at house party in North of England at cost of almost £1,000 . . . Percival Mackey will conduct 20-piece all-star pit orchestra for Charles B. Cochran 1931 Revue at London Pavilion in March . . . Pianist Lew Stone, who is at present doing arrangements for Ambrose on HMV, moves on to Roy Fox and personal success as a bandleader.

MARCH: Red Nichols, doubling Girl Crazy and the Hotel New Yorker, augments his band with future leaders Jack and Charlie Teagarden, Benny Goodman and Glenn Miller . . . Handsome crooner Rudy Vallee receives 8,000 letters a day from female fans . . . Decca release first records by Roy Fox, whose band includes pianist-arranger Lew Stone and singer Al Bowlly . . . Seventeen-year-old Stanley Black wins MM arranging contest and becomes top pianist and musical director.

APRIL: Squashing rumours of his departure, BBC negotiates new 12 month contract with Jack Payne, who captures trombonist Ben Oakley and trumpet-vocalist Jack Jackson from Arthur Lalley at Savoy Hotel . . . Kit Cat closes, ousting band supplied by Billy Mason, led by violinist George Hurley and featuring cabaret artist Odette Myrtil . . . American alto-sax virtuoso Andy Sanella earns £30,000 a year and employs three arrangers, two copy typists, two clerks and a secretary.

MAY: When Syd Roy first formed his Lyricals 12 years ago it included a novice with a 15s trombone who blew strange noises but is now the country's top trombonist, Lew Davis . . . Gaumont British buys the closed Kit Kat and re-opens it with a star-studded band led by ex-Savoyard Reg Batten . . . Decca records down 3s to 2s 6d and 2s to 1s 6d . . . Gus Arnheim is scoring a hit on HMV, featuring rising vocalist Bing Crosby.

JUNE: Billy Cotton is laid up for five weeks with rheumatism and loses his entire brass section, including trumpet-vocalist Nat Gonella, to Roy Fox, who opens with an expensive band, including pianist-arranger Lew Stone and singer Al Bowlly, at the new Monseigneur Restaurant in Piccadilly . . . Louis Armstrong, playing at a club in Chicago, is threatened by gangsters demanding protection money and has to have a police escort . . . Paul Whiteman gets a divorce from his dancer wife Vanda Hoft, who inspired his hit waltz, "My Wonderful One" . . . Bing Crosby makes his solo recording debut on HMV and Brunswick . . . MM gossip writer Busker reveals that a songwriter can earn as much as £50,000 out of a hit tune.

JULY: Drummer-vocalist Jack Hart leaves Maurice Winnick to form a big band and revive the name Savoy Orpheans . . . American Federation of Musicians refuses to allow British bandleader Jack Hylton to do a series of special concerts promoted by NBC in the States . . . West End hotels ask all staff, including musicians, to accept 10 per cent wage cut to offset declining business caused by worldwide depression . . . Harry Roy will open with 14-piece show band called the RKOlians at new Leicester Square Theatre on August 21 . . . American banjoist Eddie Peabody, who can play 35 instruments, comes over for variety tour.

AUGUST: Film star Buddy Rogers turns bandleader at America's New Yorker Hotel for £700 a week . . . Reg Batten disagrees with musical policy at Kit Cat, where he is succeeded by Percival Mackey, and moves to Charing Cross Road Astoria, uprooting Joe Loss . . . Dave Shand, saxist-leader at Aberdeen's Beach Ballroom, joins Jack Hylton and becomes top sideman, sessioneer and melodic alto soloist.

SEPTEMBER: Death of hot trumpet player Bix Beiderbecke, who becomes a legendary figure in jazz . . . Roy Fox, resident at Monseigneur, signs Scots singer Ella Logan, who eventually finds fame in the States . . . Violinist Syd Lipton leaves Billy Cotton to start notable band-leading career at Embassy Rooms, opposite pianist-leader Leslie A. Hutchinson, who achieved popularity as dramatic balladeer "Hutch" . . . Albert Harris, 15½-year-old pianist with drummer-leader Maurice Burman at Margate's Dreamland Ballroom, becomes leading guitar soloist, sideman and sessioneer.

OCTOBER: Bing Crosby is featured star of CBS, doing six shows a week for 1,500 dollars a week . . . Benny Goodman is musical director of Free For All at Manhatten Theatre with pit band which includes Jack Teagarden and Glenn Miller . . . Bandleader Jack Hart drops attempt to revive name Savoy Orpheans and forms new band for cine-variety.

NOVEMBER: Ambrose makes variety debut with his band at London Palladium, doubling resident job at Mayfair Hotel . . . Death of Ben Evers, who was trumpet-arranger with original Savoy Orpheans . . . Carlton Hotel axes dance music and dispenses with bandleader Jay Whidden . . . Duke Ellington is presented to President Herbert Hoover at the White House . . . Saxist-composer-arranger-leader Don Redman forms own band and will start recording for Brunswick.

DECEMBER: Jack Hylton augments his band to 50 to play in battleship setting supporting feature film Splinters In The Navy at New Victoria Cinema and switches from EMI to Decca, starting with comedy song Rhymes, sung by Leslie Sarony, which became his biggest hit . . . Joe Loss moves from Charing Cross Road Astoria to Kit Cat where tea dances are 2s 6d, dinner dances 5s 6d and supper dances 6s . . . Jazz singer Mildred Bailey sues Brunswick for failure to pay for two records she made for them in defiance of her exclusive contract to Paul Whiteman . . . Denmark tries to ban alien musicians to counter rising unemployment.

From top: crooners RUDY VALLEE and AL BOWLLY/HENRY HALL and the GLENEAGLE HOTEL BAND/ROY FOX and LEW STONE/ TED LEWIS and band

World Radio History

50 YEARS OF Melody Maker

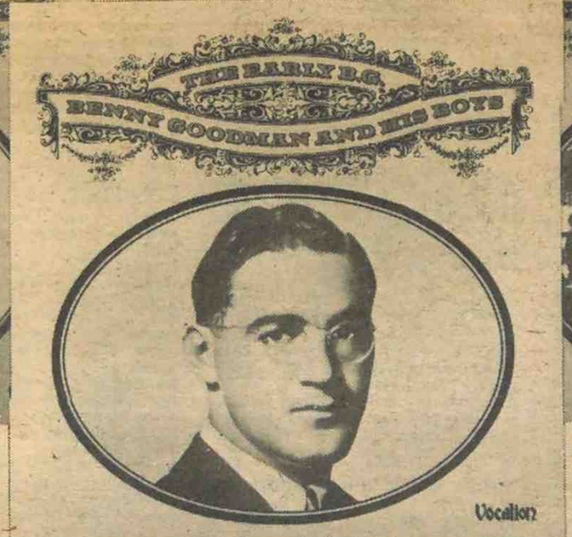
and

YEARS OF DECCA

From

Vocalion

BING CROSBY
VLP 1



BENNY GOODMAN
VLP 2

AL JOLSON
VLP 3

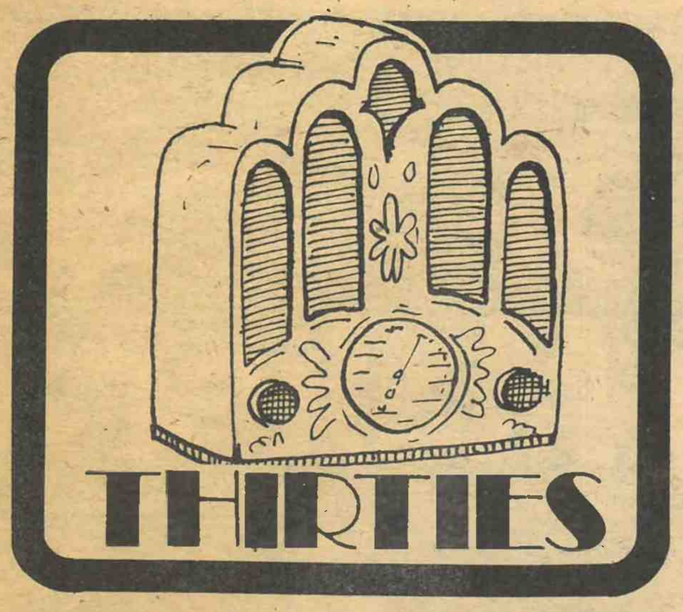
DUKE ELLINGTON
VLP 4

THE BOSWELL SISTERS
VLP 5

To JOHN MILES

marketed by DECCA

World Radio History



Russia bans Jack Hylton

CAB CALLOWAY: American singer whose hits included 'Minnie The Moocher'

1932

JANUARY: British band bridges Atlantic by radio for first time as Jack Hylton does Lucky Strike broadcast from BBC HQ at Savoy Hill . . . Mills Brothers emerge with broadcasts, records and variety in USA . . . Rudy Vallee quits Victor for cheaper Durium . . . Abe Lyman leaves Brooklyn's Fox Theatre because management object to interference caused by his frequent broadcasts . . . Famous songwriter Clarence Williams is accused of murdering Connie's Inn entertainer Hal Bakay in "rough house", but is cleared by dying victim.

FEBRUARY: Harry Roy and RKOlians complete six-month contract at Leicester Square Theatre and go into variety . . . After four years as resident bandleader Jack Payne leaves BBC in March to go on tour and will be succeeded by Henry Hall, MD for Midland Hotels and pianist-leader at Gleneagles Hotel in Perthshire . . . Louis Armstrong signs recording contract with Victor . . . Duke Ellington returns to New York after one year absence, apparently caused by trouble with local racketeers . . . Jack Hylton presents French bandleader Ray Ventura and his Collegians at London Palladium . . . Syd Kyte resident bandleader at Piccadilly Hotel, makes radio debut.

MARCH: Jack Payne and his Band will star in £40,000 musical film based on their familiar signature tune, "Say It With Music", produced by Herbert Wilcox at Elstree Studios . . Ronnie Pleydell wins alto sax award with Jack Mann and his Band at MM Swindon dance band contest and becomes star sideman and society bandleader . . Henry Hall does first broadcast with his BBC Dance Orchestra . . . Red McKenzie signs three-year 300 dollar a week contract with Paul Whiteman, leaving his Mound City Blue Blowers out of work . . . Derrick Turner goes into Cafe de Paris with his New Dixieland Band, which includes Sid Millward, talented lead alto and originator of the comedy Nitwits.

APRIL: American jazz clarinettist Frankie Teschemacher is killed in car crash in Chicago . . . After seven months of radio in USA, Jack Harris makes European comeback with bands at Ciro's in London and Ambassadors in Paris . . . Roy Fox returns to Monseigneur after three-month illness and finds his band acclaimed on radio and records under leadership of pianist-arranger Lew Stone . . . Drummer-xylophonist Harry Robbins leaves Jack Hylton to join Henry Hall and is succeeded by Max Abrams, teacher of many outstanding drummers including Eric Delaney and Jack Parnell.

MAY: Dancing is resumed at London's Carlton Hotel with violinist-leader Maurice Winnick, and Ritz Hotel with Tommy Kinsman, whose band includes popular vocalist Harry Bentley . . . England gets its first taste of hillbilly music with visit of Carson Robinson and his Pioneers, five banjo-guitarist singing cowboys with several hit records, including "Barnacle Bill."

JUNE: Jack Hylton and his Orchestra chosen for Royal Command Performance for third time, a record only equalled by comedian Will Hay . . . First batch of Brunswick records issued by Decca feature Cab Calloway, Duke Ellington, Mills Bros and Boswell Sisters . . .Band organised by clarinet star Benny Goodman and led by crooner Russ Columbo, including tenorist Babe Rusin, pianist Joe Sullivan and drummer Gene Krupa, is playing at New York's Woodmansten Inn.

JULY: American jazz trumpeter Louis Armstrong plays London Palladium for two weeks and MM arranges reduced price seats for fans ranging from 2s 5d to 4s 10d . . . Lyons experiment with 15-piece double-handed orchestra led by Fred Garrity at their Oxford Street Corner House . . . Roy Fox and his Band will make their variety debut at the London Palladium in August . . . Sax star Frankie Trumbauer leaves Red McKenzie to lead his own band in Kansas City . . . Jack Hylton participates in Anglo-American broadcast with Paul Whiteman.

AUGUST: BBC takes all dance bands off the air for the entire month and refuses to give a reason . . . Altoist Benny Carter forms a 13-piece band for musical show on Broadway and possible tour of Europe . . . Louis Armstrong triumphs in Britain, backed up by an all-black band brought over from Paris . . . Adelaide Hall breezes into New York with talented semi-blind pianist from Toledo, Art Tatum, who becomes a jazz great . . . Dave Appollon, US wisecracking bandleader with unorthodox instrumentation, is a hit at London Palladium . . . American pianist-vocalist Nat King Cole makes first appearance in Britain.

SEPTEMBER: London Palladium offer to Boswell Sisters is rejected by their manager, who asks for more money . . . Louis Armstrong does brief provincial tour using three different backing bands in five weeks . . . MM radio critic Detector blasts BBC for the pittance they pay famous bandleaders such as Jack Hylton and Ambrose, who receive only £40 for a broadcast on which they augment their bands and feature special arrangements.

OCTOBER: Roy Fox quits Monseigneur Restaurant after disagreement with management, but his band remains under leadership of pianist-arranger Lew Stone . . . MM asks 22 musical celebrities for their verdict on Louis Armstrong and gets some startling observations, ranging from "a gigantic player and supreme originator of style" (Carroll Gibbons) to "a purely freak musician who occupies an illogical position" (Geraldo).

NOVEMBER: Roy Fox opens with new all-star band at the Cafe Anglais and tries to hold singer Al Bowlly to existing contract, but fails because terms are not explicit enough . . . Jack Hylton will be first British bandleader to play in Russia since the Revolution when he does concerts in Moscow and Leningrad . . . Duke Ellington considering visit to Britain, but his expected fee of about £1,700 could prove stumbling block . . . Les Allen replaces Val Rosing as featured vocalist with Henry Hall at BBC.

DECEMBER: Russia cancels visit by Jack Hylton and his Orchestra, saying his kind of entertainment is only for the wealthy, but suspected reason is ending of Anglo-Soviet trade agreement . . . After years of legal dispute, Savoy Hotel wins right to exclusive use of title Savoy Orpheans.

1933

JANUARY: Death of Sydney Firman, leader of BBC's first regular dance band, the London Radio Dance Orchestra, in the Twenties . . . Louis Armstrong stops recording as Victor and Columbia battle over his services . . . Roy Fox is appointed MD for Gaumont British and moves from the Cafe Anglais, where he is succeeded by Harry Roy, to the Kit Cat, where he is playing opposite Joe Loss . . . Jack Hylton's wife, Ennis, resumes her band-leading career with an outfit recruited by pianist Billy Mason.

FEBRUARY: Jack Payne refuses to observe ban on broadcasting . . . Henry Hall broadcasts several programmes featuring compositions by jazz writer and musician Spike Hughes . . . Selmer introduce the Maccaferri guitar, price 17 gns, played by Len Fillis, Al Bowlly, Ivor Mairants and eventually Django Reinhardt, whose patronage made it a collector's item . . . Highest-paid dance-band musician in Britain is believed to be Jack Payne's trumpet-vocalist-comedian Jack Jackson . . . Boosey and Hawkes produce lightweight roll-up megaphone for vocalists designed by Al Bowlly and costing 14s 3d.

MARCH: Pianist-leader Charlie Kunz leaves Chez Henri after eight years to open at Casani's Club for ballroom dancing champion Santos Casani . . . Jack Jackson leaves Jack Payne to form his own band, which will include his saxist colleague E. O. Pogson and Jack Hylton's long-serving guitar-saxist-deputy leader Chappie D'Amato . . . Oscar Rabin completes three-year run at Charing Cross Road Astoria and signs for another 2½ years.

APRIL: Ambrose moves from HMV to Brunswick . . . Duke Ellington and his Orchestra will play the London Palladium for two weeks in July and do a special concert for musicians promoted by the MM . . . Lew Stone supplements his resident job at Monseigneur with records for Decca, films for British and Dominion and occasional stage work . . . Trumpet-leader Jack Jackson will record for HMV billed as John Jackson to avoid confusion with other Jacks.

MAY: German bandleaders Marek Weber and Dajos Bela disband and retire for fear of Nazi persecution . . . Roy Fox and his Band chosen for Royal Command Performance . . MM American correspondent John Hammond — later to discover Billie Holiday and Bob Dylan — laments death of incomparable Eddie Lang, declaring "no guitarist white or black comes within miles of him."

JUNE: Harlem's notorious night spot, Connie's Inn, is closed by the police . . . BBC increases studio fee for dance bands from £40 to £100 but still refuses to pay for outside broadcasts . . . Duke Ellington played to over 700 on his opening night at London Palladium . . Jazz trumpet player Leo Vauchant becomes first trombone with Boston Symphony Orchestra . . . Louis Armstrong will make quick return to Britain for variety tour, opening at Holborn Empire in July.

JULY: Duke Ellington Orchestra plays two capacity concerts for MM at Elephant and Castle Trocadero . . . Boswell Sisters double London Palladium and Cafe de Paris at £550 a week . . . Refusing to accept salary cut, Ambrose leaves Mayfair Hotel, and is replaced by Harry Roy . . . BBC agrees to pay dance bands for outside broadcasts, but will control their material . . MM sponsors hot record clubs all over country, starting with No. 1 Rhythm Club in London.

AUGUST: Song-plugger Leslie Holmes, featured singer on records with Jack Payne, teams with singer-songwriter Leslie Sarony as the Two Leslies . . . Henry Hall's featured vocalist Les Allen starts recording solo on Columbia . . Louis Armstrong gets a mixed reception at Holborn Empire, with youngsters cheering but older people walking out . . . Ambrose is booked for Embassy Club but his two singers, Sam Browne and Elsie Carlisle, will team as a double act in variety . . Youngest stage band with average age of 16 is led by saxist Al Berlin . . . Bing Crosby plays crooning schoolmaster in his new film College Humour.

SEPTEMBER: Brunswick and Parlophone vocal trio the Three Keys booked for Monseigneur and London Palladium . . . Jack Harris ends summer season in Cannes and resumes at Cafe de Paris, but is swiftly replaced by Bill Gerhardi . . . Geraldo completes variety tour and returns to Savoy Hotel opposite Carroll Gibbons and Savoy Orpheans . . Al Bowlly, appearing solo at Holborn Empire, is backed by self-taught young pianist from Singapore Monia Liter, who becomes dance band pivot and skilled accompanist . . . Tipica Orchestra at Kit Cat is led by Annunzio Mantovani, destined for fame as composer - arranger - conductor . . . Saxist-leader Harry Leader makes recording debut on Panachord.

OCTOBER: Savoy Hotel abandons outside broadcasts because acoustic difficulties prevent quality broadcasts by Savoy Orpheans . . Several stalwarts leave Jack Payne, including trombonist Ben Oakley, who takes his own 10-piece band into Barnet's Barn Roadhouse . . Bandleader Ceres Harper uses mini-bus of own design accommodating 12 musicians and all their equipment.

NOVEMBER: Roy Fox, who is playing Kit Cat, Holborn Empire and Haymarket Capitol at £900 a week, loses singer Ronnie Genarder to Jack Payne and develops promising newcomer Dennis Pountain, who achieves popularity re-named Denny Dennis . . . Ritz Hotel resumes dancing after four years with violinist-leader Joe Kaye . . Fred Elizalde is back in Britain after triumphant four-year world tour as composer - arranger - bandleader . . Swing violinist Joe Venuti starts recording for Victor . . . Cab Calloway and his Band and complete Cotton Club Show due at London Palladium in March . . . Ten famous bandleaders combine for a once-only broadcast as The Stonemasons . . . Bing Crosby may double London Palladium and West End restaurant in May at £1,000 a week.

DECEMBER: Geraldo starts recording on Columbia with new band at Savoy Hotel . . . Saxist Benny Carter is leading all-star band, including trumpeter Bill Coleman and tenorist Lester Young, at Harlem's Savoy Ballroom . . . Joe Loss and Band, resident at Kit Cat, make stage debut at Haymarket Capital . . . Trumpeter George Swift, playing with Bernard Ette's Band in Germany, is captured by Jack Hylton . . . British reedist Len Bowthorpe joins cosmopolitan band accompanying cabaret star Josephine Baker on two-year world tour.

FROM TOP: HARRY ROY/EDDIE LANG/JACK and CHARLIE TEAGARDEN/NOBLE SISSLE/JOE VENUTI/ MILLS BROTHERS with DICK POWELL/AMBROSE

World Radio History

First amp arrives

1934

JANUARY: Split lip KOs Louis Armstrong after some mediocre performances at Holborn Empire . . . BBC bans vocalist Harry Bentley for a month for an announcing indiscretion . . . Ralph Silvester, Irish tenor vocalist with phenomenal range, joins Jack Payne . . . Harry Roy silences rumourmongers by singing for another year at Mayfair Hotel . . . Pianist-arranger Eddie Carroll moves from Lew Stone to Henry Hall, succeeding Jack Phillips who goes on tour with singer Phyllis Robbins . . . Co-op all-star Barnstormers disband after short spell at Barn Roadhouse, but trombonist-leader Ben Oakley stays on to form another band.

FEBRUARY: Jack Hylton decides not to renew recording contract with Decca . . . Hammersmith Palais, where original Dixieland Jazz Band played in 1920, reverts to ballroom after three years as ice rink . . . Barnstormers change name to Masterkeys and replace Roy Fox at Kit Cat, fronted by Canadian compere-dancer-comedian Teddy Joyce, who becomes a great showman/bandleader . . . US band manager Irving Mills signs Fletcher Henderson for two years and fixes contract with Victor and trip to Britain in April or May . . . CBS invites Ambrose to play at America's Coconut Grove in August-September.

MARCH: Cab Calloway booked for four weeks at London Palladium, does only three, due to falling attendances, and is substituted by Jack Hylton . . . BBC banishes Ambrose Orchestra for broadcasting a prohibited song . . . Drummer-leader Chick Webb moves from Harlem's Savoy Ballroom to New York's Casino de Paris . . . Pat Hyde, 17-year-old accordionist-vocalist discovered by MM at Upton Park's Carlton Cinema, makes her broadcasting debut with Howard Jacobs and becomes a radio and recording singer . . .

FRANKIE TRUMBAUER

JACK PAYNE

Death of Fred Imeson, shortly after his Imeson Family Symphonics win a dance-band contest at London's Horticultural Hall.

APRIL: Louis Armstrong walks out of MM concert for musicians at London Pavilion at last minute with no explanation, leaving co-star Coleman Hawkins dismayed and distressed . . . BBC forgives Ambrose for banned song lapse and restores his broadcasts . . . Henry Hall and Jack Hylton are chosen for Royal Command Performance . . . Paul Whiteman asks £1,500 a week to play for dancing at a West End hotel . . . Teddy Joyce quits Kit Cat and forms all-star touring band . . . Lou Preager gets 12-month extension on contract at Romano's Restaurant, with regular broadcasts.

MAY: Henry Hall starts his radio Guest Night, a popular weekly show, which runs for 25 years . . . Mills Bros subjected to racial prejudice when seeking hotel accommodation in London . . . Billy Merrin receives big reception at Hammersmith Palais . . . Amazing growth of piano-accordion, with clubs starting all over Britain . . . Bandleader Billy Cotton becomes racing car driver at Brooklands and Southport . . . Severity of entertainment tax closes variety venue Victoria Palace . . . New York session musicians are earning as much as £120 a week . . . Duke Ellington comes 44th in US Poll won by Wayne King, Guy Lombardo and Casa Loma Ork.

JUNE: Trumpet-vocalist Nat Gonella leaves Lew Stone and tours with Quaglino's Quartet led by accordionist Frank Gregory . . . Dorsey Bros give up freelancing to form their own band, including Glenn Miller, Bobby Van Epps and Ray McKinley . . . Fred Waring asks £1,500 a week for British tour with his Pennsylvanians

JULY: Buddy Rogers, American musician turned film star, forms band for films and stage in Britain . . . Nat Gonella heals rift with Lew Stone and returns to Monseigneur, displacing Clinton French . . . Kit Cat closes and Joe Loss transfers to Charing Cross Road Astoria . . . Rudy Vallee doubles Long Island Pavilion Royal and Manhattan Beach with 18-piece band at £2,300 a week . . . Jack Payne refuses to deputise on air for Henry Hall because he could get £500 a week more playing a theatre.

AUGUST: Mecca offers US alto-leader Benny Carter 6-week British tour with his all-star band, which includes Jack Teagarden and Gene Krupa . . . Ray Noble goes to the States in September for at least five years to front big American band, with drummer Bill Harty as manager and Al Bowlly as vocalist . . . Ministry of Labour refuses work permits for proposed second visit by Duke Ellington Ork in September . . . Geraldo starts long-running

MAURICE WINNICK

TOMMY KINSMAN

non-stop radio programme Dancing Through, playing 145 tunes in an hour . . . All-black revue Blackbirds, featuring female trumpeter-singer Valaida, opens at London Coliseum . . . Jazz violinist Joe Venuti accompanied by guitarist Viggiani (Frank Victor) plays two weeks at London Palladium.

SEPTEMBER: Monseigneur Restaurant scheduled as news cinema, ousting Lew Stone and Mantovani, who will go on tour . . . Death of rhythm pianist and songwriter Raie de Costa . . . Ray Noble leaves for America to start bandleading job at New York's Rockfeller Centre . . . US bandleader-vocalist Russ Colombo is killed while demonstrating old duelling pistol to photographer friend . . . French leader Ray Ventura resists rising salaries and disbands . . . First commercial amplifier, 7-watt 5-valve all-mains portable called Truevoice Operadio, price £22 10s, is brought over from America by Selmer.

OCTOBER: Jack Hylton returns from American vacation with two popular vocal acts, Four Ink Spots and Three Gaylords . . . Teddy Joyce goes on HMV and Lew Stone on Regal Zonophone. Ambrose moves from Warner Brunswick to Decca . . . Prevented by AFM from bandleading in States, Ray Noble will write and orchestrate music for film in Hollywood . . . Alan Kane, 21-year-old drummer-vocalist, gatecrashes Brixton Astoria and gets job with Lew Stone . . . Trombonist Lew Davis leaves Lew Stone and joins Ambrose, releasing Ted Heath for sessions . . . Jack Payne signs anonymous "masked singer" and high-note trumpeter Tommy McQuater.

NOVEMBER: Long-serving tenor-saxist-comedian Johnny Raitz, overshadowed by new multi-instrumental clown Freddy Schweitzer, leaves Jack Hylton with vocalist Pat O'Malley, who plans solo career . . . Ray Noble appointed MD for Paramount in Hollywood . . . Nat Gonella, no longer with Lew Stone, records with small swing band on Parlophone . . . Provincial leaders who lose promising discoveries to big-

JACK JACKSON

SAM BROWNE

time bands suggest transfer fees as compensation . . . Geraldo debuts with 40-minute non-stop stage show.

DECEMBER: Carlton Hotel reinstates dancing with 10-piece band led by altoist Joe Van Straten . . . Songwriter Harry Tilsley, whose hits include "Lets All Go The Music Hall," dies aged 37 . . . MM readers identify mystery Regal Zonophone jazz group, the Six Swingers . . . Fletcher Henderson once again falls out with his musicians and forms a new band . . . Radio Luxembourg opens a commercial radio studio in London, presided over by Carroll Gibbons, Van Phillips and Christopher Stone . . . Brunswick produce an 8-record, 20,000-word book, Eight Years of Jazz

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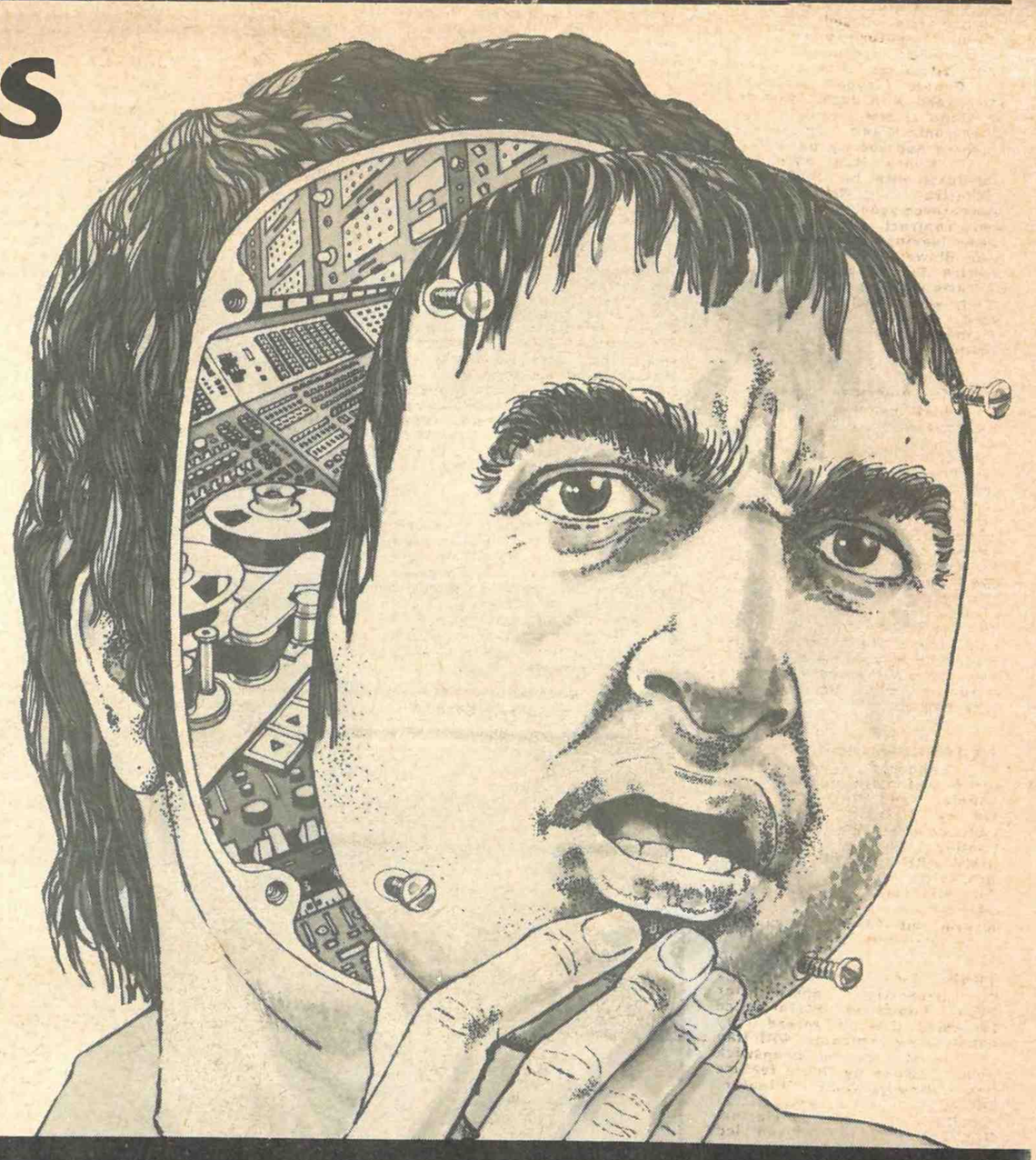

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World Radio History

Love letters from the Beatles...

A selection of correspondence from the MM

AN OPENED LETTUCE TO SODD RUNTLESTUNTLE. (from dr. winston o'boogie)

Couldn't resist adding a few "islands of truth" of my own, in answer to Turd Runtgreen's howl of hate (pain.)

Dear Todd,

I like you, and some of your work, (including "I Saw The Light", which is not unlike "There's A Place" (Beatles), melody wise.)

1) I have never claimed to be a revolutionary. But I am allowed to sing about anything I want! Right?

2) I never hit a waitress in the Troubador. I did act like an ass, I was too drunk. So shoot me!

3) I guess we're all looking for attention Rodd, do you really think I don't know how to get it, without "revolution?" I could dye my hair green and pink for a start!

4) I don't represent anyone but my SELF. It sounds like I represented something to you, or you wouldn't be so violent towards me. (Your dad perhaps?)

5) Yes Dodd, violence comes in mysterious ways it's wonders to perform, including verbal. But you'd know that kind of mind game, wouldn't you? Of course you would.

6) So the Nazz use to do "like heavy rock" then SUDDENLY a "light pretty ballad". How original!

7) Which gets me to the Beatles, "who had no other style than being the Beatles"!! That covers a lot of style man, including your own, TO DATE.....

Yes Godd, the one thing those Beatles did was to affect PEOPLES' MINDS.

Somebody played me your rock and roll pussy song, but I never noticed anything. I think that the real reason you're mad at me is cause I didn't know who you were at the Rainbow (L.A.) Remember that time you came in with Wolfman Jack? When I found out later, I was cursing, cause I wanted to tell you how good you were. (I'd heard you on the radio.)

Anyway,
However much you hurt me darling;
I'll always love you,

J. L. Jahnlennon

30th Sept. 1974

Dear George Martin / Richard Williams —

I wrote Please Please me alone. it was recorded in the exact sequence in which i wrote it.

"Remember?"

love John & Yoko

OSO—

L.P. WINNER.

ABOVE: JOHN LENNON replies to an attack by Todd Rundgren; LEFT: Lennon denies the suggestion made by George Martin, in an interview with MM's Richard Williams, that he didn't write "Please Please Me"; and RIGHT: PAUL McCARTNEY answers the age-old question ...

Dear mailbag.

In order to put out of its misery the limping dog of a news story which has been dragging itself across your pages for the past year, my answer to the question, "will the Beatles get together again"...

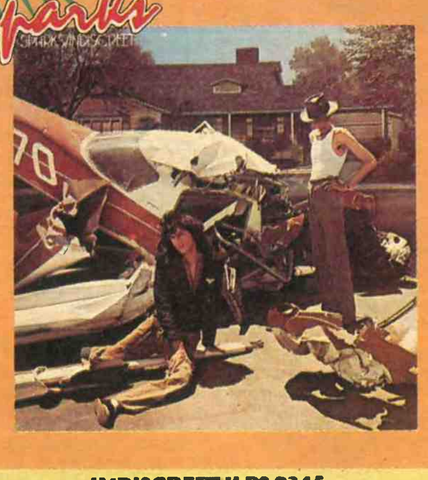
is no.

Paul McCartney.

World Radio History

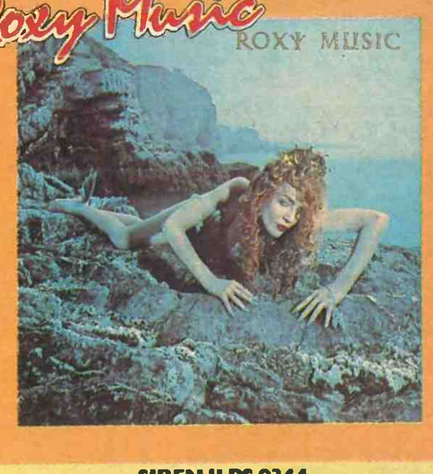
Excerpts from the Island Book of Records

Sparks



INDISCREET ILPS 9345

Roxy Music

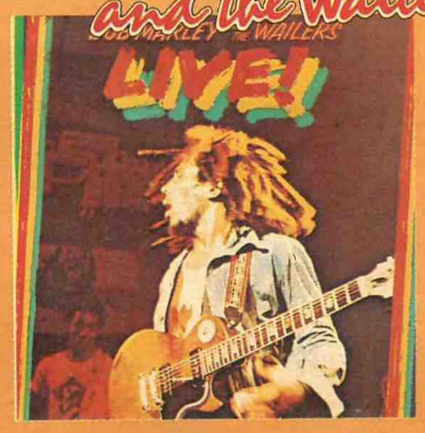


SIREN ILPS 9344

Bryan Ferry

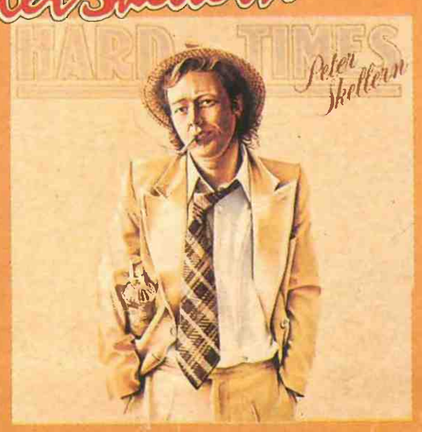
ANOTHER TIME, ANOTHER PLACE ILPS 9284

Bob Marley and the Wailers



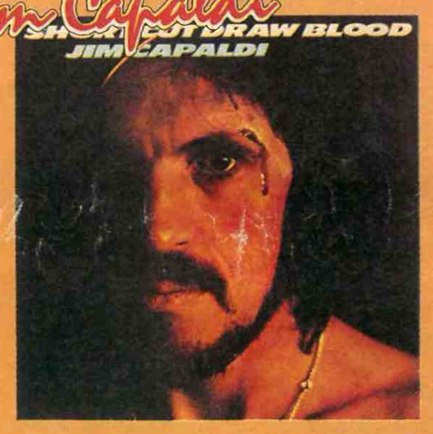
LIVE ILPS 9376

Peter Skellern



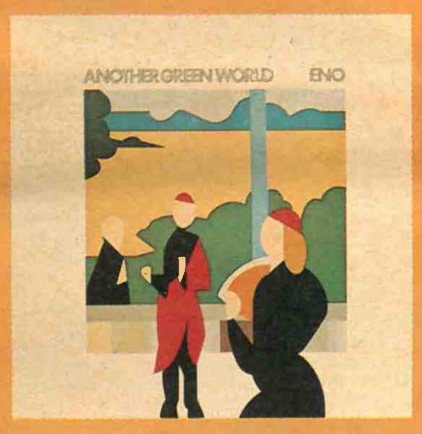
HARD TIMES ILPS 9352

Jim Capaldi



SHORT CUT DRAW BLOOD ILPS 9336

Eno



ANOTHER GREEN WORLD ILPS 9351

John Cale

HELEN OF TROY ILPS 9350

Uriah Heep

THE BEST OF ILPS 9375

BRONZE

Bad Company

STRAIGHT SHOOTER ILPS 9304

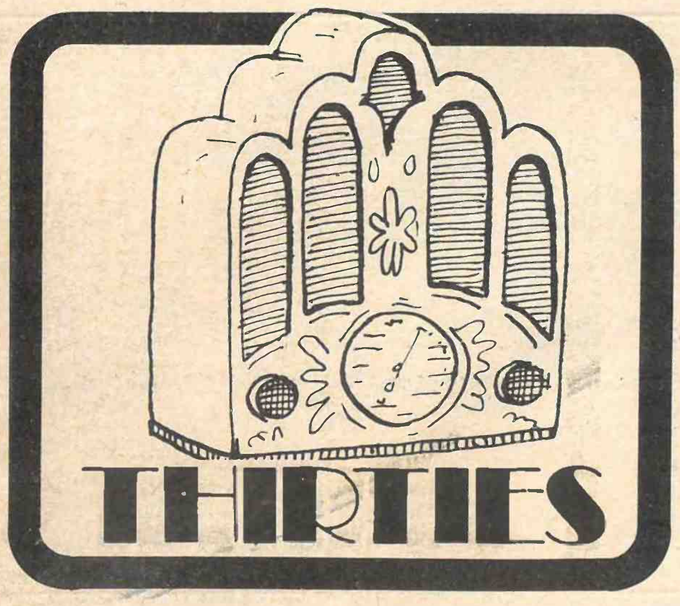
The Chieftains

THE CHIEFTAINS 5 ILPS 9334

Ask your dealer for the Island Book of Records

island records

World Radio History



1935

JANUARY: Bandleaders Lew Stone and Mantovani open at new West End restaurant, the Hollywood . . . East London gig leader Howard Baker discovers 17-year-old singer Vera Lynn, who becomes international star . . . British variety tour by Dutch trumpet ace Louis de Vries . . . EMI starts recording war by reducing HMV, Columbia and Parlophone from 2s 6d to 1s 6d, causing speedy reaction by other labels . . . Ambrose is offered six weeks in Rome broadcasting for Italian Government . . . AFM accepts membership of Ray Noble, who can now form American band to broadcast for NBC and record for Victor . . . BBC outlaws word "hot" and tells bandleaders to call it "bright" or "swing" music.

FEBRUARY: Louis Armstrong returns to America, leaving trail of broken bookings stretching from France to Egypt . . . Nat Gonella, back with Lew Stone, is featured with integral small band, the Georgians . . . BBC bans "scat" singing in response to protests from listeners . . . Coleman Hawkins forms band in Paris . . . Jack Hylton, who has not recorded for a year, since he left Decca, ends his prolonged feud with EMI and goes back on HMV . . . Duke Ellington starts world tour with two weeks at London Palladium in April . . . US leader Glen Gray takes legal action against infringement of title Casa Loma Orchestra . . . Bob Crosby puts clause in his NBC contract forbidding anyone billing him as a brother of Bing.

MARCH: Dutch trumpeter Louis de Veries forms British band, including Bruts Gonella, for music-hall tour . . . Harry Bentley, who sang for many radio and recording bands, including Bert Firman and Jack Harris, dies aged 34 . . . Bandleader Jack Hart goes on tour with Hughie Green Gang, which brought fame to the now compere of Opportunity Knocks . . . Louis Armstrong develops serious lip trouble and must not play for six months . . . Ministry of Labour refuses work permits for Duke Ellington and Fred Waring . . . Bandleader Jack Jackson sacks guitarist-vocalist Chappie D'Amato because he socialises with patrons at Dorchester Hotel.

APRIL: Paul Whiteman celebrates 20 years as a bandleader . . . Benny Goodman signs exclusive 12-month contract with RCA Victor . . . Ambrose demands £1,000 a week in variety and says he will still be out of pocket . . . Singer-bandleader Rudy Vallee clicks as actor in new film Sweet Music . . . MM's Leonard Feather accurately predicts big future for Baltimore mouth-organist 21-year-old Larry Adler . . . Death of veteran leader Benny Moten.

MAY: Dutch singer Leo Fuld gets three-year contract with Jack Hylton, replacing Brian Lee, who leaves for solo career . . . Ministry of Labour will not permit any more American bands to play Britain until there is a satisfactory reciprocal arrangement . . . Start of two big dance band films, Henry Hall in Music Hath Charms and Jack Hylton in She Shall Have Music . . . Variety tours lure Lou Preager from Romano's and Lew Stone and Mantovani from Hollywood Restaurant . . . Earl Hines' right-hand-man, saxist-arranger Cecil Irwin, killed in car crash.

JUNE: Pianist-arranger Claude Bampton appointed MD of Radio Turin . . . Rumanian bandleader James Kok exiled for paying tribute to Jack Hylton . . . Tenor-saxist Coleman Hawkins settles in Copenhagen . . . Teddy Joyce discovers 21-year-old altoist Andy McDevitt and 20-year-old trombonist George Chisholm, who become top sidemen and sessioneers . . . Harry Roy will receive £40,000 for film musical with his band and fiancee, Princess Pearl of Sarawak . . . Singer Bob Crosby takes over leaderless Ben Pollack band, leaving Dorsey Brothers, whose success at Glen Island Casino is jolted by sudden and inexplicable departure of trombonist Tommy Dorsey.

JULY: MM Ambrose concert for musicians at Covent Garden attracts 1,600 people and demonstrates perfection of his band . . . Mills Bros cancel tour of Britain because bass singer John has congestion of lungs . . . Recovering from serious lip trouble and long lay-off, Louis Armstrong resumes one-night-stands with 15-piece band . . . Losing lead trumpet Art Whetsol and drummer Sonny Greer through ill health, Duke Ellington brings in Charles Allen and Freddy Avendorf . . . US crooner Ruth Etting retires.

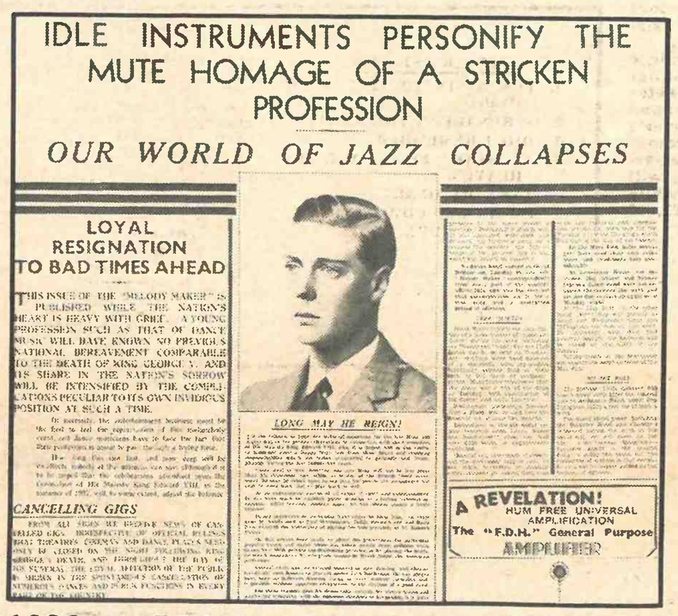
AUGUST: W. H. Holecroft, 34-year-old saxist with band on cruise liner Laurentic, is killed in fog collision in Irish Sea . . . Bandleader Harry Roy weds Elizabeth Brooks, Princess Pearl of Sarawak, at Caxton Hall . . . South African singer, 27-year-old Ivor Davis, joins Henry Hall, who takes six week vacation to study music scene in States . . . Jack Hylton breaks US embargo on British bandleaders with 13 one-hour broadcasts for Standard Oil Co, but must use American musicians . . . Decorative blonde singer Evelyn Dall crosses Atlantic to join Ambrose, replacing Elsie Carlisle, who goes on tour with Sam Browne . . . Tommy Dorsey regrets impulsive departure and rejoins Dorsey Bros Band.

SEPTEMBER: Les Allen disbands his backing group, the Melody Four, and teams up with close-harmony trio the Canadian Bachelors . . . Oscar Rabin celebrates 13th anniversary of his co-operative Romany Band . . . Dutch trumpet star 29-year-old Louis de Vries is killed in a car crash in Holland . . . Ambrose and his Orchestra will film Soft Lights And Sweet Music at Beaconsfield . . . Crystalate introduce 9-inch six-penny records, Crown, with Mrs Jack Hylton, Billy Merrin . . . Dorsey Brothers fall out again and split irrevocably to lead their own bands . . . Cec Morrison, Henry Hall of Australia, is killed in motor accident.

OCTOBER: Singer Peggy Dell leaves Roy Fox for commercial radio in States and is replaced by 14-year-old Mary Lee, best of 400 entrants at crooning contest in Glasgow . . . Joe Loss signs for HMV, Geraldo for Decca and Maurice Winnick for Parlophone . . . Energetic bandleader Teddy Joyce plans own club called Continental in London's West End and will play dame in Dick Whittington at Glasgow's Theatre Royal . . . Drummer-vocalist George Elrick, product of MM dance band contest at Aberdeen in 1927, joins Henry Hall in place of Len Bermon, whose touring pianists are Arnold Mayne and future MD Norrie Paramour . . . Trumpeter Bunny Berigan and trombonist Jack Lacey leave Benny Goodman . . . Tommy Dorsey starts work with his new band, inherited from Joe Haymes.

NOVEMBER: Henry Hall lead-trumpeter Frank Wilson forsakes musical career for religion . . . Louis Armstrong takes over Luis Russell's band as backing group . . . Harry Sarton replaces Alex Kraut as recording manager of Decca, who sign French Hot Club Quintet . . . East London gig leader Howard Baker discovers future international singing star Dorothy Squires . . . Death of veteran bassist Tiny Stock . . . Paul Whiteman augments band to 50 for big circus show Jumbo at New York Hippodrom.

DECEMBER: Harry Roy agrees long renewal of contract at Mayfair Hotel . . . Teddy Joyce forms all-star 13-piece band led by guitarst brother Taylor for his projected night club, the Continental . . . British police investigate gangster threats against US bandleader-actor Buddy Rogers . . . Maurice Winnick introduces new vocalist Paula Green on broadcasts and loses singer-comedian Sam Costa, who leaves to freelance and eventually becomes popular DJ . . . BBC seeks to ban special arrangements, declaring printed parts are adequate and preferable . . . Hughie Green forms musical juveniles to play exact orchestrations of American bands . . . Big revival in old-time dance music.


IDLE INSTRUMENTS PERSONIFY THE MUTE HOMAGE OF A STRICKEN PROFESSION

OUR WORLD OF JAZZ COLLAPSES

LOYAL RESIGNATION TO BAD TIMES AHEAD

THIS ISSUE OF THE "MELODY MAKER" IS PUBLISHED WHILE THE NATION'S HEART IS HEAVY WITH GRIEF. A YOUNG PROFESSION SUCH AS THAT OF DANCE MUSIC WILL HAVE KNOWN NO PRECIOUS NATIONAL BEREAVEMENT COMPARABLE TO THE DEATH OF KING GEORGE V. AND ITS SHARE IN THE NATION'S SORROW WILL BE INTENSIFIED BY THE COMPLICATIONS PECULIAR TO ITS OWN INVIDIOUS POSITION AT SUCH A TIME.

CANCELLING GIGS

LONG MAY HE REIGN!

A REVELATION! HUM FREE UNIVERSAL AMPLIFICATION The "F.D.H." General Purpose AMPLIFIER

1936 — DEATH OF KING GEORGE V

1936

JANUARY: Ginger group with six dance band musicians invades MU London Branch committee . . . Ambrose trombonist Ted Heath joins Syd Lipton . . . AFM expels pianist Fats Waller for non-payment of dues . . . Oscar Rabin creates dance band history with first-ever musical transfer fee, paying £105 to rival leader Alan Green for lead-trumpet Bobby Hutchinson . . . Ministry of Labour refuses Ray Noble work permit for London Palladium appearance with his New York Rainbow Room Orchestra . . . Death of King George V stops radio and closes dance-band venues . . . Carlton Hotel terminates dancing and sacks Maurice Winnick Orchestra . . . Speedy end to Teddy Joyce's night-club venture, the Continental . . . Brunswick records go up one shilling to 2s 6d.

FEBRUARY: John Mills, bass singer with Mills Bros, dies of pneumonia and his father, John Senior, takes over . . . US saxist-arranger Benny Carter appointed to staff orchestra for Henry Hall at BBC . . . Ambrose splits his 16-piece band on tour fronted by singer Evelyn Dall . . . National steel guitars are introduced in Britain at £18 21s . . . Harlem's Cotton Club closes down . . . Blues singer Billie Holiday records with Teddy Wilson.

MARCH: Closure of Blue Train ends five-year run by bandleader Bill Gerhardi . . . Rising young vocalist Ella Fitzgerald broadcasts and records with drummer-leader Chick Webb . . . Harry Roy enters riding an elephant in All Alight At Oxford Circus at London Palladium . . . Billy Merrin discovers 15-year-old Rita Williams, who becomes top solo, group and dance band vocalist . . . Henry Hall enlarges his BBC Dance Orchestra to 21 and will be guest leader on maiden voyage of Cunard liner Queen Mary in May . . . Crystalate revive Vocalion with recordings by Teddy Wilson, Luis Russell, Henry Allen.

APRIL: Jack Hylton extends stay in States causing break-up of his band at home . . . Romantic vocalist Monte Rey leaves Geraldo to broadcast and tour with Joe Loss . . . West Indian trumpeter Leslie (Jiver) Hutchinson forms band to back dancer Ken (Snakehips) Johnson, who becomes big-time bandleader . . . BBC appoints theatre MD Hyam Greenbaum its first resident bandleader for TV service which starts in July . . . Lew Stone angers his fans by switching to sweet music because swing isn't enough to keep a band commercially successful . . . Billy Cotton buys Sir Malcolm Campbell's record-breaking racing car Bluebird.

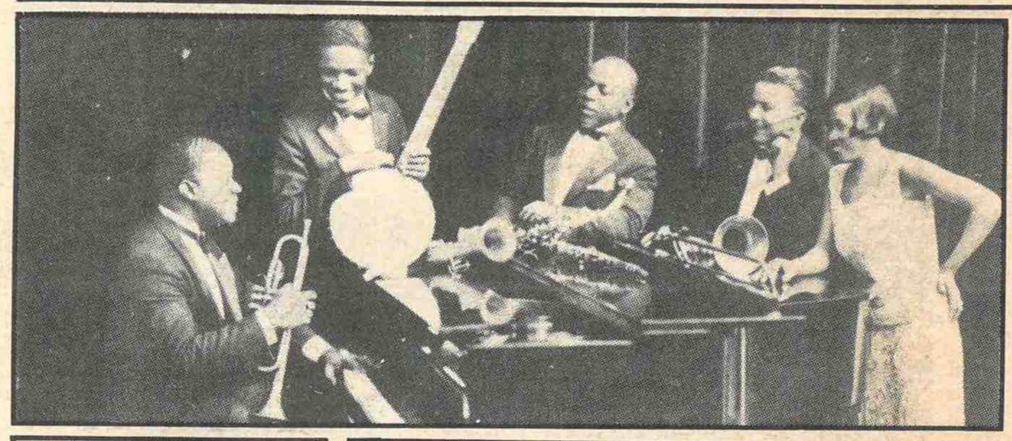
MAY: Lou Preager discards sweet style and forms 13-piece swing band for country-wide tour . . . Red Nichols and Five Pennies make film bearing their name and featuring some of their hits . . . Sextet at London's Spanish Club is led by swing accordionist Eric Winstone, who becomes famous composer - arranger - bandleader . . . Harry Leader's singing discovery Chick Henderson joins Joe Loss . . . Bandleader Fred Elizalde, who retired to Spain, writes and conducts piano concerto in Barcelona.

JUNE: Ambrose turns down £600 a week personal salary in America to return to Mayfair Hotel, replacing Harry Roy, in September . . . Phil Cork, 33-year-old Mecca drummer-leader, is killed in motorcycle accident . . . British introduction of electric guitar on records by Len Fillis and on stage by US banjoist Ken Harvey . . . Jean Conibear, 29-year-old member of the three Rhythm Sisters, is killed in car crash while on tour with Sam Browne . . . Syd Lipton Band flies to Holland and back daily for five ballroom dancing sessions, returning for evening appearances at Grosvenor House.

JULY: Ambrose disbands and leaves for America in a cloud of mystery . . . Veteran bandleader and musical theorist Al Davison dies of heart attack while on seaside tour with his Claribel Band . . . Ex-Jack Payne altoist Sid Millward starts his varied bandleading career with quintet at Wraysbury's Santa Monica Club . . .

Louis

Louis Armstrong through the



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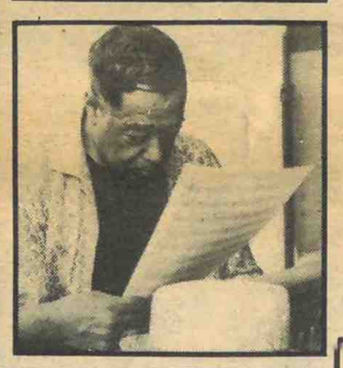


Jack Hylton returns from eight months in USA to re-form his band, fight big contract-breaking lawsuit with Gaumont British and consider his future on both sides of Atlantic . . . Salzberg Festival features swing music concert for first time . . . BBC rejects appeals for dance music on Sundays.

AUGUST: Orville Knapp, 28-year-old US bandleader who claimed to have introduced the electric guitar, is killed piloting his own plane at Boston . . . Blues singer Billie Holiday makes first solo records for Brunswick . . . Noted orchestrator and MD Harry Perritt dies of heart attack at 40 . . . Singer Les Allen dispenses with his Canadian Bachelors and teams up with Kitty Masters . . . West Ham speedway rider Eric Chitty becomes spare-time crooner.

SEPTEMBER: Piano accordion hits peak of popularity . . . Jack Payne goes into partnership with Odeon to present more dance bands — including his own — at all their theatres . . . MU uproar over service bands doing civilian jobs, sparked by appearance of Scots Guards at Prince's Restaurant . . . Hammersmith Palais signs Oscar Rabin Band until 1940 . . . Retired bandleader Fred Elizalde volunteers to fight in Spanish Civil War . . . Resurrected Original Dixieland Jazz Band makes first records for RCA Victor . . . Dutch pianist Melle Weersma is arranging for Jack Hylton, notable example of his work being revival of evergreen "Tiger Rag" . . . Secondhand records of early hot jazz selling for as much as £7 in USA . . . Billy (voice of Popeye) Costello comes over for variety tour.

OCTOBER: Henry Hall and BBC Dance Orchestra become first dance band to televise in experimental transmission from Alexandra Palace . . . Trumpeter Roy Eldridge and tenorist Choo Berry leave Fletcher Henderson . . . Singer Sam Browne rejoins Ambrose after variety tours with Elsie Carlisle, Rhythm Sisters and Radio Three . . . Bandleader Dick Denny travels over 2,000 miles occupying two days for one gig in India . . . Clarinettist-leader Benny Goodman makes film debut in Big Broadcast of 1937 . . . Ambrose reputed to have earned £50,000 in eight months.

NOVEMBER: Trombonist Jack Teagarden and violinist Joe Venuti swop blows at Texas Centennial Exposition . . . MM introduces hit song chart based on radio popularity . . . Accordion Day in London attracts 650 contestants and audience of 10,000 . . . Jimmy Lunceford Orchestra scheduled for Europe in January but refused work permit for Britain . . . Roy Fox introduces new singer Barry Gay brother of his now-famous vocalist Denny Dennis . . . George Scott-Wood and Six Swingers make variety debut . . . Bandleaders Ambrose and Jack Harris buy Ciro's Club and will alternate there, starting in January with Ambrose, who leaves Mayfair Hotel . . . Harry Roy refuses to do any more broadcasts until existing fee of £40 is raised.

DECEMBER: Dance Band Leaders Association is formed and kicks off with approach to BBC for better broadcasting fees and conditions . . . Singer Al Bowlly leaves Ray Noble in New York and comes home to form own band, helped by pianist-arranger brother Misch . . . Following retirement of Isham Jones, tenor-saxist Woody Herman forms own band and becomes illustrious swing maestro . . . Dance band bookings and airings affected by abdication of King Edward VIII . . . Ella Fitzgerald makes mysterious departure from Chick Webb Band . . . Fred Elizalde wounded in Spanish Civil War.

1937

JANUARY: Jack Hylton returns from USA and rebuilds his band . . . Reg Foresythe goes to States to compose and arrange jazz and classics and guest with Paul Whiteman . . . Harry Roy will appear as a gangster in his second film, Rhythm Racketeer . . . Leslie Douglas, singer with Van Phillips Ork, starts his bandleading career at Murray's Club . . . Guitarist in TV's first danceband, Eric Wild and his Tea-Timers, is Eric Robinson, who becomes leader of wartime RAOC's Blue Rockets and famous television MD . . . Concerned that records will cause unemployment, AFM boss James Petrillo threatens recording ban starting February 1.

FEBRUARY: Straight from night club obscurity 21-year-old Ray Ellington replaces Joe Daniels with Harry Roy and becomes top drummer and bandleader . . . Lou Preager features trumpeter Teddy Foster and his Kings of Swing in his touring band show . . . Bandleader Teddy Joyce goes bankrupt and forms a female stage band which includes lead-alto Ivy Benson, awaiting the chance to form her own eternal All-Girls' Band . . . BBC restricts dance band vocals to three a broadcast . . . Chicago musicians face protection threats from gangsters

MARCH: Henry Hall leaves BBC after 5½ years on September 25 and will not be replaced by a resident bandleader . . . Decca buys Crystalate, including Rex, Vocalion and Pamachord, for £200,000 . . . Glenn Miller, trombonist-arranger with Red Nichols, Ray Noble and Dorsey Bros, forms own band and starts legendary civilian and army career . . . Jack Hylton returns from sell-out tour of Continent with weekly takings of £8,000 in Berlin . . . US bandleader Jimmy Lunceford runs into business difficulties and abruptly ends tour of Europe . . . Film star singer Stella Moya joins Nat Gonella's Georgians . . . Electric organ pioneered on stage by Robin Richmond.

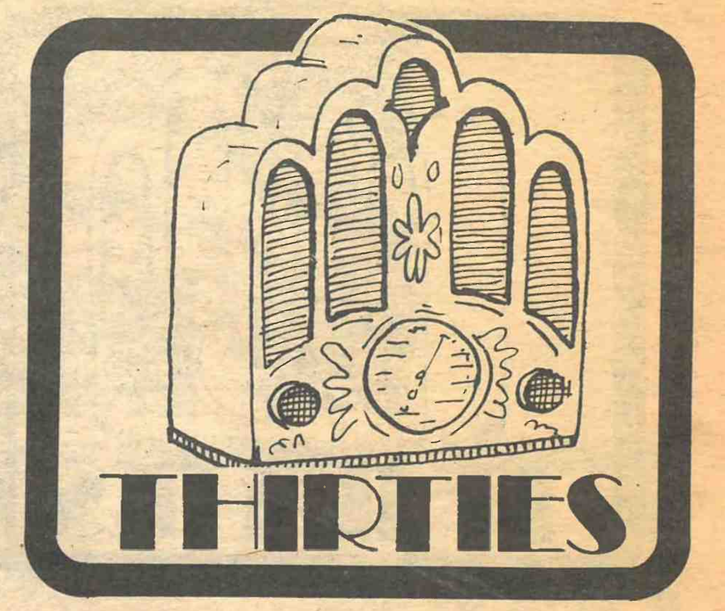
APRIL: Harry Berley, 31-year-old viola player with Lew Stone, Roy Fox and Jack Hylton commits suicide . . . Blues singer Billie Holiday leaves Harlem's Uptown House to join Count Basie . . . Open-air dance music a big success in London Parks . . . World's first fat band, the Jolly Robustos, seven heavyweight musicians who average 15 stone, open at Streatham Locarno . . . Rudy Vallee, saxist-vocalist with the Savoy Orpheans at the Savoy Hotel in 1925, returns to London as a wealthy crooning bandleader to play the Holborn Empire . . . Derek Neville, 26-year-old alto and baritone saxist, joins trumpeter-leader Valaida at Holland's jazz haunt the Tabaris . . . Bing Crosby records are buried in secret vault in the Appalachian Mountains to be opened in AD 8114!

MAY: Ambrose resumes broadcasting after six-month dispute with BBC . . . Syd Kyte opens with nine-piece band and vocalist Dinah Miller at Carlton Hotel . . . Peter Knight wins MM All-London contest award with Al Morter's Rhythm Kings and becomes brilliant pianist-composer-arranger-MD . . . Jack Harris will deputise at Ciro's Club while co-director Ambrose gets £1,000 for three weeks at Paris Exhibition . . . Jack Payne retires and disbands . . . Three-hour musical battle between Chick Webb and Benny Goodman attracts 9,000 ravers to Harlem's Savoy Ballroom.

JUNE: Bing Crosby turns down £4,000 offer for 14 days at Hammersmith Palais . . . singer-comedian George Elrick plans Milt Britton-type comedy band act under aegis of Jack Hylton . . . Selmer spend £14,000 on a new musical instrument shop in London's Charing Cross Road . . . Eric Maschwitz, responsible for many reforms benefitting dance bands, resigns as BBC Head of Variety and is succeeded by John Watt . . . British singer Pat O'Malley starts lucrative film career as character actor in Hollywood . . . Talent-finding bandleader Jan Ralfini celebrates 25 years in musical profession . . . Gordon Reed, centre-forward with Gateshead football club, joins Alan Green's Band as guitarist-vocalist . . . Roy Fox auditions 7,000 applicants in countrywide search for glamour girl singer.

JULY: Brain tumour kills 31-year-old songwriting genius George Gershwin . . . Henry Hall will get £800-£1,000 a week for world tour with 20-piece band when he leaves BBC . . . After 11 wasted days at Paris Exhibition because Monte Carlo Restaurant is not ready, Ambrose brings his band back to Ciro's . . . Cyril Stapleton, lead violinist with Jack Payne, starts his bandleading career fronting an octet at the San Marco Restaurant . . . Pianist in 18-piece blind band coached and fronted by Claude Bampton for St. Dunstan's, is George Shearing, who became a jazz celebrity on both sides of Atlantic.

AUGUST: George Elrick makes variety debut accompanied by seven star musicians loaned by Lew Stone . . . BBC lifts three-song vocal chorus restriction on dance bands . . . Sid Phillips refuses staff arranging job with Rudy Vallee, but leaves Ambrose for Jack Hylton . . . Bill Olding, 23-year-old singer with Lou Preager, who is 7ft 6in and 24 stone, takes his own bed on tour . . . Jack White and his Collegians do their first broadcast . . . Les Allen and Kitty Masters dissolve their double act and go solo . . . Tenorist Choo Berry moves from Fletcher Henderson to Cab Calloway . . . AFM wants to ban broadcasting of gramophone records to protect livelihood of musicians . . . Cheaper television receivers, starting at 45gns, at Radiolympia . . . All popular records go up by an average of 6d next month.



SEPTEMBER: Ambrose offered £10,000 to make a film musical called Kicking The Gong Around . . . Radio Toulouse opens in France and will provide plenty of commercial radio for musicians . . . Fascist newspaper attack on gentleman bandleader Sydney Lipton . . . Teddy Joyce goes back to leading a male band after short spell with female musicians . . . Clarinet ace Irving Prestopnik is captured by Glenn Miller . . . Revered jazz trumpeter Billy Butterfield joins Bob Crosby Band.

OCTOBER: Memphis car crash kills incomparable blues singer 50 year-old Bessie Smith . . . Retired bandleader Fred Elizalde, wounded in Spanish Civil War, is invalided out of General Franco's army . . . Singer Ronnie Genarder goes solo, leaving Jack Payne, who has practically given up bandleading to become an impresario . . . Joe Schuman, 14-year-old blind accordionist is discovered by Roy Fox in Glasgow and becomes Anglo-American jazz pianist Joe Saye . . . US sax star Frankie Trumbauer gives up playing at 37 to produce music instruction books and records.

NOVEMBER: Benny Goodman makes peace with song pluggers after long harassment . . . Tommy Dorsey gets 6,000 dollars a week for his band at New York's Paramount Theatre . . . MM radio critic Detector, listening to American broadcast, enthuses over 17-year-old vocalist Maxine Sullivan, who becomes world-famous jazz singer . . . Jack Hylton makes exploratory trip to States leaving his band fronted by songwriter Eddie Pola . . . Swing pioneer Milt Mezzrow takes 15-piece black-and-white band into Harlem's Uproar House but throats end the job in a week . . . Italian violinist Emilio Colombo collapses and dies aged 60 while leading his band at Mayfair Hotel.

DECEMBER: Veteran saxist Howard Jacobs gives up bandleading for solo career in ice show in Switzerland . . . Ambrose vocalist Sam Browne teams up with singer Pat Taylor and pianists Rawicz and Landauer . . . Roy Fox starts new trend by inviting *audiences* to dance to his band on stage . . . Pianist-leader Eddie Carroll opens at restaurant and lido attached to Europe's biggest block of flats in London's Dolphin Square . . . Semi-pro bandleaders vote to join Dance Band Directors' Association . . . Fire destroys popular dance band venue, Chatham Theatre Royal . . . Boxing champion Tommy Farr writes hit song "Maybe I'll Find Someone Else" and records it on Regal Zonophone.

BROADCAST LIST

1. IT'S A SIN TO TELL A LIE (Waltz).
2. SERENADE IN THE NIGHT.
3. DID I REMEMBER?
4. A STAR FELL OUT OF HEAVEN.
5. TAKE MY HEART.
6. I'M AN OLD COW-HAND.
7. EMPTY SADDLES.
8. WHEN I'M WITH YOU.
9. I HEARD A SONG IN A TAXI.
10. SHOE SHINE BOY.
11. THE FLEET'S IN PORT AGAIN.
12. SOUTH SEA ISLAND MAGIC.
13. UNTIL THE REAL THING COMES ALONG.
14. THERE'S A NEW WORLD.
15. NO REGRETS.

The above tunes—most of which ran one another so close as to be separated only by half-a-point—show the preference of radio band-leaders, in the broadest sense.

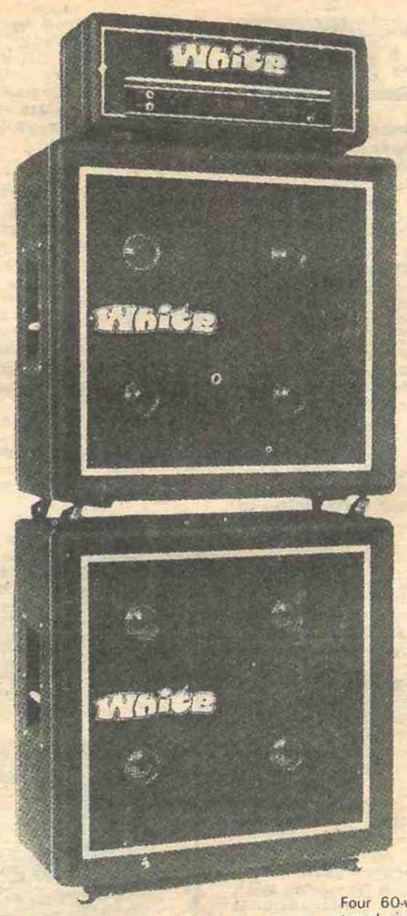
PUBLIC'S CHOICE

But an accurate estimation of the popularity of songs can only be secured by finding out what the public likes and buys, and here is a second list, compiled from the most authoritative trade sources, showing the tunes that are selling. Sheet music sales, gramophone record sales and other indexes of popular taste go to make up this list, which is as follows:—

1. IT'S A SIN TO TELL A LIE.*
2. SERENADE IN THE NIGHT.*
3. SHOE SHINE BOY.*
4. A STAR FELL OUT OF HEAVEN.*
5. NO REGRETS.
   ON THE BEACH AT BALI-BALI.
6. THE FLEET'S IN PORT AGAIN.
   WHISTLING WALTZ.*
9. DID I REMEMBER?
   WOULD YOU? (Waltz.)*
11. SWEETHEART, LET'S GROW OLD TOGETHER.*
12. AT THE CAFE CONTINENTAL.*
13. EMPTY SADDLES.*
    LAUGHING IRISH EYES.*
15. THE ONE ROSE (Waltz.)
    TAKE MY HEART.*

** indicates that the sales are rising · indicates a song which has previously been higher in public favour and is now past its zenith.*

1935 — FIRST MM CHART



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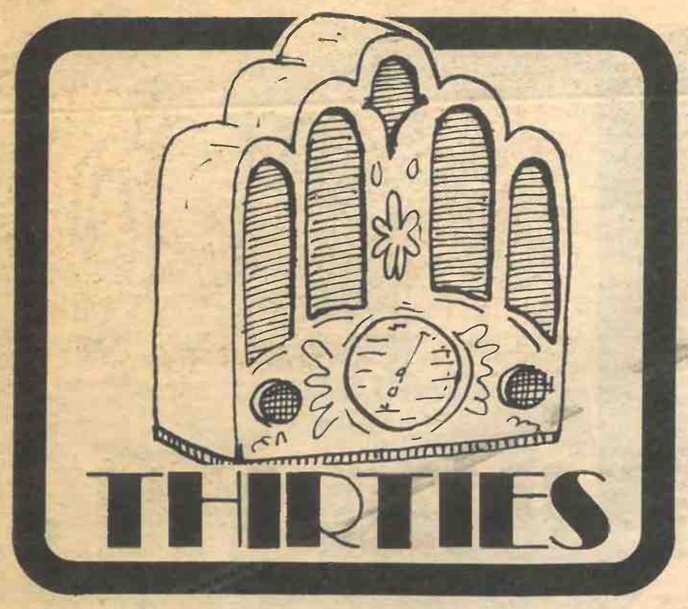

The King of Swing

Spotlight on Benny Goodman

1938

JANUNARY: Teddy Joyce opens as bandleader and master of ceremonies at Elephant and Castle Trocadero . . . Alan Kane, who sang for Lew Stone and Arthur Rosebery, joins Ambrose, who declines reduced price recording contract with Decca . . . Al Bowlly makes comeback after throat surgery in America . . . Fletcher Henderson trumpet ace Joe Smith dies, forgotten, in an asylum . . . Jack Hylton starts big Continental tour with 20-piece band and seven singers . . . Singer Dan Donovan becomes a bandleader at Lansdowne House Restaurant.

FEBRUARY: Ambrose demands exclusive service from his musicians and shows his determination by sacking busy session trombonist Eric Breeze . . . Sam Browne and Elsie Carlisle revive their vocal act accompanied by pianists Len Edwards and Don Phillips . . . Benny Goodman Orchestra is a riot at Carnegie Hall . . . Claude Bampton's blind band threatened with extinction by hostility of bookers and prohibitive touring expenses . . . Bass saxist Adrian Rollini makes bandleading bow at New York's Rainbow Room . . . Ray Noble returns home in June for variety tour fronting all-star band recruited in Canada . . . Hot Club of France staggers audience at MM swing concert . . . French bandleader Ray Ventura and his Collegians make a flying visit to Britain.

MARCH: Death of 59-year-old bandleader-composer Sydney Baynes . . . Louis Levy trumpeter Tommy Anderson acquitted of manslaughter after death of flautist colleague Val Stewart . . . Jazz pianist Art Tatum booked for music-hall tour of Britain . . . Joe Loss gives guest broadcast to 108-year-old singer Charles Alfred Arnold . . . QPR centre forward Gordon Reed quits soccer to become singing bandleader at Hammersmith Palais . . . Ambrose, Jack Hylton, Henry Hall and Roy Fox are booked for Glasgow Empire Exhibition in May . . . Teenage drummer in juvenile band fronted by singer Johnny Green includes eventual ace percussionist and bandleader Eric Delaney . . . Drummer-vibist Lionel Hampton breaks colour bar by joining Benny Goodman.

APRIL: Death of veteran trumpet-leader Joe "King" Oliver, mentor of Louis Armstrong . . . Drum-star Gene Krupa forms own band . . . British saxist Teddy White, bandleader at Vienna's Eden Bar, is caught in Nazi invasion of Austria and flees almost penniless to safety in Prague . . . Alfredo and Gipsy Band wear suits made of glass at Ideal Home Exhibition . . . Claude Bampton's blind band ends in financial disaster and he reforms his Bandits . . . Harry James, high-note trumpeter with Benny Goodman, records with own band on Vocalion.

MAY: Saxist-leader Howard Jacobs, with no work comparable to his ability, dejectedly returns to America . . . Heavyweight boxing champion Larry Gains turns bandleader and starts variety tour . . . Selmer introduce revolutionary electric keyboard, Pianotron . . . Rotterdam's famous Mephisto hot spot is destroyed by fire . . . "Lambeth Walk," featured in new musical Me and My Girl, becomes dance craze . . . Spencer Williams' hit song "Barbery Coast" is banned in USA because one line refers to marijuana . . . Alto-saxist Ivy Benson leaves Teddy Joyce to lead own band in road show Radio Rodeo.

JUNE: US jazz guitar pioneer Dick McDonough collapses at NBC Studios in New York and dies aged 34 . . . Holiday camp king Billy Butlin books Lew Stone and Mantovani to open his new Clacton camp at a cost of £800 a week . . . Pianist-entertainer Fats Waller scheduled for £500 a week variety tour of Britain . . . American racial trouble over black singers with white bands causes Jimmy Dorsey to dispense with June Richmond, but Artie Shaw defiantly retains Billie Holiday . . . Ambrose is offered personal salary of £2,500 for 13 weeks to form and front all-star band in States . . . Benny Goodman refuses to appear when berserk jitterbuggers invade 25-band open air festival of swing in New York.

JULY: Death of dance band veteran Teddy Sinclair, who once led Savoy Orpheans . . . Jack Hylton goes back on road with reminiscences show of musical hits called Cavalcade . . . Singers Len Bermon and Dawn Davis team for variety . . . Poison pen campaign rocks US bandleaders and music publishers . . . Roy Fox sacks his band, seeking a "spring-clean", but musicians claim his motive is salary cuts to combat declining business . . . Publication of Dorothy Baker's dramatic novel Young Man With A Horn inspired by tragic life of Bix Beiderbecke . . . Harry Roy and Band homeward bound after exhausting three-month "hard labour" schedule in Argentine.

AUGUST: Roy Fox forms new band, but suffers ill health and cancels all bookings for treatment in Switzerland. . . . GTC refuse Harry Roy and his Band permission to broadcast while playing their theatres . . . Fats Waller gets riotous reception at Glasgow Empire variety debut and makes swing organ records with British band for HMV . . . Louis Armstrong, due to appear in Bing Crosby picture Doctor Rhythm, is mysteriously left out.

SEPTEMBER: Duke Ellington records "The Lambeth Walk" . . . Ella Fitzgerald refuses 5,000 dollar film offer from Warner Bros to stay with Chick Webb. Her place is taken by Maxine Sullivan, who debuts in musical St Louis Blues . . . MU threatens Geraldo with strike unless he pays 10gn minimum at Savoy Hotel . . . Billy Bissett starts 10-month season with 14-piece band at Cafe de Paris on October 10 . . . Hammersmith Palais is first dance hall to be featured on TV . . . Selmer produce 40-watt amp and call it "a giant"!

OCTOBER: BBC agrees to first-ever dance-band broadcast on a Sunday and history is made by a quartet led by pianist Charlie Kunz . . . Ambrose abruptly terminates variety tour and disbands, defeated by crippling overheads and soaring salaries, but returns to Decca after financial deadlock with no records since Christmas 1937 . . . Young Man With A Horn will be filmed with actor Burgess Meredith playing the musician hero aided by a "ghost" trumpeter . . . GTC removes broadcasting ban on Harry Roy, who makes up a long row with BBC and goes back on air . . . Lew Stone will conduct Jack Hulbert-Cecily Courtnidge musical Under Your Hat.

NOVEMBER: Henry Hall and his Band booked for 4-week season next February at Berlin Scala . . . Ambrose Octet goes on tour featuring Evelyn Dall, Max Bacon, Denny Dennis, Vera Lynn and Les Carew . . . Hackney singer 16-year-old Terry Devon joins Billy Thorburn and eventually stars with and marries swing accordionist-leader Tito Burns, who retires in due course to set up as a variety agent . . . Bandleader Al Collins leaves Berkeley Hotel afetr 17 years for films, stage and commercial radio . . . Trombonist-vocalist Jack Teagarden leaves Paul Whiteman after five years to form his own band . . . Veteran jazz tenorist Babe Rusin joins Tommy Dorsey.

DECEMBER: Fats Waller is involved in fracas after night-club show in Harlem and his brother Edgar is shot and gravely wounded . . . Artie Shaw loses blues singer Billie Holiday . . . BBC says it can't afford Ambrose Orchestra although it is the most popular band on air . . . Ritz Hotel Ballroom closes, ending five-year run by violinist-leader Joe Kaye . . . After 21 national airings, BBC tells Harry Leader: "Your band is not fit for broadcasting" . . . Saxist Bud Freeman leaves Benny Goodman . . . Nat Gonella disbands his Georgians while he visits America . . . Bandleader Syd Lipton sues tenor saxist George Evans and singer Chips Chippindall for breach of contract at Grosvenor House on Christmas Day.

1939

JANUARY: Bandleader Jack Harris floors obstreperous reveller in Chelsea Arts Ball fracas at Albert Hall . . . London Casino goes into liquidation and closes, leaving bandleaders Hugo Rignold and Bert Firman out of work . . . Hot record craze sweeps US . . . First song ever to receive Royal Approval and bear the King's photo on title page is "The Chestnut Tree" . . . Bandleader Sydney Lipton's 15-year-old vocalist daughter Celia makes her radio debut with his band at Grosvenor House . . . Blind jazz pianist George Shearing does his first solo broadcast . . . Ray Noble walks out during opening night pandemonium at Earl Carroll's theatre-restaurant enterprise in New York.

FEBRUARY: US clarinet-leader Benny Goodman threatens to disband and retire in 1940 . . . All-star co-operative Heralds of Swing open at Paradise Club . . . Galaxy of bands and singers booked for first-ever Jazz Jamboree, which becomes annual star-studded event in aid of MU Benevolent Fund . . . Blues singer Mildred Bailey seeks £10,000 libel damages from American music mag Downbeat . . . Now in Australia, Roy Fox starts resident job at St Kilda Palais, Sydney, on March 1. . . Syndicate buys bankrupt London Casino for £250,000 and will re-open with two bands and international cabaret . . . MM draws attention to obscure banjoist-comic Charlie Chester, who sweeps to the top as a quickfire comedian.

MARCH: Ciro's Club closes, ending reign of Jack Harris, who is booked with Hugo Rignold for re-opened London Casino . . . Ella Fitzgerald's record with Chick Webb, "A Tisket A Tasket," reaches 250,000 copies, best-seller in USA for past eight years. . . Duke Ellington Ork comes to Europe on April 1 for four weeks at £1,400 a week, but proposed opening show in Britain is vetoed by Ministry of Labour . . . Sunday Swing Club launched by Geraldo at St Martin's Theatre collapses after two weeks through lack of support. . . Fats Waller and Mills Bros open variety tour at Holborn Empire.

APRIL: Broadcasting bandleaders must now give BBC written undertaking not to accept bribes from music publishers . . . Coleman Hawkins, who came over to do music shop recitals for Selmers, stays on to guest with Jack Hylton Band . . . Butlins book Mantovani and Billy Thorburn for summer at their holiday camps . . . Top-earning bandleader in USA is Artie Shaw who, for example, gets £250 for a one-night stand . . . Strict-tempo bandleader Victor Silvester has sold over 100,000 records in past three months.

MAY: IRA sympathisers believed responsible for bomb explosion at Selmer's shop in London's Charing Cross Road . . . Rhyme-writing semi-pro bandleader Will Dee Barr hurt in knife attack after gig in East London . . . Lack of Anglo-American band exchange prevents appearance in Britain by Jimmie Lunceford Band due to start European tour on September 1 . . . America bans hit song "Hold Tight" because sea food lines have double meaning which could cause offence in Harlem . . . End of all-star co-op Heralds of Swing who have no work after leaving Paradise Club, refusing to accept salary cut.

JUNE: American swing drummer-leader Chick Webb dies . . . Pianist Gerald Moore sacrifices lucrative recording sessions as a soloist and member of Victor Silvester's Ballroom Orchestra to concentrate on jazz . . . Lawrence Wright sponsors new joke dance, Boomps-A-Daisy . . . French musicians oppose eight-week season by fiddle-leader Joe Kaye at Paris Les Ambassadeurs, where he quits after a fortnight. . . Trombonist Jack Teagarden gets cold shoulder with his new band at the Blackhawk Restaurant in Chicago.

JULY: American trumpet star Tommy Ladnier, who notably played for Fletcher Henderson, dies . . . Jack Jackson and his Band lose some of their instruments in an IRA bomb outrage at Coventry railway station . . . Teddy Joyce rejoins Hyams Bros and MDs at Elephant and Castle Trocadero with band which includes pianist Bob Sharples, who develops into familiar television MD. . . Woody Herman Band leaves Chicago's Trianon Ballroom 10 days before end of four-week season because dancers don't like their kind of music. . . Mecca introduce a new dance, The Handsome Territorial.

AUGUST: Roy Fox's barnstorming tour of Australia flops through floods, flu and lack of organisation and the band disintegrates with salaries owing . . . Jack Hylton instals Cyril Stapleton as bandleader at London Casino, displacing Jack Harris and Hugo Rignold . . . Heralds of Swing have no resident job but continue to broadcast . . . Amsterdam becomes a swing music haven, with biggest attraction Swedish hot violinist Svend Asmussen at Negro Palace . . . London's public parks book 50 bands for summer open-air dancing . . . Young altoist Cliff Townshend, now with Joe Daniels and his Hot Shots, becomes big-band sideman and sessioneer and father of the Who's guitarist-composer Pete Townshend . . . Introduction of new electronic keyboard, the Novachord . . . Boxing champion Jack Doyle turns singer with Art Gregory and his St Louis Band.

SEPTEMBER: War breaks out and jazz swings into khaki, with musicians called upon to cheer the nation, despite widespread unemployment as dozens of venues close down . . . Archer Street, rendezvous of musicians, becomes a sandbagged bastion in the heart of London . . . Commercial radio programmes go off the air and the BBC television orchestra breaks up . . . French bandleader Ray Ventura calls off projected British tour because most of his musicians have been conscripted . . . American trumpet star Bunny Berigan goes bankrupt and says he is fed up with bandleading . . . Jazz saves the World's Fair in New York with Tommy Dorsey, Bobby Hackett and Louis Prima attracting 85,000 people in two days . . . Sid Millward starts music hall tour with his crazy comedy band the Nitwits.

OCTOBER: Georgians make nightmare dash for home as Nat Gonella stays in Sweden with his trumpeter brother Bruts, pianist Harold Hood and singer Stella Moya . . . Jimmy Lunceford cancels his tour of Europe. . . Scottish pianist-leader David McRae and his Band are saved but lose all their instruments as liner Athenia is sunk by U-boat. . . Fats Waller is reprimanded by NBC for making tasteless quips. . . Ireland's Radio Eireann starts commercial broadcasts and bids for top arranger-MD Van Phillips.

NOVEMBER: Hatchett's Restaurant re-introduces dance music and engages pianist Arthur Young and his Novachordians . . . Commercial radio re-awakens with experiments in France and a promising start by Radio Eirean . . . Carroll Gibbons gets back from America and returns to Savoy Hotel. . . Publicist Felix Mendelssohn forms six-piece steel-guitar band led by Roland Peachey which develops into his colourful Hawaiian Serenaders . . . Harlem's new musical rage is Jump Rhythm, introduced by the Savoy Sultans . . . Banjo makes a comeback, useful for accompaniment of wartime songs.

DECEMBER: Name bands cross channel to entertain troops in France, starting with Jack Payne . . . West End dance venues re-open with Ambrose (Mayfair) Lew Stone and Jack Harris (El Morocco), Jack Jackson (Rectors), Jack Harris (Casino) and Teddy Joyce (Kit-Cat) . . . Kenny Baker, 18-year-old trumpet-player with comedian Sandy Powell's road show, joins Lew Stone's Orchestra in Under Your Hat at Palace Theatre and becomes powerful sideman and sessioneer. . . After three years as band singer with Decca, Vera Lynn get new contract as one of their five best-selling solo stars.

JAZZ SWINGS INTO KHAKI

OUR JOB NOW!

"M.M." And "Rhythm" Merge Into One War-Time Monthly

By Mathison Brooks

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Bad to Verse

BY RAY SONIN

YOUR JOB NOW

Musicians In Civilian Defence Worth Their Weight in Gold

DAN S. INGMAN

BILLY PLONKIT AND HIS BAND GO INTO ACTION

1939 — Second World War begins

World Radio History

THE FORTIES

Big bands swing on as Bird and be-bop take flight

by Chris Welch

WAR broke out in Europe in September 1939 and its first effects upon the music business was to cause dislocation and unemployment, as musicians were caught up in the turmoil abroad and panic at home.

The first reaction in Britain was to close down night clubs and all places of entertainment for fear of air raids.

But gradually, as the war tightened its grip, it was realised that more, and not less, entertainment was needed.

As the world went through violent upheaval and society became embattled and cynical, so popular music went through several contortions.

The romantic ballad, upon which careers and empires of music publishing had been founded, survived and was strengthened by the nostalgic yearnings of parted lovers and soldiers torn from their homes.

"As Time Goes By" from the 1940 film Casablanca, starring Humphrey Bogart, typified the mood of many.

But jazz itself, so long the provider of joyous escapism, was turning inwards and growing increasingly neurotic. Black Americans were growing ever-frustrated by the restrictions and insults of the colour bar and, perhaps combined with wartime pressures, this resulted in their music becoming harsher and more inaccessible.

The draft meant that black Americans were called upon to fight for their country, but could not receive all the benefits and freedoms.

Musicians fight shy of sociological analysis of their work, but it is fact that the war coincided with the most revolutionary development in jazz since Buddy Bolden — the birth of be-bop.

As the new decade dawned, it seemed that big bands were going from strength to strength. Benny Goodman, crowned by publicists as the "King of Swing," just as Paul Whiteman had been "King of Jazz," was being supplanted by new idols.

Glenn Miller's popularity from 1940 onwards was truely astounding, and there were others — Artie Shaw, the brilliant clarinettist who pioneered the use of strings; Tommy Dorsey, the trombonist hailed as the Sentimental Gentleman of Swing; Charlie Barnet, the wealthy Duke Ellington fan who led a powerful band, and played soprano sax; Cab Calloway, who popularised "scat" singing, a kind of vocal jive talk; Woody Herman another clarinet player who led the "Band That Plays The Blues"; and the ex-Goodman sidemen who now led their own swinging outfits: vibraphone player and drummer, Lionel Hampton; drummer Gene Krupa; and trumpeter Harry James. All sold records by the million.

The beat got harder, the riffs fiercer and the trumpets higher. Bands could play complicated arrangements with a facility undreamed of only a few years before.

While some of the white bands became sweeter, more sugary and commercial, the black swing bands roared with new-found strength.

The Jay McShann band of 1943 was an example. Its attack rivalled Basie and Ellington on riff tunes like "Jump The Blues," and made the Miller, Shaw and Dorsey bands of the period sound sick.

The roots of big city R&B could be heard in the increasingly hard tone, rasps and squeals employed by tenor saxists like Illinois Jacquet and Arnett Cobb, whose almost brutal playing would never have been tolerated in bands led by Goodman or Dorsey.

BUT the white bands were not without excitement. Gene Krupa led one of the best. He had broken away from Benny Goodman, after a long and successful association, shortly after he played his historic version of "Sing, Sing, Sing" with Goodman at New York's Carnegie Hall in January 1938.

Gene's driving and exhuberant drumming had been a key factor in the success of Goodman's band and the small groups, the Trio and Quartet with Goodman, Lionel Hampton and pianist Teddy Wilson.

After a row on stage with Benny, which was generally suspected to be a disagreement about the volume or prominence of Gene's playing, the drummer quit to launch his own band in April 1938 at the Atlanta Steel Pier.

It was an immediate success and began to gain both nationwide popularity and critical acclaim when he began to feature singer Anita O'Day and black trumpeter Roy Eldridge.

Crossing the colour bar had been pioneered in the Thirties by Benny Goodman, but it was still not without its dangers and difficulties.

Black musicians were often barred from hotels and even had to enter theatres where they had top billing by side entrances.

But until such pressures forced Roy to quit, Krupa and Eldridge were a great team; the showman drummer and the sultry high trumpet stylist produced some of the most exciting sides of the early Forties in "That Drummer's Band," and "Rockin' Chair."

Lionel Hampton, who had first emerged as a drummer with Les Hite's Orchestra in Los Angeles, which sometimes backed Louis Armstrong, switched to the vibraphone when he found the little-used instrument lying in a studio.

The combination of Lionel's rhythmic sense and his melodic and improvisational gifts produced sensational results.

Lionel quickly became established as a new star and one of the most sought-after performers in jazz.

He had recorded extensively with Benny Goodman in the Trio and Quartet since 1935, with either Davey Tough or Gene Krupa on drums.

And Lionel was sometimes featured with the full Goodman Orchestra, as drummer or on vibes.

He also made a series of historic small group recordings with the giants of Thirties music. Performances such as "Hot Mallets," "Sweethearts On Parade," "Ring Dem Bells," "Shufflin' At The Hollywood," "Gin For Christmas," and "I Surrender Dear," featured Johnny Hodges, Dizzy Gillespie, Chu Berry, Ben Webster, Cozy Cole, Harry James, Buster Bailey, Ziggy Elman, and many more sidemen from the big bands.

Lionel later made the remarkable Benny Goodman Sextet recordings with pioneer electric guitarist Charlie Christian on performances such as "A Smooth One," "A.C. D.C. Current," "Shivers," and "Seven Come Eleven."

But eventually Hamp was tempted to follow the lead taken by Harry James and Gene Krupa and in September 1940 formed his own permanent orchestra, which immediately pursued a much tougher musical policy, bringing fierce trumpet riffs and honking saxes to Goodman Sextet riff tunes like "Flying Home," and "Airmail Special."

Even with the freedom a bandleader like Hamp gave his soloists, jazzmen were restless, tired of the old routines, sick of limited chord structures, familiar changes and rhythmic patterns.

They were bored with the prospect of sitting in sections and riffing forever, with the prospect of one or two hot choruses a night. They too wanted freedom.

TRACING the roots of be-bop, as the new music became known, is a fascinating exercise, and it can be done by listening to certain swing records, where, in the midst of section work and soloing, can be heard the first tentative, experimental notes of the dissidents.

In 1939, Lionel Hampton's small group recorded "Shufflin' At The Hollywood," which bounced along with a curious shuffle beat.

The pianist, Clyde Hart, takes a solo in which he suddenly dispenses with the regulation stride left hand of the period and plays a single note run on the bass notes, which is surprising in the context and hints at who-knows-what . experiments that had been going on unrecorded.

A year later, in 1940, Cab Calloway recorded a straight ahead flag-waving swing opus called "Come On With The Come On," mainly as a vehicle for his scat singing.

There are a few bars for a trumpet break taken by one John Birks Gillespie, known to his colleagues as Dizzy, because of his eccentric behaviour.

The solo certainly has eccentric qualities, sliding out with a run that is almost contemptuous of the mundane swing proceedings.

Cab was later to fire his trumpet soloist and added the comment that he didn't want any "Chinese music" in his band.

Meanwhile, out in Witchita, the Jay McShann Band was making some recordings for a radio broadcast. The alto sax soloist, who had modelled his style on the great Count Basie band tenorist, Lester Young, took a few remarkable solos that left his fellow musicians standing.

Charlie Parker soloed on "Cherokee," and flew like a Bird. It wasn't long before these dissident voices would meet up and experiment and pool their ideas.

Away from the strictures and confines of the big bands, musicians met up in a club called Minton's in New York City, and another venue, Monroe's Uptown House.

Here, one of the earliest bop pioneers, and a man who was credited by some to have originated the phrase "be-bop" was Charlie Christian, who jammed at after hours sessions.

Charlie picked out single note solos on amplified electric guitar, a practice which had been established by Eddie Durham, but was brought to a fine art by Christian.

Charlie can be heard backed by Kenny "Klook" Clarke (who played at Minton's with the Teddy Hill Band) on the historic recordings made by enthusiast Jerry Newman and released on the Esoteric label.

Clarke was as much a pioneer as Christian, for at those sessions where altered chords were employed, new rhythmic emphasis was equally important to give the front line room to expand and explore.

The freeing of the rhythm section from the steady four-to-the-bar beat employed by swing drummers from Chick Webb to Gene Krupa and Buddy Rich meant faster looser tempos could be employed.

And Parker, Gillespie and pianist Bud Powell frequently played as fast as they could simply to deter non-boppers with their old hat ways from the stand.

Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie became the founding fathers of bop, and the music business, being what it is, couldn't help but try and commercialise it to some extent, even if they could not fully understand or enjoy it.

The copywriters scratched their heads and came up with The King . . . of Bop. Dizzy was king, and Thelonious Monk, a suitably weird candidate with beard and beret, became "The High Priest Of Bop."

Once again, the old cycle repeated itself. Established stars of jazz and swing, from Benny Goodman to Louis Armstrong criticised the new music and claimed it didn't swing and wasn't jazz.

In fact, Parker's music in particular was so rooted in the blues as to make most swing men sound effete.

Eventually, even Benny Goodman tried a short-lived experiment when he was signed to Capitol, by recording "bop" tunes and employing a few new wave musicians.

The Lionel Hampton Band by 1948 was completely taken over by boppers like Fats Navarro and Dexter Gordon. Controversies between critics, musicians and public raged as they had never done before.

IF BRITISH dance band fans had been stunned by the precision of Benny Goodman's mid-Thirties band, they were bewildered by the first bop records featuring Dizzy Gillespie's pioneering orchestra, which in turn was born out of a bop-infiltrated Billy Eckstine Band.

Dizzy's band recorded such bop classics as "Manteca," "Ow," "Oo Bop Sh'Bam," "Good Bait" and the remarkable "Things To Come." Said one British musician later: "When we first heard these records we just couldn't cope."

But bop's momentum was rolling, and more and more musicians rallied to the cause of the pioneers. It became THE way for all young musicians to play; there was a spate of Parker and Gillespie copyists.

The novelty of bop as a commercial attraction quickly faded and the music was graced by the general term Modern Jazz.

Each instrument had its champions. Miles Davis, Dizzy Gillespie, Fats Navarro were the pol-winning trumpeters. On trombone were such facile players as Kai Winding, J. J. Johnson and Benny Green.

Tenor players Dexter Gordon, Lucky Thompson, Don Byas and Stan Getz, emerged. On piano were Bud Powell and Dodo Marmarosa, while the drummers included Art Blakey, Max Roach, and Kenny Clarke.

The big bands modernised with varying degrees of success. Stan Kenton had launched his first band in 1941 and by 1950 he toured with a string section under the banner "Innovations In Modern Music." Woody Herman led much more swinging, jazz-based bands variously known as the Herds, throughout the Forties, featuring exciting arrangements like "Four Brothers" and the finest sidemen including Flip Phillips and Stan Getz.

The Forties began with Duke Ellington's Band at an all-time peak of creative effort.

But by the end of the decade, big bands were in decline. Count Basie broke up and worked with a Sextet and Duke had so many personnel changes it marked the lowest point in his band-leading career.

The swing era, as exemplified by Glenn Miller and his wartime entertainment, with hits like "Little Brown Jug," "Chattanooga Choo Choo," "Tuxedo Junction," "A String Of Pearls" and "In The Mood," had long since faded.

Modern jazz was bringing improvised music under increasing scrutiny by the intellectuals, as it sought escape from the night club to the concert platform.

The all-pervading genius of Charlie Parker towered over the young modern jazzmen, although the altoist from Kansas City was not to enjoy the kind of success the West Coast heroes experienced with their brand of modern jazz.

Modern jazz was regarded with emnity by the traditional jazz revivalists, and fans were divided between "hipsters" who idolised the boppers and "mouldy fygges," who revered the names of Louis Armstrong, W. C. Handy (The Father Of The Blues), Bunk Johnson, Kid Ory, Henry Red Allen, and Eddie Condon.

Traditional jazzmen were sometimes engaged in band battles with be-boppers, often with farcical results.

But for all the upheavals in jazz, for the general public, the Forties were the decade, certainly after the war, when the singer reigned supreme.

Frank Sinatra, the skinny young vocalist with Tommy Dorsey, when he wasn't engaged in rows with the band's drummer, Buddy Rich, was swiftly established as the first of the "bobby-sox" idols, causing remarkable scenes of fan hysteria among teenage girls.

Frank was followed by many other singing idols: Dick Haymes, Perry Como, Vic Damone, Frankie Laine, Guy Mitchell, Eddie Fisher, and Harry Belafonte.

Among jazz singers there was success too for Billie Holiday, Billy Eckstine, Ella Fitzgerald, Sarah Vaughan and Nat King Cole.

There were ballad singers, and swingers: Dinah Shore, Anita O'Day, Jo Stafford and Kay Starr.

But once again that barometer of popular music progress, the grass roots black audiences of America, were searching for identity and excitement and escapism in their own music . . .

CHARLIE PARKER: a founding father of bop

World Radio History

1940

JANUARY: Benny Goodman wins Downbeat Poll and writes autobiography, The Kingdom of Swing . . . Jack Hylton buys popular radio show ITMA and will present it on stage . . . MM dance band contests, halted by war after 14 years, resume at Kingston on March 6 . . . Muggsy Spanier breaks up his ragtime band and joins Ted Lewis . . . Multi-instrumentalist George Melachrino starts his auspicious bandleading career at Cafe de Paris.

FEBRUARY: Andrews Sisters are involved in family dispute over alleged romance of Maxine and Patty and their father Peter is charged with illegal possession of revolver . . . US saxist-leader Joe Marsala signs British guitarist Albert Harris for his enlarged band at New York's Fiesta Danceteria . . . Ace guitarist Charlie Christian is now with Benny Goodman . . . Artie Shaw will make band-leading comeback in film story of his life . . . East Coast air raids affect summer bookings at Great Yarmouth.

MARCH: Ambrose, resident at Mayfair Hotel, loses seven of his star musicians, who join RAF and become founder-members of the Squadronaires . . . American saxophone star Rudy Wiedoeft dies aged 46 . . . Harry Roy refuses blank-cheque offer for tour of Holland, preferring not to leave country at moment . . . Ten bands, 15 band leaders, 16 singers, 12 speciality and 1,500 people at Memorial Ball to aid dependents of MM reporter-cameraman Jack Butterworth . . . Bandleader Artie Shaw elopes with and weds 19-year-old film actress Lana Turner . . . BBC is featuring Band Of The Week from secret hideout in Bristol.

APRIL: Fire at rhythm club dance in Natchez, Mississippi kills 10 of 12-piece resident band and over 200 young jitterbug dancers . . . Refusing to cut size of his band, Maurice Winnick leaves Dorchester Hotel on May 31 and Lew Stone comes in leading a 7-piece outfit on Novachord . . . Whirlwind drummer Buddy Rich leaves Tommy Dorsey Ork . . . Decca signs RAF Squadronaires . . . Glenn Miller reaches £6,000 a week with theatre, hotel, radio and recording commitments . . . Don Redman breaks up his band . . . Harmonica star Tommy Reilly is arrested by Gestapo while playing in Leipzig.

MAY: Bandleader Jack Jackson gives up variety tour to join RAF . . . London Casino closes and Jack Harris leaves for America, but his band will do concerts directed by pianist Jack Penn . . . Vocalist Dinah Miller, who fled from Oslo when Germans invaded Norway, is safe and working in neutral Sweden . . . Tommy Dorsey and new band with trumpet soloist Bunny Berigan attract 4,000 to opening at Harlem's Golden Gate . . . Pianist Teddy Wilson breaks up his all-star band because work is scarce and he has lost his best musicians.

JUNE: Top saxist-arranger Arthur Lalley, who led Savoy Orpheans, Blue Lyres and his own Millionaires, is found dead at his home in London . . . BBC launches long-running Radio Rhythm Club, hosted by Charles Chilton . . . Ambrose discovers 16-year-old singer Anne Shelton and grooms her for international stardom . . . Harry Roy cancels variety tour as call up depletes his band . . . Arthur Whetsel, lead trumpet with Duke Ellington for 10 years, dies . . . Billy Merrin gives up fifth summer season at Ramsgate after two weeks due to air raids . . . Piccadilly Hotel Restaurant closes, ending 15-year-run by bandleader Jerry Hoey . . . MU admits female musicians for first time, offering membership and male rates to Ivy Benson's All Girls Band . . . War closes London's long established Gig Club.

JULY: Artie Shaw re-forms his band, a 14-piece, plus eight strings, and opens at the Coconut Grove in Los Angeles . . . Jazz saxist Frankie Trumbauer quits music to become an aeronautics inspector in Kansas City . . . Jack Harris, who went to America for a holiday and can't get back, forms all-star band for resident job and recordings on Victor . . . Roy Fox settles in New York, leading a band which includes vocalist Kay Kimber . . . Despite air raids several name bands start music-hall tours.

AUGUST: Jack Hylton rescues 70-piece London Philharmonic Orchestra by presenting it on a countrywide variety tour . . . Jack Jackson bassist Lee Street forms 14-piece all star band in RAOC which became known as the Blue Rockets . . . Oscar Rabin and his Band start series of Spitfire Nights at Hammersmith Palais to provide more fighter aircraft for RAF . . . Benny Goodman disbands due to constant ill health and Paul Whiteman retires to his farm for a rest after 21 years of bandleading . . . Vibist Lionel Hampton forms his own band and includes a trio led by great pianist-vocalist discovery Nat King Cole.

SEPTEMBER: Death of clarinet veteran Johnny Dodds . . . Worn out by air raids, Ambrose goes off for a rest and his band finishes at Mayfair Hotel . . . Air raid onslaught puts bands out of work as theatres, clubs and restaurants close down . . . Bomb seriously injures Arthur Young, pianist-leader at Hatchetts . . . Bandleader Jack Payne weds pianist-vocalist Peggy Cochrane . . . Alleged personal indiscretions of pianist Bob Zurke causes break-up of his band . . . Bongo-player Edmundo Ros

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World Radio History

the mood

starts his career as singing Latin American bandleader with resident spot at London's Bermuda Club . . . America introduces Phonovision, a big cabinet with a 24 x 18 inch screen projecting movies with synchronised music for a nickel in the slot . . . Halle Orchestra plans pop concerts in industrial areas.

OCTOBER: MM refutes allegations that pianist-leader Charlie Kunz is working for Nazis because his signature tune "Clap Hands, Here Comes Charlie" preceded broadcast in English from German radio station . . . Saxist Don Redman is expelled by AFM and has to leave Harry James Band . . . Clarinettist Harry Parry takes trio into Coconut Grove and is appointed leader of BBC's new Radio Rhythm Club Sextet . . . Benny Goodman makes band-leading comeback with one-nighters using arrangements by Fletcher Henderson . . . EMSA will provide 40 bands with work entertaining the Forces.

NOVEMBER: Charlie Barnet loses 100,000 dollar battle with his backers, causing expulsion from AFM, break up of his band and possible end of his musical career . . . Benny Goodman signs star sidemen including sexist Sam Donahue, drummer Dave Tough and trombonist Cootie Williams, who leaves Duke Ellington after 10 years . . . London's night spots brave the blitz and re-open, starting with Le Suivi, Cafe de Paris and Embassy Club . . . Tribunal decides Mecca musicians are employed by individual bandleaders who are not compelled to pay 7 gns minimum demanded from circuit by MU . . Pianist with Ivor Kirchin at Tottenham Court Road Paramount is Steve Race, who finds fame as musician and broadcaster and writes weekly column for 11 years in MM

DECEMBER: Sydney Lipton sacks his entire band at Grosvenor House to re-form with change of style and star sidemen, including Ted Heath (tmb), Bill Shakespeare (tpt), Billy Munn (pno), Jack Simpson (drs), and Jack Cooper (vcl) . . . Enemy action causes liquidation of famous musical instrument firm Selmer, which recovers in due course . . . Air raid wrecks Chelsea jazz haunt the Six Bells

1941

JANUARY: American bandleader Hal Kemp killed in car crash . . . Oscar Rabin and Band escape injury as bomb falls next to theatre where they are playing in Manchester . . . Jack Payne signs Novachordist-pianist-arranger Arthur Young and starts indefinite series of world broadcasts . . Geraldo breaks fresh ground by using an all-black choir with his band on the air . . . Concerned at depletion of talent in musical profession, bandleaders ask Ministry of Labour to exempt all musicians over 28 . . . Blitz damages Holborn, Finsbury Park and Stratford Empires, London Coliseum and Broadcasting House . . British songwriters had a peak year in 1940 with many hits, including "There'll Come Another Time" and "All Over The Place".

FEBRUARY: Bandleader Teddy Joyce dies . . American clarinettist Mezz Mezzrow found guilty on dope peddling charge . . . Recording companies reject MU demand to pay "straight" musicians same rate as dance men . . . Jack Hylton opens free music hall for Forces at London's Scala Theatre . . . Artie Shaw Band breaks up . . . Death of jazz writer and bandleader Stan Patchett, originator of Parlophone's Joe Paradise and his Music.

MARCH: Bomb destroys Cafe de Paris, killing 29-year-old bandleader Ken (Snakehips) Johnson, tenorist Dave Williams and restauranteur Martinus Poulsen and seriously injuring several members of the band . . . Tenor star Don Barrigo leaves Lew Stone and joins Harry Roy . . BBC bans bandleaders associated with political movement People's Convention . . Top bassist Jack Purvis is killed while serving in RAF . . . Serious threat to dance bands as Ministry of Labour, concerned about air raid danger considers closing ballrooms throughout country . . . Amateur swing musicians and singers to be auditioned for BBC's Radio Rhythm Club.

APRIL: Popular vocalist Al Bowlly is killed when land mine explodes near his flat in West End of London . . . Swing harpist Caspar Reardon dies . . . House of Commons vetoes Sunday opening of theatres . . . Accordionist-leader Eric Winstone starts recording for Columbia and Regal Zonophone . . . Jack Teagarden and his Band fixed for Crosby-Hope picture . . . Joe Loss singer Chick Henderson, serving as a petty officer in Navy, is rescued from sea when his ship catches fire.

MAY: Army Education Corps will sponsor jazz recitals for troops . . . Warner Brothers to film biography of songwriter George Gershwin, titled Rhapsody In Blue . . . Radio's popular MI Gang comes off, after record one-year run . . . Mildred Bailey takes over Delta Rhythm Boys and records with them for Decca . . . Top US record is Glenn Miller's "Anvil Chorus" . . . Ambrose concludes radio series and is told there is no room for him in future schedules . . . Ace saxist Charlie Spinnelli dies.

JUNE: HMV launch information bureau for swing fans at their record shop in Oxford Street . . . MM discovers seven-year-old drum wizard Victor Feldman and starts him on the road to Anglo-American fame as multi-instrumentalist and bandleader . . . RDAC forms first army rhythm club . . . Oscar Rabin and his singing associate Harry Davis sign life partnership as band's long-established co-op policy ends . . . Modern symphony written over 2½ years by pianist-arranger Bob Busby is broadcast by Jack Payne with 45-piece orchestra . . . MM protests at Daily Express slur: "Many dance band boys dodge the army" . . . Singing star Sam Browne's sister Pearl makes vocal debut on air with Harry Leader.

JULY: Mantovani appointed MD of Jack Hylton's musical Lady Behave at His Majesty's Theatre . . . Benny Goodman changes his entire rhythm section and captures great drummer Sid Catlett from Louis Armstrong . . . Pianist George Shearing gets 18 month contract with Decca after first eight records . . . Nazi plane guns car carrying Al Podesta and his Band to a troop concert . . . Walt Disney's cartoon musical Fantasia a big hit in London.

AUGUST: Jack Hylton books RDAC Blue Rockets led by L/Cpl trombonist Eric Tann for stage tour . . . London's Stoll theatre re-opens for variety starting with Billy Cotton and his Band on September 1 . . . Bands of Joe Loss, Geraldo, Squadronaires, Skyrockets and Ken (Snakehips) Johnson for Jazz Jamboree on September 7 . . . American harmonica star Larry Adler offers his services to British Government . . . Ragtime pioneer 51-year-old pianist-composer Jelly Roll Morton dies in Los Angeles . . . Singer Monte Rey leaves Joe Loss for solo career.

SEPTEMBER: Whole of Charlie Barnet's Band held by US narcotics squad after guitarist Anthony "Bus" Etri and trumpet vocalist Lloyd Handling are found with reefers when killed in car crash . . . Ambrose presents new variety act featuring Sam Browne, Evelyn Dall and Max Bacon . . . Pianist Stanley Black leaves Harry Roy to freelance . . . Chicago clarinettist Joe Marsala quits band business for music publishing . . . Louis Armstrong will make History of Jazz film for ultra-modern director Orson Welles . . . Government's proposed 4 pm blackout curfew will hit entertainment

OCTOBER: London's Phoenix Theatre reopens as variety house with Maurice Winnick and his Orchestra . . . Ministry of Information to make film of army jazz . . . Dutch musicians keep flag flying during Nazi occupation . . . Trumpet-leader Johnny Claes quits Nuthouse when singer Benny Lee is threatened with sack to make room for extra sax . . . MU gets rise for BBC Band Of The Week musicians.

NOVEMBER: 8,000 applications for 800-capacity MM all-star jam session at EMI Studio which is recorded for a series on HMV . . . Bandleaders send urgent manifesto on call-up policy to Minister of Labour . . . American record boom with sales for 1941 expected to reach 100 million . . . London's newest night club, the Bagatelle, opens on December 10, with Ambrose providing a 7-piece band fronted by saxist Frank Weir . . . Decca produce an Encyclopedia of Swing, price 2s . . . Geraldo conducts 70-piece orchestra in classical and modern concert at Albert Hall.

DECEMBER: Cab Calloway's ace tenor-saxist Leon "Chu" Berry, aged 29, is killed in a motor accident in the States . . . Ambrose presents rumba specialist Don Marino Barreto on stage . . . Vera Lynn goes on tour with pianist Len Edwards . . . Top US songwriter Gus Kahn dies, aged 54 . . . Sax star Danny Polo "ghosts" clarinet playing of Bing Crosby in hit film Birth Of The Blues . . MU and BBC settle new rates for recorded threatened "air war".

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World Radio History

ELLA FITZGERALD with (top) PAUL GONSALVES and (above) ROY ELDRIDGE

Queens

Ella Fitzgerald . . .

1942

JANUARY: Sensational MU elections, with two-thirds of existing committee ousted . . . BBC broadcasts big swing concert staged by Cavendish Music at London Collseum featuring musicians selected in MM poll which produced 36,480 votes . . . Decca introduce Golden Era of Jazz series on Brunswick . . . Cost of records goes up, example being 1s 6d to 2s, price 2s 5½d with tax . . . Evelyn Dall, Anne Shelton and Max Bacon for Gainsborough film King Arthur Was A Gentleman . . . Trombone "growler" Cootie Williams leaves Benny Goodman to form his own band.

FEBRUARY: Vera Lynn signs three-year contract for six films at an astronomical figure . . . Joe Loss cancels variety appearance at Marble Arch Regal because several of his sideman are called up, spotlighting a grave crisis for all bandleaders . . . US fans vote Benny Goodman and Glenn Miller top bands in Metronome Poll . . . Flight-Sgt Jack Hazelton, a member of the Radio Revellers until he entered RAF as bomber pilot, wins musical profession's first DFM . . . Geraldo and members of his band form first ever co-op Swing Club to promote concerts for the fans . . . Brains Trust panellist Sir Malcolm Sargent makes attack on swing music and is challenged by Geraldo, who offers to conduct his orchestra.

MARCH: Spencer Williams' jazz classic "Basin Street Ball" is found 15 years after he wrote it and is broadcast and recorded by BBC's Radio Rhythm Club Sextet . . . MM invites readers to choose all-star swing band and commercial band for Decca-Brunswick record to aid Merchant Navy . . . Geraldo launches his co-operative Swing Club at London's Stoll Theatre on April 19.

APRIL: Great guitarist Charlie Christian, who sprang to fame on "Rose Room" with Benny Goodman Sextet in 1939, dies aged 26 . . . Radio jazz debate between Jack Hylton and Sir Malcolm Sargent proves a fiasco . . . Introduction of plastic saxophone reeds . . . New West End night club, the Potomac, is opened with band led by saxist Harry Parry . . . Geraldo plans series of popular music concerts called Sunday Serenade conducting 50-piece orchestra . . . With purchase tax now doubled on musical instruments and records, a pre-war 78 costing 1s 6d has become 2s 10½d.

MAY: Bandleader Al Collins goes out on tour after 21 years at Claridge's, Berkeley and Savoy Hotels . . . Rex Harris and Leslie Perowne start radio series The Story Of Jazz . . . Singer Beryl Davis leaves Oscar Rabin after eight years to star in new musical for C. B. Cochran . . . Ambrose builds new variety act around singer Dorothy Carless and forms 17-piece all-star band for cine-variety season at Marble Arch Regal . . . Troise and his Mandoliers have lucky escape as houses where they are staying are smashed in blitz on Bath.

JUNE: Jay Wilbur, recording manager for Decca, Brunswick and Rex, and MD of radio's Hi Gang, goes on tour with 13-piece band . . . Benny Carter opens with his new band and vocalist Billie Holiday at Harlem's Apollo Ballroom . . . Army musicians will no longer get a fee for service or civilian gigs while in uniform . . . American Government's shellac restriction order will cut record production by 70 per cent . . . Sam Browne and Max Bacon form variety act with Gloria Brent.

JULY: Billy Cotton and Band have all their instruments, uniforms and music library destroyed in South Coast blitz . . . American trumpet leader Bunny Berigan dies . . . Ella Fitzgerald drops the late Chick Webb Band and starts work with the piano-guitar-bass Three Keys . . . London Casino reopens as Queensbury All Services Club with big-band policy starting with Ambrose . . . Boxing champion Jack Bloomfield re-opens Marble Arch Regal Ballroom with band supplied by Harry Roy . . . Artie Shaw is to join US Navy . . . Joe Loss and his Band play for 75,000 dancers doubling Glasgow Empire and neighbouring Green's Playhouse Ballroom . . . BBC bans "sentimental slush" in dance band broadcasts . . . Lil Armstrong writes her life story, 20 years In Swing Swing.

AUGUST: Trombone star Ted Heath, at present with Geraldo, forms his own 17-piece outfit for broadcasts . . . Clarinet star Barney Bigard leaves Duke Ellington after 14 years to form his own band . . . Singer Ray Eberle quits Glenn Miller after a series of squabbles . . . AFM bans all recording sessions because they take work away from musicians.

SEPTEMBER: Dorsey Brothers become fraternal again in music publishing venture . . . Pianist-leader George Scott-Wood gives up variety because "superior salaries to inferior musicians makes touring impossible" . . . Jimmy Blanton, featured bassist with Duke Ellington, dies aged 24 . . . Guitarist Alan Harrison, discovered in MM dance-band contest with Bob Lansley Sextet, joins Tim Clayton's Band at Lansdowne House . . . Jack Payne singer Bruce Trent to star opposite Frances Day in Dubarry Was A Lady.

OCTOBER: BBC music publishers and bandleaders discuss prevention of song plugging . . . Tenor-saxist Johnnie Gray wins individual award with victorious Billy Monk's New Rhythm Band at MM All Britain Championship and becomes powerful featured soloist, notably with Ted Heath . . . Ex-Jack Payne saxist, RN Acting Lieut George Wright wins DSC . . . Army musicians can no longer do civilian gigs after December 31 . . . Dutch jazz bassist 28-year-old Jaap Sajet, who escaped from Nazis in Holland, is killed in car crash in Britain.

NOVEMBER: American bandleaders Glenn Miller and Claude Thornhill disband to enter Forces . . . Cotton Club dancer Lucille Wilson becomes third wife of trumpet celebrity Louis Armstrong . . . Police raid closes Nut House night club, ousting Miff Ferrie Band . . . Singer Lena Horne joins Duke Ellington . . . BBC acts against song plugging by limiting number of broadcasts permitted each day, but does nothing to prevent inducements . . . RAOC's Blue Rockets lose stage, radio and recording commitments worth £1,000 when week's leave is cancelled for regimental dance . . . Clyde "Sugar Blues" McCoy and Band join US Navy en bloc . . . Dance band singer Robert Ashley is killed aged 28 while serving in the RAF.

DECEMBER: Ivy Benson and All Girls Band engaged as resident orchestra by BBC . . . Charles Chilton replaces Harry Parry as producer of BBC's Radio Rhythm Club . . . Comedy bandleader Spike Jones gets his first hit record with "Der Fuhrer's Face" on Bluebird . . . BBC appoints woman song plugger Tawny Neilson as Supervisor of Radio Dance Music . . . Flying Officer John Emeny, one of the singing Four Aces, is killed serving in RAF . . . Bandleaders condemn "poaching" of musicians from each other . . . American bands fall apart as musicians are conscripted . . . Distorted evening newspaper story claims young musicians earn £60 for 24-hour week when thousands over 45 are out-of-work rejects.

1943

JANUARY: Jazz veteran Eddie Condon scheduled for UK troop concerts sponsored by Coca Cola . . . Rejection of music-dancing licence at Romano's Restaurant delays re-opening so trumpet-leader Johnny Claes goes into Astor . . . Noted bassist Jack Morgan missing after ship is torpedoed off coast of Africa . . . Musical profession objects to BBC residency by Ivy Benson All Girls Band, who are said to be working for less money than males and depriving them of jobs . . . Elizabeth Batey, 23-year-old singer with Chappie D'Amato at Hatchett's, joins Joe Loss . . . Trumpet stylist Dizzy Gillespie forms band for Down Beat Club, Philadelphia.

FEBRUARY: Percival Mackey elected president of Dance Band Directors Association . . . US night clubs hit by fire precaution requirements after Boston's Cocoanut Grove is destroyed with death toll of 500 . . . Canadian pianist Art Thompson makes bandleading debut at Embassy Club, featuring 17-year-old tenor-saxist Kathy Stobart, who becomes exciting jazz soloist and leader . . . RAOC's Blue Rockets to star in Ministry of Information film Swinging Into The Attack showing how service musicians are fully trained ready to fight, contesting national press smear "toy soldiers" . . . Sunday Pictorial Dance Band Poll is headed by Victor Silvester . . . Zoot suits, swing music gear in States, banned at New York's Hotel Lincoln, where Harry James Band is resident . . . Bob Crosby breaks up his band for solo contract in Hollywood . . . Songwriter Ralph ("Love In Bloom") Rainger dies in air crash at Palm Springs.

MARCH: Swing fans protest as BBC takes Radio Rhythm Club off the air for two months for "a routine rest" . . . War Minister and MU make it clear that military duties are first priority of service musicians . . . Victor Silvester signs new BBC contract guaranteeing four broadcasts a week . . . Saxist Burtin Gillis, best known for his long association with Henry Hall, dies aged 43.

APRIL: BBC limits scope of dance band vocalists and bans some of them, including Mae Cooper (Ivy Benson) and blind Peter Gray (Lew Stone) . . . Unique musical transfer deal takes MM tenor sax discovery Johnnie Gray from Harry Leader at Charing Cross Road Astoria to Johnny Claes at Potomac for a substantial fee . . . Warrant officer Jack Hazelton, one of the Radio Revellers and first musician to win DFM, is killed serving in RAF . . . Drummer-vocalist Cab Quaye makes bandleading debut at Orchard Club . . . Top Cuban bandleader Don Azpiazu dies . . . Ray Mackinley and his Band enlist in US Marines . . . Drum star Gene Krupa on drugs charge in San Francisco . . . Fire destroys Bing Crosby's 250,000 dollar home at Lake Tolucco.

MAY: BBC Variety Dept, with Billy Ternent and his Band, moves back to London from air raid hide-out in Bangor . . . AFM president James Petrillo discusses recording strike settlement . . . Singer Ken Crossley, missing in Singapore, is safe as Japanese PoW . . . Singer Anita O'Day quits the Gene Krupa Band to rest . . . Drummer Buddy Rich joins Benny Carter at Los Angeles Swing Club . . . Singer Georgina leaves Henry Hall for solo career . . . BBC Radio Rhythm Club comes back after two month absence on June 3 with tenor-saxist Buddy Featherstonhaugh's RAF Sextet containing such potential stars as guitarist Vic Lewis and drummer Jack Parnell . . . Fats Waller breaks up his band for film work in Hollywood.

JUNE: Violinist Johnny Rosen, known chiefly for his long association with Jack Hylton, dies aged 45, after bandleading success in North of England . . . Stories of top jazzmen, starting with eccentric old-timer Ted Lewis, envisaged for film series by Columbia . . . Trumpet celebrity Valaida, taken prisoner by Germans in Copenhagen, is released on exchange basis after ill-treatment in concentration camp

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World Radio History

# of jazz

Billie Holiday

BILLIE HOLIDAY with (top) JIMMY 'LOVER MAN' DAVIS and (above) MAL WALDRON

. . . BBC reinstates banned vocalists Mae Cooper and Alan Dean . . . Band composed entirely of ex-servicemen led by trumpet-player Alec Cave starts off with broadcast.

JULY: Jazz trombonist Trummy Young quits Jimmy Lunceford Band . . . After five years as producer-presenter of BBC's Radio Rhythm Club, Charles Chilton fails voice test and will no longer announce programme . . . Police close Harlem's famous Savoy Ballroom because it is frequented by undesirables . . . Brilliant young accordionist Johnny Weston is killed serving in the Fleet Air Arm . . . Captain Glenn Miller's 30-piece service band makes radio debut on CBS . . . Lunceford trumpet ace Eddie Tomkins is fatally wounded during army exercises.

AUGUST: Gene Krupa Band breaks up as ace drummer-leader gets 1-6 year jail sentence on drugs charge . . . Temperamental trombonist Tommy Dorsey sacks entire band, including sidemen Ziggy Elman, Joe Bushkin and Buddy Rich . . . Teddy Foster takes band into touring version of radio show Bandstand . . . Swing violinist Stephane Grappelly ends long run at Hatchetts to tour with his Swingtette and singer Beryl Davis and is replaced by clarinet-leader Frank Weir with singer Alan Kane.

SEPTEMBER: One-year-old AFM recording strike in States may end soon, encouraged by American Decca seeking a settlement . . . ENSA books Geraldo and his entire band for two-month troop concert tour of the Middle East . . . Ivy Benson and Eric Winstone sign for HMV and Billy Ternent for Decca . . .Actor-singer Dick Haymes signs seven-year film contract with 20th Century Fox . . . Vocalist Anita O'Day joins Woody Herman Band.

OCTOBER: Geraldo sets off on Middle East ENSA tour two men short as guitarist Ivor Mairants and tenorist Harry Gold are refused exit permits without explanation . . . Ciro's Club will re-open in November with a 14-piece band fronted by Maurice Winnick . . . Halted EMI sessions resume after agreement with MU that no British-made records will be sent to America during AFM recording dispute . . . American vibist Red Norvo visits Europe with his septet to entertain forces . . . Dance teacher Josephine Bradley creates a "genteel" version of the jitterbug.

NOVEMBER: Entire 7-piece band led by pianist Ron Beament killed or missing as sneak German raider bombs London dance club . . . AFM president James Petrillo lifts US recording ban . . . Saxist-arranger Flight-Lieut Alan Nichols presumed killed serving with RAF . . . Wholesale changes in Benny Goodman Band . . .Lou Preager adopts revolutionary instrumentation of seven saxes, three trumpets and four rhythm at Hammersmith Palais . . . Death of veteran blues singer Trixie Smith . . . Irving Berlin's all-soldier show This Is The Army starts 2½-week run at London Palladium.

DECEMBER: Wisecracking pianist-composer, 39-year-old 18-stone Fats Waller dies . . . Daddy of the Blues, W. C. Handy is gravely injured . . . BBC "anti-slush" brigade bans No 1 American song "Paper Doll" because it deals with "the fickleness of women" . . . Pianist-arranger Stanley Black begins distinguished career as musical director . . . Drum star Buddy Rich is seriously hurt in Marine combat training . . . Pianist-leader Phil Green tries West End Dixieland revival with early-style seven-piece band at Murray's Club . . . Bomb-devastated Cafe de Paris may soon re-open as services club . . . Singer Perry Como gets 50,000 dollars for two films . . . Bing Crosby and Benny Goodman volunteer for overseas troop concerts.

1944

JANUARY: Jack Hylton now established as an impresario, goes back to bandleading for a short while with American radio series for NBC . . . BBC replaces Forces Programme with General Overseas Service on February 27 . . . Selmer reopen their blitzed HQ in London's Charing Cross Road . . . Billie Rogers, first girl trumpeter featured by a name band, is leaving Woody Herman . . . Red Nichols makes a bandleading comeback with 16-piece outfit for nationwide tour of America . . . After 13 years as MM jazz critic, Mike retires because "jazz is a dead horse" . . . Police raids close nightspots Dubarry, Reveille, Windmill and Gremlin . . . Dixieland venture at Murray's Club is short-lived as guitarist-leader Roland Peachey replaces Phil Green.

FEBRUARY: BBC cuts down dance band broadcasts, starting with resident leader Geraldo, whose airings are reduced from nine to four a week . . . Mills Brothers, out of work for some time since call-up of Harry Mills, resume with newcomer Gene Smith . . . US piano ace Bob Zurke, who rose to fame with Bob Crosby, but suffered a tragic decline, dies aged 32 . . . Parlophone make first records by widely-acclaimed Vic Lewis-Jack Parnell Jazzmen . . . one-time band leader Jan Ralfini, now manager and MD for comedian Tommy Trinder, makes comeback with 10-piece band at Bentall's Kingston.

MARCH: Billy Ternent resigns BBC resident bandleader post owing to ill health and is succeeded by Stanley Black . . . Trumpeter Leslie "Jiver" Hutchinson leaves Geraldo to lead all-star orchestra on tour for Ambrose . . . London saxist Arthur Everett, Flight Engineer in RAF, wins DFM . . . Oscar Rabin starts 20-year-old saxist-arranger Wally Stott on his triple career as musician, orchestrator and conductor . . . Esquire books New York Metroplitan Opera House for big jazz show featuring best musicians chosen by 16 leading critics.

APRIL: Harry Roy returns with his band from illness-stricken 20,000 mile Far East tour for ENSA, goes into musical play Six Pairs of Shoes at Playhouse and refuses to broadcast because the "BBC is killing dance music" . . . Harrassed by constant deputy requests from his musicians, Maurice Winnick sacks his band at Ciro's Club and will concentrate on work for ENSA . . . Vocalist Cyril Shane discharged from army disabled, is rejected by BBC although he did 200 broadcasts before enlistment . . . Michael Flome, 36-year-old violinist-leader, is killed . . . Benny Goodman disbands after heated dispute with his agents, MCA . . . Swing drummer Gene Krupa joins Tommy Dorsey at 1,000 dollars a week . . . Tenorist Sam Donahue takes over leadership of US Navy Band from ailing Artie Shaw.

MAY: Trumpet leader Harry James given three months to wind up his affairs before army conscription . . . New evidence could free drum star Gene Krupa of marijuana rap . . . Red Nichols decides not to form a band and becomes sideman with Casa Loma Ork . . . Squadronaires, Geraldo and Carl Barriteau voted top three in MM's 1944 Dance Band Poll . . . London MU meeting over-rides committee penalties on star musicians . . . Veteran New Orleans clarinettist, Jimmy Noone, dies aged 49 in Los Angeles . . . BBC removes ban on vocalist Cyril Shane . . . Decca signs Frank Deniz Swingtette.

JUNE: Benny Goodman will reform his band when free of disputed contract with MCA which caused him to quit . . . BBC introduces Allied Expeditionary Forces Programme for D-Day second front troops . . . Artie Shaw's Band, led by saxist Sam Donahue, visits Britain to play for US Forces . . . Glenn Miller offered seven-year film contract with 20th Century Fox after demobilisation . . . Jazz violinist Eddie South fronts 12-piece band for re-opening of America's famous Cotton Club.

JULY: Captain Glenn Miller and his 46-piece US Army Band arrive in Britain to play for AEF . . . Trombonist Juan Tizol leaves Duke Ellington after 15 years to join Harry James . . . Harry Roy opens his own night-club, the Milroy in Mayfair, fronting 14-piece band with vocalist Marjorie Kingsley . . . Naval Sub Lieut Chick Henderson, handsome crooner featured by Joe Loss, is killed on active service in Britain . . . Lyons Popular Cafe in Piccadilly will become London's Stage Door Canteen . . . Gene Krupa is cleared of drug charge and re-forms his band.

AUGUST: American swing singer Dinah Shore arrives in Britain to work for USO . . . Pianist-composer Billy Mayerl gives up his band at Grosvenor House through ill health and is succeeded by saxist Ralph Wilson . . . Glenn Miller concert at Haymarket Plaza raises £4,000 for Stage Door Canteen . . . BBC Band of Week resumes with Henry Hall and Victor Silvester . . . Veteran night club pianist and leader Barry Mill, famed musical raconteur, dies . . . Billy Cotton drummer Arthur Baker, serving in Merchant Navy, is reported missing, believed killed.

SEPTEMBER: Bing Crosby, £225,000-a-year singing star, arrives in London for USO and does first broadcast in Variety Bandbox . . . After long absence Roy Fox broadcasts again in Anglo-American show from New York. . . . Jimmy and Tommy Dorsey buy Hollywood's Casino Gardens Ballroom for 60,000 dollars and launch name band policy . . . Freddy Mirfield's Garbage Men win MM Greater London Swing Band Championship and produce trumpet-leader Freddy Randall and saxist-composer - arranger - conductor Johnny Dankworth . . . Harry Roy makes up his financial dispute with BBC and goes back on air . . . Phil Seamen wins individual award with Len Reynolds and his Metro Band in MM Nottingham contest and becomes prodigious jazz drummer.

OCTOBER: BBC refuses to broadcast Glenn Miller and American Band of AEF on Home Service because it is "unsuitable for the British public" . . . Veteran drummer O'Neill Spencer, member of Mills Rhythm Band in 1931, dies . . . Joe Loss is first British name band to visit liberated Europe . . . Impresario Jack Hylton will stand for Parliament as Labour candidate.

NOVEMBER: America's bitter two-year recording ban achieved AFM demand that all members get a fee for all music recorded . . . Dick Voynow, pianist-leader of the pioneer Wolverines, dies in Los Angeles . . . Singer Billy Eckstine, who left Earl Hines to solo, is now fronting his own band on tour . . . Fred Waring, once-famous leader of the Pennsylvanians, resumes recording after 22-year absence with 50 sides for Decca. . . . Glenn Miller and American Band of AEF start daily broadcasts on BBC Allied Forces Programme . . . After long absence Ambrose is back on air with 25-piece orchestra including singers Anne Shelton, Benny Lee and Denny Dennis . . . MM discloses secret document exposing Nazi attempts to crush jazz.

DECEMBER: Sickness forces Lew Stone to stop touring and break up his band until he recovers . . . Death of provincial bandleader Norman Chard . . . Trombonist-leader Tommy Dorsey is reputed to be earning $165,817 a year . . . Trumpeter Roy Eldridge gives up own big band to join Artie Shaw at 500 dollars a week . . . Death of Hoppy Jones, 40-year-old bass with the Ink Spots . . . Belgium is setting up chain of super dance halls with name band policy for Allied troops on leave . . . Chicago clarinettist Rod Cless, best known for his recordings with Muggsy Spanier's Ragtimers, dies in New York aged 37 . . . Major Glenn Miller is missing on flight to France to join his American Band of AEF, which is conducted on Christmas Day broadcast from Paris by staff arranger Jerry Gray.

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World Radio History

1945

JANUARY: No news of Glenn Miller, but AEF band fulfills troop concerts in Europe fronted by Sgt Jerry Gray . . . Arnold (Tommy) Thomas, pianist with Louis Jordan, dies . . . Phil Green and George Elrick take their bands to France for ENSA . . . Lou Praeger has nervous breakdown after opening new London theatre-restaurant the Royalty . . . American company produces wire-coil recordings of performances by Red Nichols.

FEBRUARY: Bandleader Tommy Dorsey acquitted on charge of assaulting film actors Ed Norris and Jon Hall . . . Bing Crosby makes far-reaching decision to cut studio applause out of his Kraft Music Hall radio show . . . Serious illness and major operation forces bandleader Billy Ternent to end his battle-front tour of Europe for ENSA . . . Trumpet-leader Harry James cancels film contract with MGM and signs a one-year deal with 20th Century Fox, starting with a fee of 166,000 dollars for Kitten On The Keys . . . Army officer bandleader Sydney Lipton is posted to ENSA's North West Europe HQ to organise bands to entertain troops in widely-scattered Allied Forces.

MARCH: MM draws attention to Canadian vocalist Paul Carpenter, who eventually achieves fame as singer and compere with Ted Heath . . . US guitarist-vocalist Johnny Marvin dies . . . Music Trades Association asks Chancellor of Exchequer to alleviate crippling 100 per cent purchase tax on musical instruments . . . Mecca begin big band policy at their dance halls starting with 24-piece led by trumpeter Teddy Foster at Covent Garden Opera House . . . London pianist 23-year-old Cyril Leveson killed while climbing Ben Nevis . . . Daily Express Poll seeking public reaction to proposed commercial radio shows 48 per cent Yes and 47 per cent No . . . American jazz cornettist Jimmy McPartland weds British pianist Marion Page.

APRIL: Ivy Benson is first woman bandleader to tour Europe for ENSA . . . Bandleading old-timer Percy Bush dies aged 52 . . . Celebrated concert singer Paul Robeson records with Count Basie Band . . . Benny Goodman dispenses with his all-star sextet and once more forms a big band . . . Death of pianist-arranger Clyde Hart . . . Drummer Buddy Rich and clarinettist Buddy de Franco leave Tommy Dorsey Orchestra, which earned record one million dollars in 1944 . . . Multi-instrumentalist Bob Easson, who became a band-leader after 12 years as second-in-command with Jack Payne, dies . . . Eric Winstone, describing his wartime experiences as a bandleader, calls musicians "human cash registers" . . . Clarinettist-leader Artie Shaw makes another of his controversial outbursts and calls jazz "a decaying art."

MAY: Ted Heath, featured trombonist with Geraldo, leaves to accept increasing offers to form his own band . . . Frank Morgan, 46-year-old pianist with Ronnie Munro Orchestra, dies . . . South London semi-pro pianist-leader Bill Le Sage gets honorary mention in MM Kodak Swing Band Championship and becomes notable jazz multi-instrumentalist . . . American pianist Teddy Weatherford, who settled in India in 1938, dies . . . Top musicians combine in £10,000 management enterprise called Music Corporation of America.

JUNE: Singer Billie Holiday, booked for cabaret at Plantation Club in St Louis, does only one show and quits after her white musician escort is forcibly ejected . . . Salvador "Toots" Camarata arrives to produce series of film musicals in Britain . . . Semi-pro pianist-leader Johnny Pearson wins special award with his Rhythm Makers at MM South East London Championship and becomes radio and television composer-arranger-MD, notably with Top of the Pops . . . Red Nichols, trumpet-leader of the immortal Five Pennies, is to visit Britain for shows backed by bandleader-songwriter Ray Noble . . . Lionel Hampton makes Carnegie Hall debut with programme ranging from wild, protracted version of "Flying Home" to sedate specialities by 32-piece string section.

JULY: Tommy Whittle, semi-pro tenor-saxist with Claude Giddings in Gillingham, makes significant start to his musical career by joining Carl Barriteau's Band . . . Hammersmith Palais and BBC launch £1,000 write-a-tune contest with entries played in 15-week radio series by resident leader Lou Preager . . . Ted Heath forms 20-piece band of hand-picked musicians to appear in big musical film London Town produced by Toots Camarata . . . Commercial broadcasting resumes with four hours a day by Spanish station Radio Andorra.

AUGUST: After a year in Europe, the American Band of the AEF sails for home with no news of their missing leader Glenn Miller . . . William Hannan, gig bandleader in Glasgow, is elected Labour MP for the Maryhill Division . . . Tommy Dorsey is latest US leader to feature black-and-white brass section, bringing in coloured trumpeter Charlie Shavers . . . Nick La Rocca, father of New Orleans trumpet playing, is now working as a decorator but still blows occasionally . . . Capitol issue 40 records covering a short History of Jazz . . . Bob Crosby's Bob Cats, fronted by one-armed hot trumpeter and humorist Wingy Manone, leave shortly for Anglo-American troop concerts in Europe.

SEPTEMBER: Lionel Hampton is offered 15,000 dollars, biggest fee ever paid to any band, for October appearance at Los Angeles Orpheum . . . After an absence of six years, Ambrose returns to West End on October 8, with 15-piece band at Ciro's Club . . . Lew Stone recalls some of his original musicians for resident job at Embassy Club.

OCTOBER: Holland's most famous dance band, the Ramblers, are banned from stage, screen and radio for three years for allegedly collaborating with the Nazis . . . Big civilian plans for demobilising Squadronaires, who are working on co-operative basis and have signed three-year recording contract with Decca. . . Orpington's Eltham Studio Band wins MM All Britain Championship which produces famous composer-arranger-conductors Ron Goodwin and Alan Moorhouse . . . Pianist Billy Munn makes bandleading debut at Mayfair's Orchid Room . . . George Gershwin's life story is told in new film Rhapsody In Blue, featuring Paul Whiteman Orchestra.

NOVEMBER: Outstanding recording of "Opus One" wins two-year contract with Decca for bandleader Ted Heath, who starts his historic long-running Sunday swing shows at the London Palladium . . . New singing discovery Steve Conway joins Ambrose and records solo for Columbia, developing into a national favourite . . . Prolific songwriter Jerome Kern dies . . . Red-tape passport problems stop British bands from accepting big offers on the Continent . . . MM asks why there was no dance band in the Royal Variety Performance.

DECEMBER: Geraldo signs new vocal discovery Dick James, who eventually gives up successful singing career for music publishing and pop star management . . . Hammersmith Palais Write-A-Song contest broadcast by Lou Preager is won by South Londoners Eily Beadell and Nelly Tollerton with immediate hit "Cruising Down The River" . . . Triumphant stage debut for the three Beverley Sisters, who perfected a vocal harmony act while doing war work in the Midlands . . . Ace vibist Red Norvo leaves Benny Goodman to join Woody Herman.

1946

JANUARY: AFM bans broadcasts to America by foreign musicians and first British casualty is Stanley Black and his Orchestra in BBC-NBC show Atlantic Spotlight . . . Hammersmith Palais boss Claude Langdon envisages broadcasting tour of USA and Canada for resident leader Lou Preager, with reciprocal booking of Harry James, Artie Shaw, Benny Goodman and Count Basie . . . Squadronaires start big variety tour and follow with summer at Butlin's, Clacton . . . BBC will no longer give broadcasts to "scratch" bands with no regular leaders . . . Death of American trumpeter Bobby Stark, sideman with Fletcher Henderson from 1928-1934 . . . Write-A-Tune discovery "Cruising Down The River" sells 45,000 copies of sheet music in week.

FEBRUARY: Return of Roy Fox after eight years in Australia and America causes heated controversy among musicians and leaders and is vigorously opposed by Billy Cotton . . . French jazz guitarist Django Reinhardt arrives in London to form quintet with hot violinist buddy Stephane Grappelly, but becomes seriously ill . . . MU comes out in support of AFM radio ban, calling it "sound and justifiable" . . . BBC moves to stop "sessioneering" by introducing two-month resident seasons for dance bands starting on April 2 with Harry Roy . . . Young tenor-saxist Ronnie Scott gets his first big break with an offer to join Ted Heath.

MARCH: Bandleader Joe Loss flays modern ballroom jive, which "could cause the profession irreparable damage" . . . MU demands "live" music on the radio, declaring "recordings are no longer justified" . . . Blue Rockets, directed by Eric Robinson, turn down stage work to concentrate entirely on radio . . . Glenn Miller drummer Ray McKinley forms his own band, starts recording for Majestic and opens at New York's Hotel Commodore . . . Despite representations by MU, Home Office grants work permit to Roy Fox . . . Butlins book 10 bands and 160 musicians for summer season at their holiday camps.

APRIL: Tenor-saxist-arranger George Evans forms 23-piece band featuring 10 saxophones . . . Jack Payne disbands but denies retirement . . . One-man, one-job MU campaign gathers momentum . . . Geraldo will be first bandleader featured when BBC-TV resumes on June 7 after 6½-year black-out . . . Purchase Tax on musical instruments and gramophone records is reduced from 100 per cent to 33⅓ per cent . . . Radio's "laughing" conductor Charles Shadwell gives up BBC Variety Orchestra after 10 years to go on tour.

MAY: Jazz Jamboree honours are stolen by terrific girl tenorist Kathy Stobart with Art Thompson Quartet . . . Heavyweight xylophonist and one-time bandleader Teddy Brown dies of heart attack aged 45 . . . Guitarist-leader Vic Lewis renounces jazz to lead a sextet a la Mel Powell . . . Expanding on his explosive comment, "Dixieland is dated — hail be-bop," on BBC's Radio Rhythm Club, Seymour Wise writes about the New Jazz evolved by trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie . . . Saxist-leader Paul Lombard gets six-month contract for resident work and radio in Beirut, Syria.

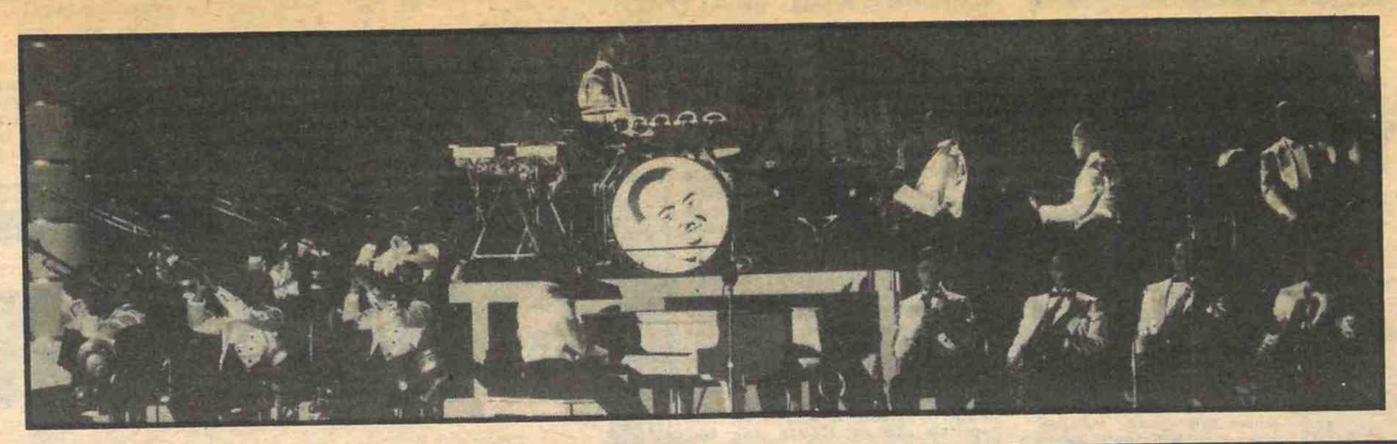
JUNE: French bandleader Ray Ventura brings his Collegians over for a six-day tour of Britain . . . Dance band musicians augment Liverpool Philharmonic for concerts with visiting US conductor Andre Kostelanetz but proposed broadcast falls through when BBC offers only £250 for his 2½ hour session with the 96-piece orchestra . . . Exclusive contract with Stoll Theatres prevents Ivy Benson from televising . . .

War and

Stars of

LEFT: DJANGO REINHARDT and STEPHANE GRAPPELLY with the Hot Club of Paris; ABOVE: the SQUADRONAIRES

ABOVE: BUDDY RICH; RIGHT: JIMMIE LUNCEFORD ORK; FAR RIGHT: ERIC WINSTONE



ABOVE: JELLY ROLL MORTON/BENNY CARTER/ HARRY PARRY; RIGHT: CHARLIE BARNET ORK

LEFT: WOODY HERMAN ORK; ABOVE: RAY ELLINGTON/VIC LEWIS/GERALDO

ABOVE: MANTOVANI; RIGHT: HARRY JAMES ORK; FAR RIGHT: VICTOR SILVESTER

World Radio History

Duke Ellington hears Dizzy Gillespie at Spotlight Club on 52nd Street and says be-bop is "stimulating and original."

JULY: Disillusioned by post-war difficulties, Nat Gonella threatens to retire . . . Felix Mendelssohn televises with his Hawaiian Serenaders despite enforcement of 32-week theatre ban . . . Sid Millward and his Nitwits begin long-running radio show, Ignorance Is Bliss . . . Belgian MU bans British bands until there is a reciprocal agreement . . . Trumpet-player with Al Powell and his Band, winners of MM Merseyside contest, is future sessioneer and band-leader Syd Lawrence . . . Walt Disney brings jazz into his cartoons with interpretations of Benny Goodman Quartet playing "After You've Gone" in Make Mine Music . . . London Philharmonic Orchestra forms a swing section.

AUGUST: Tricky Sam Nanton, long-term trombone star with Duke Ellington, dies . . . Ted Heath (swing) and Geraldo (sweet) win MM 1946 Dance Band Poll . . . MM launches British sheet music Hit Parade . . . Trombonist Eric Tann leaves for Australia to lead a big band for state and commercial radio, undeterred by Aussie MU demand that visiting musicians must fulfill one year residence before being admitted to membership . . . French MU bans summer season by Maurice Winnick Band at Beauville Casino . . . Veteran bandleader Jay Wilbur emigrates to New Zealand and will form big straight orchestra for commercial radio.

SEPTEMBER: New York dance musicians strike for better wages and get a 20 per cent increase . . . Jack Harris comes back to Europe after six years in States and takes a 15-piece band into Les Ambassadeurs in Paris . . . Washington's Smithsonian Institute asks Dizzy Gillespie to make recording of be-bop for posterity . . . Django Reinhardt fixes one month contract in America with Duke Ellington . . . Tex Beneke opens six-week season at Hollywood Palladium with 34-piece Glenn Miller Orchestra . . . Kenny Clare wins individual award with Will de Barr's Royal Forest Hotel Band in MM North East London Championship and becomes dynamic session drummer . . . Beirut Police veto Egyptian tour by saxist-leader Frank Weir.

OCTOBER: Skyrockets, resident band at London Palladium, will provide accompaniment for Royal Command Performances . . . Buddy Featherstonhaugh takes his jazz sextet on tour of Iceland in November . . . MM dance band contests bring professional success for trumpet-player Dennis Shirley and plenty of gigs for semi-pro bandleader Johnny Stiles . . . MU orders band off liner Queen Elizabeth four days before maiden voyage but gains last minute improvement of rates and conditions . . . Jack Hylton is forming 24-piece all-girl band for tour of Europe . . . BBC axes Swing Session and Radio Rhythm Club.

NOVEMBER: Ted Heath signs five-year contract with Decca and makes fighting reply to allegations that British musicians are lazy, made by Ambrose and Geraldo while on holiday in America . . . Colour-bar clause by dance hall managements threatens break-up of Leslie (Jiver) Hutchinson's all star all-black band . . . Big slump in the States causes disbandment by Benny Goodman, Harry James, Tommy Dorsey and Les Brown . . . MU bars visit of Don Redman Band and return of Toots Camarata to orchestrate for Decca . . . Blues queen Mammie Smith dies after lengthy career starting with hits for Okeh in 1920 . . . Up-and-coming drummer Eric Delaney joins Geraldo.

DECEMBER: Bandleaders attend London mass meeting called by Lou Preager and form get-tough committee to negotiate better terms with BBC . . . Radio Luxembourg goes back on air with Billy Ternent and his Band sponsored by bookmakers William Hill . . . BBC introduces Northern Band of the Week and starts with MM contest discovery Eddie McGarry . . . Back from States, Geraldo denies laziness quote about musicians in Britain . . . London's Stage Door Canteen closes on December 26 . . . American swing fans shattered by break up of Woody Herman Band . . . Tommy Dorsey arranger Sy Oliver forms his own band.

1947

JANUARY: Duke Ellington sweeps Down Beat Poll, winning sweet and swing sections . . . Trombonist Woolf Phillips forms 19-piece all-star band to create new sound in swing music . . . MU forms a Dance Band Directors Association, which at once trains its guns on BBC . . . John Blanchard, 21-year-old drummer with pianist-leader Peggy Poulton, is tipped for success by MM and becomes much-sought-after sessioneer . . . Saxist-leader Harry Hayes quits Churchill's in row over working conditions . . . Squadronaires do a new kind of gig, playing at soccer cup tie between QPR and Middlesborough.

FEBRUARY: National fuel crisis causes cuts in radio, recording and TV and loss of MM for two weeks . . . George Evans disbands his 10-sax ultra-modern orchestra, discouraged by lack of support from BBC . . . West End slump ends 18 month sojourn at Ciro's Club for Ambrose and his £500 a week 17-piece band . . . Sunday afternoon Swing Shop is launched in London by guitarist and promoter Sid Gross . . . Butlins book Squadronaires, Eric Winstone, Ronnie Munro and Nat Temple for summer season . . . Eddie Cornish, spotted by MM as 16-year-old drummer with Hal Swain before war, breaks into big-time in BBC TV orchestra conducted by Eric Robinson . . . Eric Winstone blazes trail to Czechoslovakia with his 15-piece band.

MARCH: Maurice Winnick, who played at Ciro's Club in 1932 and 1943, completes hat trick by returning there to replace Ambrose . . . BBC increases air time for dance bands and launches long-lasting Jazz Club, hosted by clarinet-leader Harry Parry . . . Rising costs force American leader Claude Thornhill to break up his 22-piece band and form a smaller outfit . . . Teddy Foster Band is last big show to be sent out to troops in Mediterranean area . . . Comedy band, Doctor Crock and his Crackpots, formed by saxist-arranger Harry Hines . . . Cornettist Humphrey Lyttelton, whose band has been playing at Hot Club of London, joins George Webb's Dixielanders . . . Tenor-saxist Ronnie Scott moves from Ted Heath to Jack Jackson.

APRIL: MU and DBDA bans American bandleader Jack Harris from working in Britain while there is no Anglo-US reciprocal agreement . . . US stars due in Britain include Lena Horne, Andrews Sisters and Count Basie Band . . . Band-leader Felix Mendelssohn tires of long battle with GTC and accepts their exclusive clause preventing appearances on TV . . . Music industry protests at budget which taxes tools-of-trade instruments as luxury-bracket toys . . . Pete King wins tenor-sax award with Stan

Fry Band in MM North London Championship and becomes big-band colleague and jazz club partner of tenorist Ronnie Scott.

MAY: BBC reinstates Radio Rhythm Club, which has been off the air since October 1945 . . . Don Rendell, young tenor-saxist with Oscar Rabin, moves towards modern-jazz recognition . . . Decca will market USA's jazz-orientated Commodore Records . . . L-A leader Edmundo Ros leaves Churchills to return to Astor with "rumba priority" clause in his contract . . . Trumpet-leader Freddy Randall will represent Britain at world art festival in Belgium in June.

JUNE: Jazz singer Billie Holiday is jailed for a year on narcotics charge . . . Lou Levy, head of Leeds Music in America, aims to achieve five-band Anglo-USA exchange . . . Death of 64-year-old composer-bandleader-publisher Herman Darewski . . . Chicago bandleader Sam Cassato invents a non-skid device for bass drums . . . MM contributor Peter Tanner accurately predicts world fame as musician-composer-conductor for 18-year-old piano prodigy Andre Previn.

JULY: Britain's ace musicians jam at capacity-audience MM-Columbia Jazz Rally at EMI's St Johns Wood Studios . . . American trombonist-vocalist Jack Teagarden wants to play in England but his visit may be opposed by MU . . . AFM president James Petrillo threatens to stop recordings after December 31 as retaliation against controversial bill affecting royalties . . . Geraldo supplies three bands for first post-war passenger voyage of Queen Mary . . . American bandleader 45-year-old Jimmie Lunceford dies.

AUGUST: Duke Ellington breaks with Musicraft after months of bickering and will now record for Columbia . . . Pianist-trombonist Abe Walters starts his night-club bandleading career as Don Carlos, doubling Ciro's and Embassy Club . . . BBC aims to stamp out song plugging by increasing dance band fees and threatening to suspend anyone who accepts bribes . . . London Casino books Inkspots for 4-week season starting September 1 . . . Billy Butlin tells MM why he is paying £4,500 a week for dance music at his holiday camps.

SEPTEMBER: Roy Fox ends summer season at Douglas and disbands, proposing to form a new-style sweet-music orchestra . . . Inkspots stop the show (and the traffic) with jam-packed ovation at London Casino, but refuse to double at suburban theatres, necessitating four shows in 3½ hours . . . Woody Herman, after eight months as singer and DJ, reforms his band and recalls arranger Ralph Burns . . . Canadian pianist-composer-arranger Bob Farnon leaves Geraldo to start his career as film, radio and recording MD . . . Jazz makes a comeback in States after several months in the doldrums.

OCTOBER: Pianist George Shearing makes exploratory trip to States which develops into permanent residence and widespread acclaim . . . American singing star Lena Horne is booked for London Casino in November . . . Bandleader Joe Loss claims tax assessments are disrupting musical profession . . . Music publishers book five bands for their first Tin Pan Alley Ball, an annual event which lasted for many years . . . US record industry puts up prices to meet increased costs and general trade recession.

NOVEMBER: Ted Heath takes over and will present Ray Ellington Quartet and Tito Burns Accordion Club Sextet . . . MM revives pre-war countrywide rhythm club movement starting with No. 1 in London . . . US bandleaders approve AFM chief James Petrillo's recording ban, which poses for our own musicians choice of support or blackleg . . . Django Reinhardt and Stephane Grappelly re-unite in Hot Club of France for first time in eight years . . . Budget puts up record prices 3d-6d.

DECEMBER: Joe Loss will augment his band to 26 for big Aquashow at Earls Court in February . . . Ivy Benson goes back on TV after one-year absence caused by exclusive theatre clause . . . Tremendous debut at New York's Commodore Theatre by Stan Kenton's new 10-brass band, described by MM's Leonard Feather as "loudest in jazz history." . . . Ted Heath, Geraldo and Jack Parnell win MM 1947 Dance Band Poll . . . MU approves British visit by Dizzy Gillespie Band for "a few concerts" . . . Singer Beryl Davis starts 13-week radio series with Frank Sinatra in America.

peace . .

the Forties

INKSPOTS/KAY WEBER and BOB CROSBY/ MILDRED BAILEY and RED NORVO/TOMMY and JIMMY DORSEY

FORTIES' GIRLS. TOP: BEVERLEY SISTERS; CENTRE: ANDREWS SISTERS surrounded by on left LENA HORNE and ANITA O'DAY and on right by DINAH SHORE and VERA LYNN; BOTTOM: IVY BENSON'S BAND/ANNE SHELTON.

World Radio History

1948

JANUARY: Bandleaders back MU and refuse to broadcast if present ban on theatre outside broadcasts is extended to hotels, restaurants and dance halls . . . Harry Leader refuses to do a BBC audition after he has been on the air for 14 years . . . Musical policy discontent causes break-up of George Webb's Dixielanders and cornettist Humphrey Lyttelton forms own band with same front line . . . Stan Kenton tops Down Beat and Metronome Polls . . . Zero hour in US recording ban.

FEBRUARY: Dizzy Gillespie Band, due in Britain on March 2, are refused work permit by Ministry of Labour under ban on entry of American bands operating since 1935 . . . Potomac ends dancing and dispenses with Roy Fox Band . . . Billy Penrose Swing Quartet subjected to Arab fire while touring Palestine . . . Death of pioneer jazz promoter and singer 46-year-old Red McKenzie . . . Bad weather prevents Geraldo flying his entire band in four aeroplanes to a one-night-stand in Guernsey . . . Butlins book Squads, Eric Winstone, Ivy Benson and Ronnie Munro for summer season.

MARCH: American vocal harmony quartet the Merry Macs start four-week season at London Palladium . . . Lead-alto Ken Mackintosh leaves Frank Weir's Band at Lansdown House to make his bandleading debut with 15-piece progressive band at Greyfriars Hall, Nottingham . . . Harry Leader resolves his tiff with BBC over audition refusal and goes back on air . . . Red Hot Momma Sophie Tucker returns to Britain after 12 years to appear at London Casino . . . British singer Denny Dennis leaves for States to join Tommy Dorsey Orchestra in Miami . . . Trumpet-leader Leslie Hutchinson decides to drop the title "Jiver" . . . MU bans all outside broadcasts after April 30 unless BBC improves terms and conditions.

APRIL: Dispute between MU and BBC now involves television . . . Music trade faces serious situation as purchase tax on instruments is increased from 50 per cent to 66⅔ per cent . . . Big American jazz attractions scheduled for Sunday concerts in Paris . . . BBC producer Mark White starts controversy by booking electric organist Robin Richmond for Jazz Club . . . BBC and music publishers reach agreement over song plugging with heavy penalties for offenders . . . MM sponsors National Federation Of Jazz Clubs in Britain.

MAY: BBC closes its Dance Band Dept, run by Mrs Tawny Neilson, who now becomes a producer, and appoints 45-year-old Australian ex-bandleader Jim Davidson Assistant Head of Variety, supervising all dance-band broadcasts . . . Henry Hall announces big plans, including presentation of his own band, at Blackpool's Grand Theatre, where he is MD . . . After 20 years leading a big band, Cab Calloway cuts to a 7-piece comprising his key musicians . . . Vic Lewis, Ray Ellington and Harry Gold shine in below-standard Jazz Jamboree.

JUNE: London Palladium books Pearl Bailey, Phil Harris, Maxine Sullivan, Tony Martin and Dinah Shore . . . MU takes drastic action in salary dispute with BBC, ordering strike by all broadcasting bands starting July 31 . . . After long illness, veteran bandleader Debroy Somers makes comeback as MD of summer show at Blackpool Hippodrome . . . Tenor-saxist Kenny Graham leaves Nat Gonella's Georgians to pioneer Afro-Cuban music with his own sextet . . . Duke Ellington arrives for two weeks as piano soloist at London Palladium.

JULY: Duke Ellington tours Britain and Continent with singers Ray Nance and Kay Davis and Britain's Jack Fallon Trio . . . Benny Goodman opens with his new octet at Westchester Country Club, just outside New York . . . Bandleader Harry Roy weds his former vocalist 27-year-old Sonia Stacpool . . . Guitarist and whistler Johnny Denis popularises Western and Hillbilly music with his six-piece Ranchers . . . American Columbia introduce first long-playing microgroove records giving 27 minutes on 10 inch and 45 minutes on 12 inch . . . Settlement is reached on eve of radio strike as BBC agrees to arbitration in feud with MU over better terms and conditions.

AUGUST: Ted Heath adds bongoes and will make big feature of Latin-American music . . . Andrews Sisters are tremendous success at London Palladium . . . Authentic calypso singer Lord Beginner arrives to tour, record and broadcast . . . BBC gives provincial dance-bands national air recognition . . . Personality singer Cab Kaye leaves Tito Burns Sextet to form his own band . . . BBC makes first real attempt to popularise bebop with 40 minute broadcast by Harry Hayes Octet and Frank Weir Orchestra . . . MU forbids members to record with visiting American artists during AFM gramophone dispute in States.

SEPTEMBER: Henry Hall will tour with big band production It's On The Air after his summer season in Blackpool . . . Cyril Stapleton augments from 10 to 14 and goes all out with a big band policy . . . Harry Roy ends one-year variety tour and disbands to take honeymoon vacation in USA and discuss ambitious film project offering £30,000 . . . Ella Fitzgerald arrives in Britain with Gillespie bassist-husband Ray Brown and starts variety tour in Glasgow accompanied by Mississippi pianist Hank Jones . . . Oscar Rabin discovers outstanding new vocalist, 16½-year-old Marion Davis, at Sunderland's Seaburn Hall.

OCTOBER: Blitzed Cafe de Paris reopens with bands led by violinist George Colborn and drummer Johnny Kerrison . . . Ted Heath, Henry Hall and Skyrockets are chosen for Royal Command Performance . . . Mark White, producer of BBC Jazz Club since it started in March 1947, leaves to become production manager at Empress Hall, Earls Court . . . Ace altoist Johnny Hodges quits Duke Ellington Ork after 20 years to form his own band.

NOVEMBER: Roy Fox will present band and circus in glass Big Top at Murray's club . . . Drummer Basil Kirchin leaves band led by his father Ivor at Strand Lyceum to open with his own all star sextet at Tottenham Court Road Paramount . . . Accordionist-leader Tito Burns weds his vocalist, Terry Devon . . . Ambrose makes comeback in West End after 15 month absence with 18-piece band at Nightingale . . . Saxist-leader Dixie Dean debuts with band of seven men and seven women . . . BBC puts jazz on its Third Programme with six half-hour weekly broadcasts by the Vic Lewis Orchestra, featuring tenor-saxist Kathy Stobart . . . America's 11-month recording strike ends with acceptance of higher salaries by AFM . . . Trumpet star Kenny Baker leaves Ted Heath and is replaced by Canadian Mo Miller.

DECEMBER: BBC Band Parade comes off air after unbroken run of almost two years . . . Cuban musician Chano Pozo, who played bongoes for Dizzy Gillespie, is murdered by a gunman while drinking at a bar in New York . . . Reedist Jack Scott becomes first British bandleader to play in Bahamas, taking 7-piece to Fort Montague Hotel, Nassau, for Butlin's . . . Dance musicians are routed in MU elections . . . Death of pioneer jazz drummer 40-year-old Dave Tough . . . New licensing bill may close night clubs and bottle parties.

1949

JANUARY: Progressive jazz pioneer Stan Kenton quits music to study psychiatry . . . A few days after ringing MM to deny practical joker rumours of his death, John Haim, 20-year-old cornet-leader of the Jelly Roll Kings, dies suddenly at his London home . . . Roy Fox quits short-lived Circus Room at Murray's Club . . . MM starts 21st year of dance-band contests, which have discovered such stars as Harry Parry, Denny Dennis, George Elrick, Harry Gold, Jack White, Freddy Gardner, Ivor Mairants and Johnnie Gray.

FEBRUARY: Billy Cotton starts 12-week Sunday radio series described as "dance music with accent on comedy," which paves the way for his perennial Billy Cotton Band Show . . . MM warns amplified guitarists of electrocution danger . . . Harry Roy returns to his old haunt, the Cafe Anglais, with a 15-piece band at £550 a week . . . Nat Gonella and Teddy Foster will be resident leaders when London's historic Wimbledon Palais re-opens on March 9 . . . Joe Loss recovers from illness and starts country-wide tour with new band show compered by increasingly-popular Radio Eireann quizmaster Eamonn Andrews.

MARCH: Long-awaited appearance of American singing star Frank Sinatra is fixed for London Palladium starting July 4 . . . Ted Heath signs one-time theatre call boy Dickie Valentine, 19-year-old singer and impressionist at the Blue Lagoon . . . NFJO will stage its first Jazz Band Ball, with Freddy Randall, Humphrey Lyttelton and Tito Burns, at Leyton Baths on April 7 . . . Ambrose tires of late-night bottle-party work and will leave the Nightingale on April 6 but retain his band for big new plans.

APRIL: Blues singer Billie Holiday faces drugs charge in San Francisco and is refused police permit to play New York's Royal Roost . . . Vic Lewis Orchestra and small modern outfit led by drummer Carlo Krahmer will represented Britain at Paris Jazz Festival . . . MSBC loses £2,000 on 12-band Musicians Ball which draws only 1,000 people to 6,000-capacity Empress Hall . . . Debut of George Shearing Quintet at New York's Cafe Society.

MAY: Outside broadcasts resume as MU and BBC reach agreement after an 18-month war . . . "Of course I'd play the Hokey-Cokey if dancers wanted it," says Ted Heath . . . Phenomenal opening by 3,500-dollar-a-week Billy Eckstine at Broadway's Paramount Theatre . . . Saxophone "dynamo" Illinois Jacquet is scheduled for 4-month European tour at £500 a concert, but cannot bring his band to Britain . . . British bands get rough treatment and Vic Lewis is labelled "too progressive" at Paris Festival . . . Grosvenor House bandleader Syd Lipton switches from sweet to swing, dropping strings in favour of brass.

JUNE: Eve Boswell, a singing favourite in her native South Africa, joins Geraldo and achieves solo recording success . . . Broadway's jazz haunt, the Royal Roost, closes down after switching from bop to revue . . . Dance bands make do with makeshift transport during widespread rail strike . . . Unpredictable bandleader Artie Shaw, who said he would devote himself to classical music, goes back to jazz . . . Death of veteran N.O. trumpeter Kid Rena and night club entrepreneur Dicky Wells . . . Ministry of Labour grants work permit to Benny Goodman only for solo variety artist confined to appearance at London Palladium . . . San Francisco jury acquits Billie Holiday of opium charge.

JULY: Ace clarinettist Danny Polo dies . . . Louis Armstrong All Stars approached for tour of Europe in September . . . MU bans backing of Benny Goodman by all-star British contingent led by trumpeter Kenny Baker, so he plays London Palladium accompanied by his pianist-vocalist Buddy Greco and the resident Skyrockets . . . Death of pioneer New Orleans trumpet-leader Bunk Johnson . . . Saxist-leader Frank Weir flies 4-seater monoplane in King's Cup air race . . . Saxist-arranger George Evans makes bandleading comeback with "orthodox" 18-piece orchestra . . . Duke Ellington signs his first bop musician, trumpeter Dave Burns.

AUGUST: London jazz clubs are threatened by thugs . . . The Delta Rhythm Boys arrive for music-hall tour . . . Big break opportunity backing US singer Frances Langford on radio for new vocal group from Lancashire, the Kordites . . . Death of American trombonist-arranger Eddie de Lange . . . Bassist Frank Clarke, who played for Teddy Hill and Buddy Johnson, is murdered in California.

SEPTEMBER: BBC declines to broadcast 11th annual Jazz Jamboree because it would have "minority audience appeal" . . . After two years as MD of Annie Get Your Gun, Lew Stone suddenly leaves to take rest cure in Switzerland . . . Stan Kenton forms 25-piece band built around South American pianist Rene Touzet . . . Death of US jazz veterans 49-year-old cornettist Paul Mares and 64-year-old clarinettist "Big Eye" Louis Nelson.

OCTOBER: Ted Heath and Geraldo bands to star in palais romance musical called Dance Hall to be filmed by Michael Balcon at Ealing Studios . . . Prices tumble at Radio-olympia, with TV sets at £40 and tape-recorders at £16 . . . Quaglinos brings back the 1920 sound with Dixieland Five led by pioneer jazz drummer Cecil Black . . . Hollywood plane crash kills US hit singer 38-year-old Buddy Clark . . . Bop invades Jazz Jamboree and top honours are shared by Ray Ellington and Ken Mackintosh . . . Trombonist-comedian Geoff Love leaves Harry Gold's Pieces of Eight for prosperous career as composer-arranger-conductor.

NOVEMBER: Benny Goodman and Charlie Barnet bands break up owing to depressed state of music business in States . . . US clarinettist Sidney Bechet guests at Sunday concert presented by London Jazz Club at Drury Lane Winter Garden . . . Django Reinhardt records for first time on amplified guitar . . . Henry Hall revives his radio Guest Night after five years with 20-piece band led by pianist-arranger Bert Marland . . . "Bebop? One long search for the right note," says Louis Armstrong . . . Eric Winstone drops five-year-old uncompromising commercial policy in favour of progressive music . . . Saxist-leader Johnny Dankworth forms his historic modern jazz Seven.

DECEMBER: American blues singer and 12-string guitar exponent Huddie "Leadbelly" Ledbetter dies aged 64 . . . Harry Parry Sextet and Ray Ellington Quartet take part in Anglo-Dutch band exchange with Holland's ultra-modern Johnny Meyer Quintet . . . Fake coupons used in vain attempt to rig MM 1949 Dance Band Poll, which is won by Ted Heath, Geraldo, Ray Ellington and Edmundo Ros . . . Woody Herman dispenses with his big band and concentrates on his seven-piece all star Woodchoppers . . . Coleman Hawkins does two concerts in London with US bop drummer Kenny Clarke and French pianist Jean Mengeon and bassist Pierre Michelot . . . Death of boogie woogie pianist 42-year-old Albert Ammons.

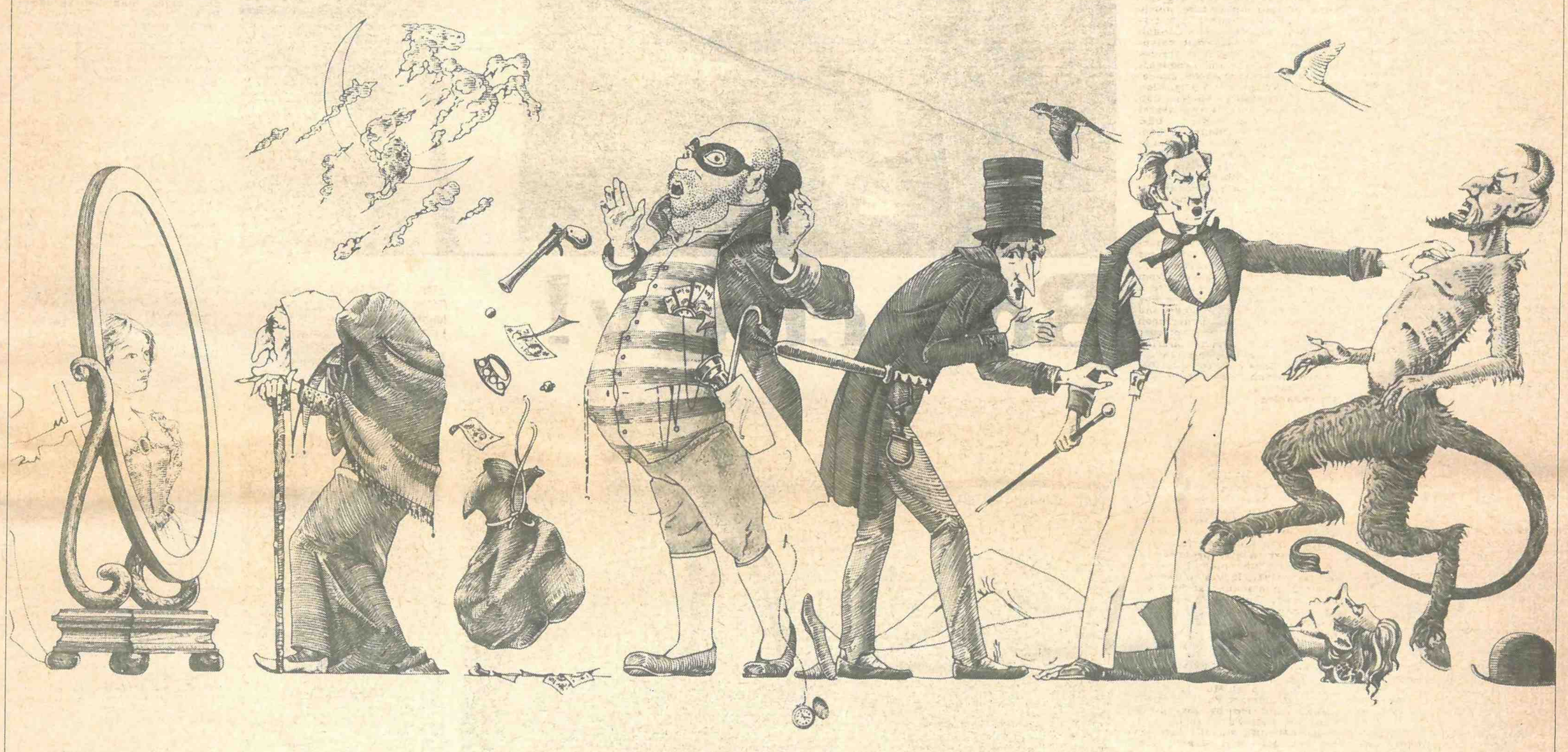
Bop crazy!

TOP: CHARLES MINGUS/ ROY HAYNES/THELONIOUS MONK/CHARLIE PARKER; LEFT: MILES DAVIS and SONNY STITT; BELOW: J. J. JOHNSON; FATS NAVARRO; BOTTOM (left to right): MILES DAVIS/DIZZY GILLESPIE/BUD POWELL/MAX ROACH/ART BLAKEY

World Radio History

GENESIS

A Trick of the Tail



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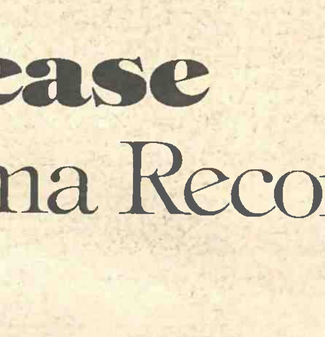

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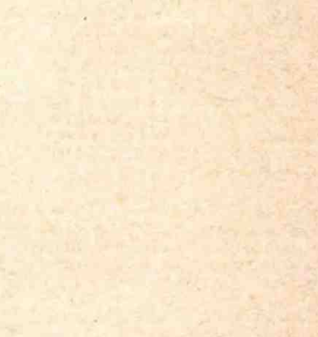

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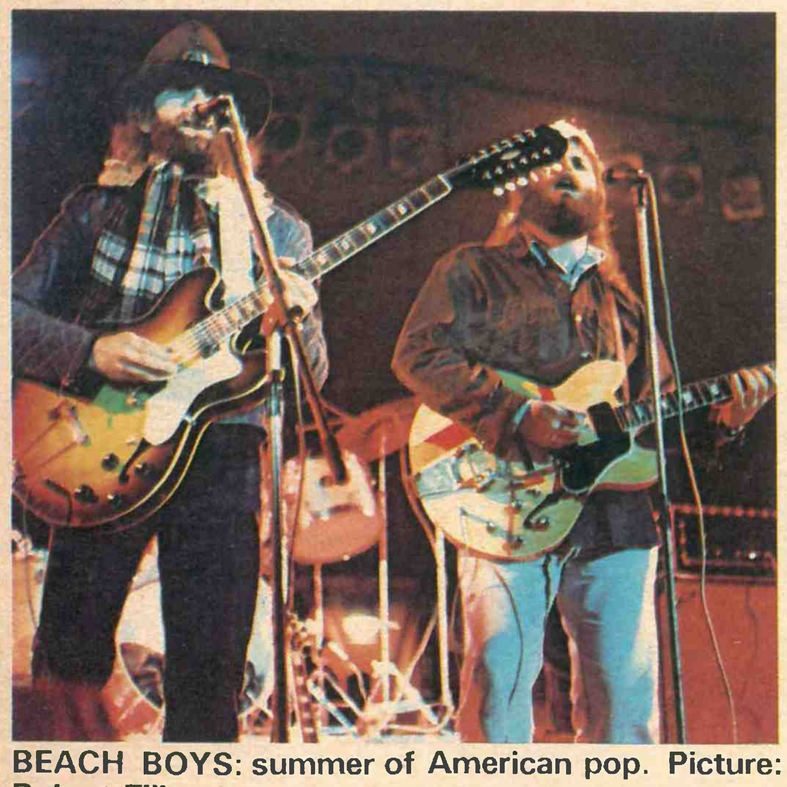
Melody Maker Special

THE GIANTS WHO

ELVIS PRESLEY: spearheaded youth revolution. Picture: RCA Records

DUKE ELLINGTON (with Benny Carter): first great jazz composer. Picture: David Redfern



BEACH BOYS: summer of American pop. Picture: Robert Ellis

IN 50 years, music has become a vast communications industry where one performer can now reach hundreds of thousands of listeners. It's been a long journey, accomplished in a relatively short time. When Melody Maker started in 1926, popular music was a small scale entertainment, its emphasis on do-it-yourself, with sheet music sales far out-distancing records.

Radio was a new toy. Amplification, as we know it today, was non-existent. And the first full-length sound film hadn't even hit the cinemas.

In the ensuing years, the world has seen shattering social change. Through it all, a universal popular music has evolved, fighting off the appeal of the movies, to reign supreme.

Appropriately projecting the extravagance of today's scene is Elton John. He is pictured on stage at the 75,000-capacity Dodger Stadium, Los Angeles, by Terry O'Neill. In just a few short years Elton has risen to dominate pop music all over the world.

Surrounding him are some of the musicians who have developed popular music over the decades, and paved the way fo

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World Radio History

Melody Maker Special

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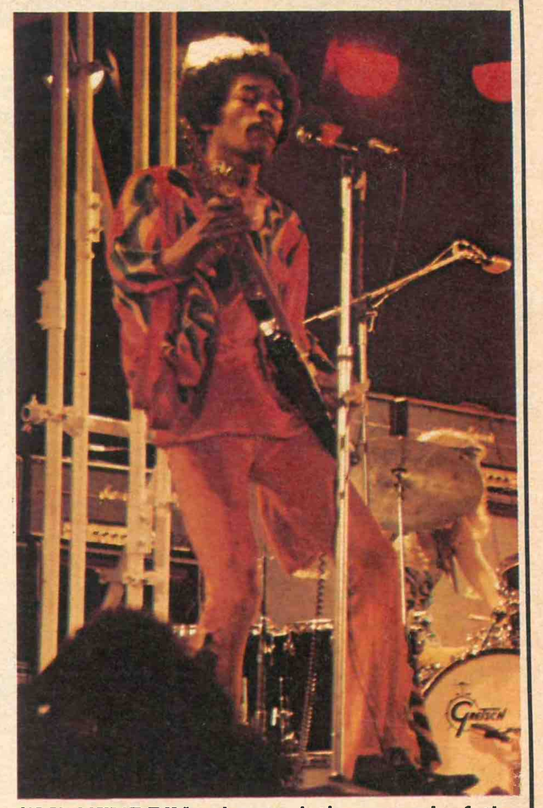

JIMI HENDRIX: changed the sound of the electric guitar. Picture: Polydor Records

LOUIS ARMSTRONG: first great jazz soloist. Picture: David Redfern

SLY STONE: jazz-rock owes him a debt. Picture: Robert Ellis

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Surrounding him are some of the musicians who have developed popular music over the decades, and paved the way for the music of the Seventies. In the left-hand column:

● ELVIS PRESLEY spearheaded the youth revolution of the Fifties, and provided the real identity for the new consciousness reflected by James Dean and Marlon Brando. A white boy who broke free of the moral straightjacket of Middle America, Elvis leaned heavily on the music of black singers like Arthur "Big Boy" Crudup and made the world aware of the sexual explicitness of rock and roll.

● DUKE ELLINGTON, who died in May 1974, was jazz's first great composer, and the leader of, arguably, the greatest band of the twentieth century. Impatient with the advocates of nostalgia, Ellington continually moved forward throughout his 75 years, and was looked upon as a God by the entire jazz fraternity. Ellington's dignity and poise left its mark on hundreds of titles recorded during his long and honourable career.

● THE BEACH BOYS represented the summer of American pop with their harmony-dominated surf music in the years from 1962 to 1967, their achievements culminating in the "Pet Sounds" album, which many feel is on a par with the Beatles' "Sgt. Pepper." In more recent years they've lost their creative impetus but retain a sunny, almost joyous stage presence.

On the right:

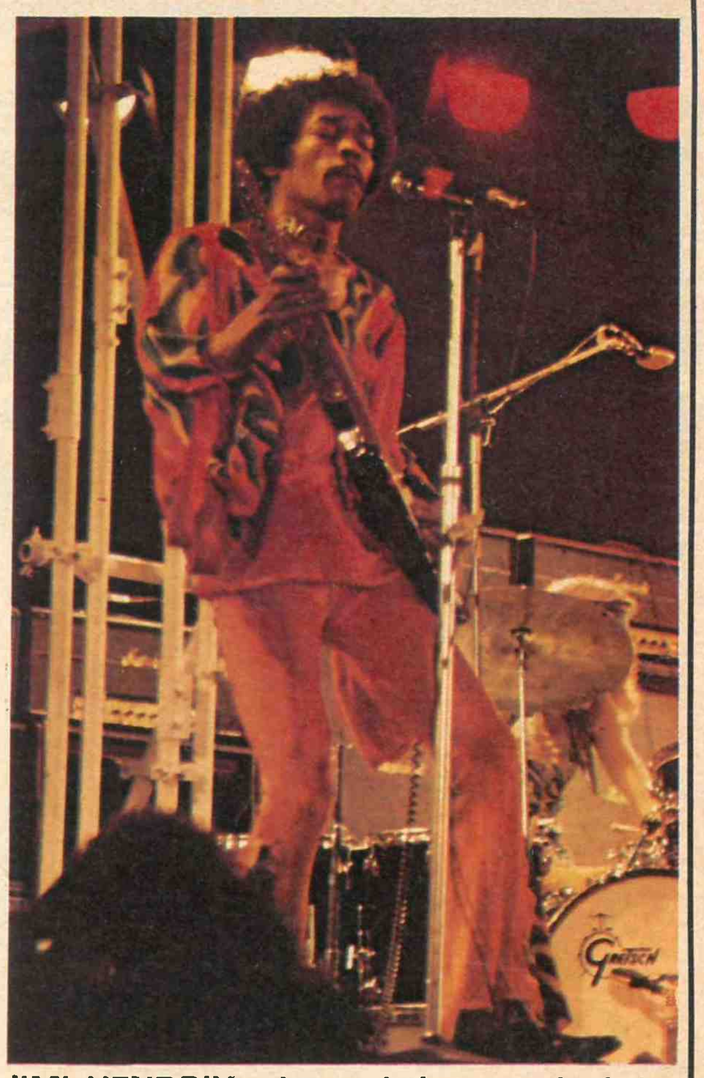
● JIMI HENDRIX singlehandedly changed the sound of the electric guitar in rock music. At heart a blues player, Hendrix ushered in the age of the Guitar Hero. His memory has been tainted by the release of many sub-standard sessions issued posthumously, but he was, unequivocably, a giant, even if his imagination sporadically ran ahead of his technique.

● LOUIS ARMSTRONG was the trumpeter who elevated jazz into the realms of art. The first great soloist, he was a master of the blues idiom, and his influence was felt throughout American music. The line from Satchmo to Dizzy Gillespie, Clark Terry, Roy Eldridge and Miles Davis can be easily traced.

● SLY STONE, alias Sylvester Stewart, rose to prominence with the Family Stone, the soulful side of the San Francisco sound. In the mid-Sixties, Sly's music was characterised by an emphasis on choppy bass guitar lines and pumping brass, but with the Seventies he grew introspective and the resultant albums, particularly "There's A Riot Goin' On," were to be profoundly influential. Jazz-rock, soul and the current disco vogue owe a tremendous debt to this renegade Californian deejay.

World Radio History

SHAPED TODAY'S MUSIC



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World Radio History

Frank and Bing

World Radio History

THE FIFTIES

Jazz plays it cool as pop rocks

by Chris Welch

IN THE Fifties, popular music — like the jet engine which revolutionised flying and shrank the globe — took off with unstoppable force. The pace of development was astounding.

Standards of living rose in dramatic fashion, creating a vast consumer society with increased time for leisure and a greater appetite for entertainment.

The concept of the "teenager" emerged, free of responsibilities and becoming frequently bored and prone to identity crisis as a result.

They could celebrate their freedom however and identify themselves with new crazes in pop music.

Just as "flappers" outraged society in the Twenties with The Charleston and syncopated dance music, so teenagers were to cause despair in the Fifties, as they became first "hipsters" then "beatniks," or just "crazy mixed up kids," enamoured of progressive jazz, rock 'n' roll and hillbilly music.

The post-war boom took even record companies by surprise. As they ploughed ahead with crooners and big bands, so independent record companies were seeking out black R&B performers.

It wasn't long before white kids in America were turned on to the sounds they heard on black radio stations. The Chess label recorded artists like Howlin' Wolf, Muddy Waters and Bo Diddley, while in Britain teenagers were making do with one pop record show a week, Sunday's Two-Way Family Favourites, an Armed Forces request show, which featured hits like Anne Shelton's "Lay Down Your Arms."

But the roots of the rock 'n' roll revolution were stealthily being put down to explode on a disbelieving world.

Music grew at a faster pace in America because of the huge network of commercial radio stations. The deejay was king, and his power eventually lead to corruption and the great payola scandal of the late Fifties, when it was revealed deejays took bribes to play certain records.

Despite the corruption inherent in the system, listeners got the kind of music they liked, whether it was R&B (on the black stations), country and western, hillbilly, jazz or pop.

From the tangled skein of parallel developments it is evident that country music, founded on Nashville and the Grand Ol 'Opry and its stars, was one of the major "take-off" industries of the late Forties and Fifties.

Roy Acuff was the inspiration, while the music spilled over into pop, with artists like Patti Page scoring a world-wide hit with "Tennessee Waltz."

In the South, down in New Orleans, blues pianist Fats Domino was creating a sound just as unique and personal as "The Glenn Miller Sound," but based on a rolling, tumbling boogie backbeat, with Fats' cool, but funky, vocals backed up by rasping, riffy tenor saxophone.

Just as Symphony Sid, a New York deejay, had boosted jazz, so rock and roll was to find its voice and mentor in Alan Freed.

Freed was a Midwest deejay who was credited with popularising the term "rock 'n' roll," although the term had cropped up in blues and jazz lyrics in previous decades.

He began a "Rock And Roll Party" radio show which attracted huge listening figures, and carried away by the success began organising concerts in Cleveland featuring "rock 'n' roll."

The key words "rock" and "rolling," often cropped up in R&B lyrics with obvious sexual connotations. For the first time white audiences could see black acts like the Drifters and Fats Domino.

Freed's career was to come to a sticky end in the payola scandal, but he had set the ball of white appreciation for black R&B rolling.

And those small independent record labels like Sam Phillips' Sun label in Memphis began to look for white artists who could combine the blues roots with perhaps a dash of more wholesome and palatable country.

The Sun label found Elvis Presley, Roy Orbison and Jerry Lee Lewis. And another country-style bandleader, Bill Haley, switched from the Saddlemen to the Comets to introduce a brand of driving instrumental rock that was to result in a staggering deluge of hits.

ROCK 'n' roll was resented, resisted, sneered at and attacked by musicians and artists of the old school, who saw their livelihoods threatened and standards eroded, and by those of the Establishment and in authority, who saw morals undermined and discipline thwarted.

They were quite right of course. Rock 'n' roll was a liberating force and helped to break down social and racial barriers.

At the same time, great technical advances were being made. The long established 78 rpm disc was finally coming to the end of an honourable reign.

The first LP microgroove discs had appeared in 1950. By the mid-Fifties, the microgroove 45 rpm single disc and Extended Play disc (four tracks), was beginning to edge out and finally annihilate the 78.

At the same time hi-fidelity playback equipment was being developed and the refinements of pioneer hi-fi were being incorporated into record players which had a sapphire or diamond stylus, lightweight pick-ups, automatic record changers and three-speed turntables with their own built-in amplifiers.

Stereophonic sound emerged at the end of the Fifties and the next revolution came when the transistor replaced the valve.

Elvis fulfilled Sam Phillips' dream of a white kid who could sing hillbilly music and the blues.

He made a private record at the Sun Studios in Memphis and a year went by before proprietor Phillips decided he could use Presley on a session, backed up by the studio band.

They recorded "That's Alright Mama," a hit for Big Boy Arthur Crudup, and it was released in 1954. It was a local hit, and more records followed, drawing racial protests from those who condemned black style music. In 1955 he hit with "Baby Let's Play House" in the country chart.

As Elvis grew in popularity, the Sun label acquired other talents, like Johnny Cash and Carl Perkins, and the three went on tour, with dates set by Colonel Tom Parker, an ex-circus and carnival man who later became Elvis's manager.

Elvis's sexual appeal to young white audiences swiftly became obvious as he came on with blatantly provocative stage movements.

TV and radio established Elvis as a phenomena, and his records like "Blue Suede Shoes" and "Heartbreak Hotel" sent a shiver of excitement into rock that has barely ceased in its accumulative effects for 20 years.

Bill Haley was the other great King of rock 'n' roll, a mild-mannered, avuncular figure who seemed stunned by his own success and the wild scenes that his band's performances unleashed.

Surprisingly, as far back as 1953 Haley hit in the States with "Crazy Man Crazy," and he had already recorded "Rock The Joint" as a B side, which was a forerunner of "Rock Around The Clock," his huge 1955 hit.

Bill had a fantastic run of hits from "Shake, Rattle And Roll," to "Rockin' Thru The Rye," "ABC Boogie," "See You Later Alligator" and "Razzle Dazzle."

His anthem, "Clock," had been featured as the theme music for a teenaged deliquent movie called Blackboard Jungle, screened in 1955.

A year later the tune gave the title to a harmless musical movie starring Bill Haley & The Comets. Rock Around The Clock sparked off a furore, and led to riots in cinemas in England, although the much-publicised riots were more due to press incitement than a nationwide desire to rip up cinema seats.

The effect upon the teenaged (and adult) British public of all these events in America was cataclysmic. Without any indigenous black sub-culture, and with the only broadcasting outlet firmly controlled by the conservative BBC, rock 'n' roll broke like a bombshell.

PURE pop music consisted of hits like Les Paul & Mary Ford's "How High The Moon," "Wheel Of Fortune" by Kay Starr, "Shotgun Boogie," by Tennessee Ernie Ford, "Dream Boat," by Alma Cogan, "Sixteen Tons," also by Tennessee Ernie, while the teen idols were Frankie Laine, who specialised in chest-beating ballads and sagas of the Wild West, and Johnnie Ray, who sang "Cry" and actually cried on stage, to the accompaniment of frenzied screams from his devoted fans.

Frank Sinatra was "The Voice," in the Forties, but by the Fifties was becoming a much more sophisticated swinger, backed by Nelson Riddle and Billy May.

The ballrooms of Britain were kept jumping by the sound of modern big bands, which rapidly gained confidence, ability and prestige until the birth of rock 'n' roll sounded their death knell.

Ted Heath, the brightest jewel in the British big band crown, began his career as a busker, playing the trombone outside posh hotels where later he was to front the resident bands.

In 1945 he formed his own modern jazz big band and it became an immediate success. Never before had a British band achieved such precision or featured such strong soloists like Don Lusher (trombone) and Jack Parnell (drums).

From the ranks of the Heath sidemen came other prospective bandleaders: tenor saxophonist Ronnie Scott, altoist Johnny Dankworth and drummer Jack Parnell.

Dankworth rapidly gained popularity with his wife Cleo Laine as vocalist, and even gained a chart hit with the original and amusing "Experiments With Mice" in 1956.

Eric Delaney was one of the early extroverts of the local music scene, specialising in drum solos inspired by his idol Louis Bellson (drummer with the Duke Ellington Orchestra), jumping on his array of tympani drums in the grand finale.

Concurrent with the bands — Ken Mackintosh, Vic Lewis, Joe Loss, Eric Winstone, Victor Silvester, Ray Ellington — who played the dance halls and late-night radio broadcasts, there was a thriving underground traditional jazz scene that climaxed and almost asphyxiated in the trad boom of the early Sixties.

In the Fifties trad was the music of the colleges, beatniks, poets, left-wingers, Ban the Bombers, and any number of mild English eccentrics.

Trad, so legend says, began not in New Orleans but the Red Barn, Barnehurst, where George Webb led his Dixielanders in the early Forties.

Humphrey Lyttelton, the trumpeter and later jazz critic and broadcaster, was one of the key figures in its development along with Ken Colyer and Chris Barber.

THE roots of the Sixties' rock revolution are to be found in the skiffle boom of 1956.

For it was then that British teenagers found they could make music of their own, as well as listen to it.

It was a marvellous time for participants. The songs they chose were from the American folk blues heritage, copied off American records, or the successful British skiffle groups.

Schoolboys all over the country could bang out "Wreck Of The Old '97," "Wabash Cannonball," "Streamline Train," "Ella Speed" and "Goodnight Irene," on instruments ranging from cheap acoustic guitars to washboards and tea chest basses.

Hardware shops sold out of the old-fashioned washboards, which were scraped with thimbles, and up in the attics and bedrooms the boys learned a few chords and the basis of rhythm.

Practically every British rock musician of the next decade gained his training in a skiffle group.

Lonnie Donegan gave birth to the boom with one record, the historic "Rock Island Line."

It was an enormous hit when played on the radio. Few people had heard anything like it before, and, wonder of wonders, it was a hit even in America, where Lonnie was hailed somewhat confusedly as the "Irish Hillbilly."

Oddly, Americans never seem to have heard of "skiffle."

In Britain the skiffle boom resulted in unprecedented sales in guitars, and more hits like "Don't You Rock Me Daddy-O," by the Vipers Skiffle Group, and "Freight Train," by Chas McDevitt.

Trad bands boomed as well: Humphrey Lyttelton hit with the fast boogie "Bad Penny Blues" and was chased in popularity by the Saints Jazz Band and Chris Barber, who hit with tunes like "Bobby Shafto" and "Ice Cream."

But the boys in the lofts began to seek ways to amplify their acoustic skiffle guitars as their flagging enthusiasm was fired anew by the tidal wave of electric rock and roll.

Among them were young Harry Webb, who became Cliff Richard, and Terry Nelhams, then of the Worried Men skiffle group, who was to become Adam Faith.

But the first British rock star was Bermondsey's Tommy Steele (real name Tommy Hicks), who hit with "Rock With The Cave man" in 1956, the first successful British attempt at producing a rock and roll sound.

Like Lonnie Donegan, Tommy was eventually to part company with rock and roll and consolidate his success by becoming a music hall style entertainer.

Donegan went in for hits like "Does Your Chewing Gum Lose It's Flavour," and "My Old Man's A Dustman," while Tommy went into movies and the theatre. But for a while the latter was hailed as Britain's answer to Elvis Presley.

Our next answer was slightly more convincing. The sultry good looks of Cliff Richard, who had come to Britain from India as a child, and his sex appeal were put to good purpose in his first hit, a powerful rave-up, "Move It," (1958).

Cliff joined a whole gamut of British rockers — Marty Wilde, Joe Brown, Billy Fury — who toured the ballrooms and provided some in-person excitement.

It was thought after the first flush of enthusiasm that rock 'n' roll would quickly die, and for a while it seemed that way.

Bill Haley, after sometimes getting three simultaneous chart hits, was unable to repeat his 1957 run of luck, and plunged in popularity.

Elvis became more and more commercial, his recordings losing their earthiness and R&B roots, as Col. Tom Parker groomed him for a long-lasting career in showbusiness.

The tremendous excitement of the real R&B players like Little Richard and Fats Domino seemed to wane, Artists like Chuck Berry and Bo Diddley remained unknown, except to specialist collectors in Britain.

The British teenager, unless he had access to imports, was not to know of the far-reaching spread of rhythm and blues which had thrown up dozens of solo singers and vocal groups in America, who were not to achieve recognition in Britain until several years into the Sixties.

Then they might become aware of the black movement. Acts like the Clovers, the Diamonds, the Drifters and Clyde McPhatter had hits in America which passed undetected in Britain, like the Drifters' "Money Honey," or were covered by local singers, like "Sh'Boom" originally the work of the Chords.

There was La Vern Baker's "Tweedle Dee," Ray Charles' "I've Got A Woman," "Smokey Joe's Cafe," by The Robins, "Searchin'," "Young Blood," "Yakety Yak," and "Poison Ivy" by the Coasters.

Artists like Ray Charles, Ben E. King and Carla Thomas were laying the foundations of soul. Rock 'n' roll was not dead. It was only just coming alive.

THE world of modern jazz was feeling threatened and eclipsed during this period, and never again enjoyed the mass acceptance that the pre-war dance band and wartime swing era provided.

Whereas jazz musicians then could work and pass themselves off as part of the general entertainment sphere, as jazz became more an intellectual pursuit, and shut itself off from the grassroots by going into the concert halls, the musicians found themselves in a rarified strata that was to cause pain, frustration and bitterness.

There were exceptions. Lionel Hampton's big band music retained its closeness to the blues and was even blamed by some critics for inspiring rock and roll in the first place.

The early part of the Fifties was marked by the growth of American college appreciation for the white artists spearheading the so-called "cool" school.

Pianist Dave Brubeck achieved national fame with his quartet, which featured altoist Paul Desmond, and in later years, drummer Joe Morello.

Gerry Mulligan, a brilliant baritone saxist and arranger, formed his own original piano-less quartet, featuring trumpeter Chet Baker, whose cool tone and romantic appeal seemed to qualify him for the role as successor to Bix Beiderbecke.

The Quartet, formed in 1952, created such memorable performances as "My Funny Valentine," "Soft Shoes," "Bernie's Tune," "Moonlight In Vermont," and "Bark For Barksdale."

Mulligan and Brubeck epitomised the cool white jazz of the period, and the West Coast of America provided a sunny home for the lightly swinging sounds of Shorty Rogers, Art Pepper, Jimmy Giuffre, Shelly Manne, Bob Cooper, and Stan Getz.

But the most significant innovations in jazz were made by Miles Davis, Thelonious Monk, Lennie Tristano and Charles Mingus.

As the stars of modern American music sold out concerts and recorded pace-setting new sounds, many older jazz musicians found their careers threatened, just as all jazz was to be threatened by rock 'n' roll.

Promoter Norman Granz banded together his favourite musicians, many of whom were in danger of being neglected or simply could not find a role in a rapidly changing musical climate, and took out a unique touring package Jazz At The Philharmonic, named after the first venue they played in Los Angeles.

JATP, as it became known featured swing and mainstream stars like Gene Krupa, Buddy Rich, Roy Eldridge, Ella Fitzgerald, Charlie Shavers, Ben Webster, Lester Young, Count Basie, Flip Phillips, Illinois Jacquet and even took in bop musicians Parker and Gillespie.

In contrast to the Dixieland revival jazz of Turk Murphy, the mainstream swing of JATP and the delicate experiments of Mulligan and Brubeck, the post-boppers developed a kind of free swinging, thoroughly modern, jazz variously termed "hard bop" and eventually "soul jazz."

Pianist Thelonious Monk worked in his own eccentric fashion, recording with Blakey or Max Roach many historic and influential compositions. John Coltrane began to emerge, with Sonny Rollins as new titans of the tenor sax.

Big bands, too, made musical progress in the Fifties, with Stan Kenton inspiring fanatical dedication. Duke Ellington hired white drummer Louis Bellson, which led to many classics.

The new verve and excitement of Ellington's men was matched by the return of Count Basie, who reformed in 1952. By 1954 it was hailed by Metronome as "The Band Of The Year."

IN retrospect, the Fifties, despite the grumbles of musicians, were a golden age for jazz, when all aspects of the various schools could be heard and many of the greatest names of jazz were still alive and blowing.

But all the while, hidden unseen forces were at work in the great heartland of American music which rarely had any exposure on the media, whether it was Britain's hearty and enthusiastic TV show 6.5 Special or AFN's Grand Ol' Opry.

A man called Woody Guthrie, wracked by illness, was singing and writing modern American folk tunes. Raised in the Oklahoma Dust Bowl he condemned the plight of workers, like the migratory fruit pickers, and cursed the capitalists whose exploitation tactics caused so much misery.

As Pete Seeger was to write: "A generation of songwriters have learned from him — Bob Dylan, Tom Paxton, Phil Ochs and I guess many more to come." Another revolution was in store for the new decade.

World Radio History

Play it cool

Jazz movements: Chicago and West Coast schools

ABOVE: DAVE BRUBECK/ STAN GETZ/BILL EVANS; RIGHT: MODERN JAZZ QUARTET

AL COHN and ZOOT SIMS; PAUL DESMOND/TADD DAMERON; LENNIE TRISTANO

1950

JANUARY: Nat Allen brings star modern-style musicians into his band for regular TV and extended resident engagement at Wimbledon Palais . . . Death of Golden Age drum veteran 49-year-old Stan King and former Duke Ellington vocalist Ivie Anderson . . . Britain's Vic Lewis Orchestra and Holland's Skymasters for 9-day exchange visit . . . MM contest discovery 22-year-old altoist Alan Mercer joins Harry Leader at Charing Cross Road Astoria . . . Trumpet star Leslie Hutchinson gives up bandleading to rejoin Geraldo.

FEBRUARY: Mecca sign Harry Roy with 15-piece band for resident job at London's Lyceum Ballroom . . . Exciting new singer Lita Roza is found by Ted Heath . . . Hammersmith Palais and NFJO will stage Jazz Band Ball on March 6 to commemorate historic appearance there in 1920 of Original Dixieland Jazzband . . . BBC extends Jazz Club from 30 to 45 minutes with 15 minutes vocal recital . . . Car crash in New Mexico kills 27-year-old bop vocal creator Buddy Stewart.

MARCH: American impresario Norman Granz plans Continental tour for his all-star Jazz at the Philharmonic . . . Special musical preview for long-awaited Bix Beiderbecke film Young Man With A Horn . . . British bassist Charlie Short will join Benny Goodman, including trumpeter Roy Eldridge, for extensive tour of Europe.

APRIL: Glenn Miller revival sweeps America with bands led by Tex Beneke, Jerry Gray and Ralph Flanagan . . . Tenor-saxist Kenny Graham forms his distinctive Afro-Cubists and opens at Wimbledon Palais . . . French jazz fans give Duke Ellington Orchestra a mixed reception and silence singer Kay Davis at opening concert of European tour in Paris . . . Five musicians are arrested and fined for possessing marijuana after police raid London's bop centre the Club Eleven.

MAY: Jack Smith, famous "whispering baritone", who introduced the art of crooning, dies aged 51 . . . Decca launch long-playing microgroove records in UK . . . British pianist-leader George Shearing adopts US nationality as his quintet reaches 2,000 dollars a week and sells 100,000 copies of "September In The Rain" . . . Roy Fox leaves Dublin's Theatre Royal at end of June after seven months as MD . . . Death of US veteran blues singer Bertha "Chippy" Hill . . . John E. Dallas produce a plastic saxophone for British Industries Fair.

JUNE: Vic Lewis and Johnny Dankworth find modern jazz doesn't pay in Britain and switch to commercial policy . . . Trombonist George Chisholm, founder-member of the Squadronaires, leaves after 10 years to freelance and teach . . . Blues singer Josh White starts variety tour at Manchester Hippodrome on July 10 . . . Ted Heath plans Sunday concerts covering every type of dance music from Dixieland to Bop . . . HMV produce bigger screen 9 x 7 inch TV at just over £50 . . . Dizzy Gillespie breaks up his big band and fronts a sextet, meeting a similar fate to Count Basie, Woody Herman and Charlie Barnet . . . Death of 52-year-old Leo Watson, first-ever scat singer.

JULY: Frank Sinatra is mobbed by hysterical fans at London Palladium and signs £1 million CBS radio and TV contract, making him highest paid singer in world. . . Death of ace bop trumpeter 26-year-old Theodore (Fats) Navarro . . Decca's first LPs feature Bob Farnon, Stanley Black, Ronnie Munro, Edmundo Ros and Troise . . . Stan Kenton breaks up his 40-piece band and forms 20-piece for weekends at Balboa Beach, California.

AUGUST: Brilliant jazz and ballad alto-saxist Freddy Gardner dies aged 39 . . . Pianist-leader Ralph Sharon, forbidden to play bop, terminates resident engagement at Southend's Olympic Ballroom . . . Kenny Graham and his Afro-Cubists open London's celebrated Club Flamingo . . . Beverley Sisters, who were spotted and publicised by the MM in 1945, return home after two years in America and open at Bagatelle . . John Foreman, taking over production of BBC Jazz Club, warns "there will be no more bop or progressive music."

SEPTEMBER: London concerts for Nat King Cole Trio in October . . . Singer Penny Nicholas leaves Henry Hall to start double act with her original discoverer, bandleader Billy Merrin . . . Jimmy Miller, saying "my presence is no longer required", resigns leadership of the Squadronaires after 10½ years . . . American modern-style trumpeter Miles Davis and drummer Art Blakey are arrested on narcotics charge in Los Angeles . . . First recording by singer Frankie Vaughan, who achieved overnight theatre fame in June.

OCTOBER: Printing dispute stops production of MM throughout October. Here are some stories which should have appeared: Death of 45-year-old trumpeter Chelsea Quealey, who was notably with Fred Elizalde, Jan Garber, Paul Whiteman and Isham Jones . . . Hot Club of France outlaws bop . . Al Collins, who retired in 1945 after 25 years with Savoy and Berkeley Hotels, takes over leadership of Maurice Winnick's Band at Ciros from pianist Ronnie Odell, who returns to Spider's Web . . . Jack Hylton revives his world-famous band for surprise one-night comeback in Royal Variety Show, which also features Billy Cotton, Gracie Fields, Dinah Shore and Merry Macs .

NOVEMBER: Duke Ellington meets President Truman at White House and presents him with manuscript of "Portrait Of A New York Suite," commissioned by Arturo Toscanini for NBC Symphony Ork . . . New record label Polygon starts with veteran trumpet-leader Louis Prima and teenage vocalist Petula Clark, who is destined for international stardom . . . Selmer introduce small amplified piano-attachment keyboard the clavioline . . . Decca will launch Britain's first jazz LPs in December .

DECEMBER: Embassy Club pianist-leader Don Carlos is attacked and robbed in West End of London . . . Famous composer - arranger - conductor Percival Mackey, who first used jazz musicians in theatre pit, dies aged 56 . . . Scottish tenor-saxist Benny Winstone is jailed for six months on marijuana charge while playing for trumpet-leader Louis Metcalf in Canada . . . Bop altoist Charlie Parker flies home to States without explanation after promising to play at Paris jazz festival . . Introduction of illustrated gramophone records.

1951

JANUARY: Trumpet star Miles Davis is acquitted on dope charge . . . Death of US trumpeters Dave Page and Joe Keyes . . . Drummer Eric Delaney joins Geraldo . . . Ralph Sharon brings in a flute for new music called Flubop . . . Red Ingle and his Frantic Four booked for Britain . . . MU denies "suppression of discs on BBC" allegation in Beveridge Report . . . Blues singer Josh White comes over for 28 concerts in 30 days.

FEBRUARY: Johnny Dankworth has treble win in MM 1951 Poll, carrying off awards as Best Altoist, Musician of the Year and Best Small Group. Esquire records the victors, who will be presented by MM in mammoth concert at Empress Hall in April . . . Norman Granz fixes tour of Europe for his all-star Jazz At The Philharmonic, but cancels it owing to personal problems of artists involved . . . Trumpet ace Kenny Baker forms his own sextet to "return to jazz" . . . Ralph Sharon says "I must eat" and changes to a more commercial sound . . . American "society style" bandleader Eddie Ouchin dies aged 41.

MARCH: Jazz drum giant Big Sid Catlett dies of heart attack aged 41 during Al Benson Jazz Festival in Chicago . . . Tenor-saxist Kathy Stobart joins Vic Lewis Ork . . . Johnny Dankworth cuts out all jazz airings with his Seven, saying "it's the only way to survive" . . . Jazz pianist Art Tatum and the complete Les Brown Band will play UK if AFM and MU agree on reciprocal deal .

APRIL: Drum star Jack Parnell leaves Ted Heath to form 14-piece band for Fancy Free at Prince of Wales Theatre and is replaced by Ronnie Verrall from Cyril Stapleton Ork . . . Glasgow CID seeks bogus Dick James . . . Ministry of Labour lifts 16-year-old ban on American musicians for Festival of Britain . . . Jan Wildeman and Nat Allen will be resident leaders at specially-built ballroom in Festival Pleasure Gardens at Battersea Park . . . Singer-compere Harry Davis breaks 27-year partnership with bandleader Oscar Rabin to settle in States.

MAY: Carroll Gibbons makes bandleading comeback at Savoy Hotel with 15-piece band, including ex-Squadronaire Jimmy Miller as deputy leader . . . Les Brown and his 17-piece Band of Renown play for US troops at Burtonwood on way to 18-day tour of Europe . . . Geraldo opens Festival of Britain with concert at Royal Festival Hall . . . Cleo Laine joins Dankworth Seven and becomes featured singer and wife of saxist-leader Johnny Dankworth . . . MM South London Championship discovers saxist-leader Bob Miller, who achieves popularity with his swinging Millermen.

JUNE: Harold "Doc" West, 36-year-old drummer with trumpet-leader Roy Eldridge, collapses and dies while the band is playing at Cleveland's Sky Bar . . . Birdland is named as US dope den . . . French swing violinist Stephane Grappelly takes band into L'Escale Club at St Tropez using electric fiddle for first time.

JULY: Louis Armstrong refuses £3,500-a-week as solo attraction in variety, preferring to wait until he can come over with his band . . . NFJO abandons plans to book US jazzmen for Festival of Britain in view of expense involved and hostility of MU . . . David Hughes, who was given one broadcast in Henry Hall's Guest Night and stayed 14 weeks, makes his recording debut on HMV and becomes singing star of pop and opera . . . Roy Fox forms new 11-piece band, with accent on strings, called Whispering Rhythm.

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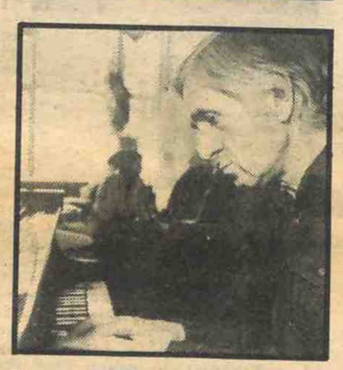


TOP: GERRY MULLIGAN; ABOVE: BOB BROOKMEYER/LEE KONITZ/GIL EVANS

FIFTIES

JULY: Cyril Stapleton will disband on September 7 to start new job as conductor of BBC Show Band . . . Guitarist Ivor Mairants leaves Geraldo after 11½ years to freelance and concentrate on his Central School of Dance Music . . . Nine star musicians combine to present British JATP organised by jazz promoter Bix Curtis . . . Icelandic MU chief comes over to book British bands . . . MU expels seven star musicians for playing Festival Hall jazz concert in defiance of their orders . . . AFM bans US bands from recording for European labels after Gene Krupa refuses to record and film while in Sweden.

AUGUST: Car crash kills veteran jazz trombonist 44-year-old Joe Harris . . . US Government embargo caused by his tax arrears stops British tour by singer-actor Dick Haymes . . . Ministry of Labour kills variety tour worth £19,000 by Louis Armstrong and Velma Middleton . . . EMI all set to issue 45 and 33⅓ rpm discs.

OCTOBER: SOS to President Truman as MU objects to employment of American MD Alexander Smallens for Porgy And Bess in London . . . Singer Alma Cogan tops meteoric rise to fame with music hall tour . . . MU representative watches as Cab Calloway crashes British jazz package.

NOVEMBER: American singer Pearl Bailey comes over for West End cabaret and marriage to drummer Louis Bellson at Caxton Hall . . . Drugs Squad frisk musicians in Archer Street and jazz tenorist Jimmy Skidmore is fined £50 for possessing Indian hemp . . . MU vetos Anglo-French band exchange between Peanuts Hucko, now playing in Paris, and Leslie Hutchinson, who is leaving Geraldo to tour with Mary Lou Williams . . . Death of 51-year-old pianist-arranger Bob Busby, conductor of BBC Revue Orchestra . . . Louis Armstrong tells noisy Paris jazz fans to shut up.

DECEMBER: Saxist-leader Johnny Dankworth joins bloc to fight "new dealers" in MU elections . . Geraldo Orchestra and solo singer Gary Miller are first signings by Philips . . . Paramount offer Ted Heath vocalist Lita Roza film test in Hollywood . . . Death of veteran commercial bandleader 59-year-old Mel Hallett, who employed Jack Teagarden, Gene Krupa and Toots Mondello . . . Stan Kenton may tour Britain as solo pianist in variety . . . BBC will restore pre-war regular late-night dance band broadcasts on January 1 . . Duke Ellington celebrates Silver Jubilee . . . MU investigates "hooligan" allegations against personnel at American camps in Britain.

1953

JANUARY: American pianist-arranger-leader Fletcher Henderson, the pioneer of swing, dies aged 54 . . . MPs seek to repel ancient 'Sunday Observance Bill, backed by MU . . . Four musicians quit Jack Parnell after tenor-saxist Pete King is dismissed to accommodate vocalist Marion Davis's reedist husband Ronnie Keene . . . Ronnie Scott increases his quintet to nine for big new venture . . . Cowboy actor James Stewart will play Glenn Miller in film life story.

FEBRUARY: British cornettist Ken Colyer spends 38 days in New Orleans jail for overstaying visitor's permit . . . JATP will play two concerts in London on March 8 in aid of flood victims — first relaxation of MU and Ministry of Labour ban in 18 years . . . Ronnie Scott starts countrywide tour and recording contract for Esquire with his modern jazz orchestra in March . . . Drum star Louie Bellsen quits Duke Ellington and may come over to Britain with his singer wife Pearl Bailey .

MARCH: Fans beseige Kilburn Gaumont State for Anglo-American jazz show featuring JATP staged by MM and impresario Harold Fielding which raises £4,000 for flood disaster fund . . . Bandleader Eric Winstone launches holiday-camp kitchen-boy singer Michael Holliday on his hit record career . . . Tenorist Kenny Graham leaves Jack Parnell to re-form his Afro-Cubists . . . Cornettist Ken Colyer forms his famous Jazzmen, which includes budding celebrities Chris Barber (trombone) and Lonnie Donegan (banjo and guitar) . . . Ted Heath offers to fly his entire band to the States to do two charity shows at Carnegie Hall.

APRIL: Death of Joe Ferrie, trombone star with Billy Cotton, Lew Stone, Jack Jackson and Geraldo . . . Blind pianist George Shearing turns down offer of a convict's eyes . . . Cheaper jazz as budget cuts tax on records and musical instruments . . . American bassist Major Holly, backing singer Rose Murphy at Astor and Colony, is withdrawn by order of MU and replaced by resident bassist Bernie Woods . . . Beverley Sisters start work on Britain's first 3-D musical film, Harmony Lane.

MAY: Coronation of Queen Elizabeth brings work for every band in Britain . . . Guitar genius Django Reinhardt dies at 43 . . . Poll-topping pianist Ralph Sharon quits UK for USA . . . Frank Sinatra to guest with BBC Show Band on June 11: AFM and MU agree Anglo-US band exchange between Sid Phillips and Sharkey Bonano and Ted Heath concert at Carnegie Hall .

JUNE: Frank Sinatra flops and walks off stage in Sweden . . . Paul Whiteman makes temporary comeback with 25-piece band at Frontier Hotel, Las Vagas . . . BBC axes Geraldo's 7½-year-old radio show Tip Top Tunes . . . JATP may return to Britain in exchange for Ted Heath Band . . . BBC resurrects Jazz Club . . . Johnny Dankworth breaks up three-year-old Seven to form all-star 20-piece band with new sound . . . MM contests bring professional opportunity with resident job at Leeds Locarno for saxist-leader Bob Miller . . . Ballet troupe will dance to Stan Kenton's progressive jazz music at Sadlers Wells . . . Mary Lou Williams refuses offer to join Louis Armstrong All Stars to form band in Britain.

JULY: Geraldo rejects 175,000 dollar one-year offer to lead all-star band in USA . . . Pianist Bud Powell sues Norman Granz for 50,000 dollars in record dispute . . . Pioneer plectrum guitarist Len Fillis dies aged 50 in his native South Africa . . . . . Trumpeter-leader Humphrey Lyttelton gives up trying to convert the public to jazz and goes back to spare-time playing as a semi-pro . . . BBC describes Ronnie Scott Band as "unsuitable for broadcasts."

AUGUST: Earl Hines dispenses with his band and forms a quartet . . . Bandleader Fred Hedley achieves his 36th success in 43 MM contests by winning Middlesex District Championship . . . Dickie Valentine plans solo career when five-year contract with Ted Heath ends next April . . . Singer June Christy joins Stan Kenton Band . . . Pianist-arranger Steve Race conducts first-ever jazz series on BBC-TV.

SEPTEMBER: Artie Shaw comes out of retirement to front 8-piece band at the Embers in New York . . . Dublin goes wild for 15 hours as 7,000 fans attend Stan Kenton concerts at Theatre Royal . . . BBC takes over Shepherds Bush Empire as its television theatre . . . Pye Radio enter record market but do not at present contemplate jazz . . . Marion Ryan, 22-year-old red-head singer from Middlesbrough, joins Ray Ellington Quartet and in due course becomes mother of pop star twins Paul and Barry Ryan.

OCTOBER: Lionel Hampton fires British singer Annie Ross and pianist George Washington leaves in protest after tour of Europe . . . Dutch pianist Rob Pronk, who disappeared 10 months ago, returns to Holland, after playing in Sweden . . . Ace baritone saxist Gerry Mulligan is sentenced to six months in jail for possessing heroin . . . Mantovani offered six-month US tour with selected corner-men as nucleus of big American orchestra . . . BBC restore Kenny Baker's Dozen and Geraldo's Tip Top Tunes.

NOVEMBER: Mantovani signs £10,000 contract with impresario Harold Fielding for worldwide conducting activities . . . US singer Anita O'Day gets 5-month jail sentence for possessing drugs . . . Death of 52-year-old banjoist "Howdy" Quicksell, familiar for his work with Bix, and 60-year-old Larry Shields clarinettist with the ODJB . . . MU says no to free-for-all offer by AFM and stops Dutch tour by Mike Daniels Band . . . Ronnie Scott passes second BBC audition . . . Phenomenal trumpeter Chet Baker says: "I'm through with jazz.

DECEMBER: Ted Heath singer Lita Roza nets £12,000-a-week 10-month variety tour of USA as solo star . . Blackpool recording studio owner Jack Michael fined £8 for illegally taping BBC Northern Regional programme Holiday Night . . . MM Contest discovery semi-pro trumpeter Kerny Ball gives up £8-a-week fan salesman job to join saxist-leader Sid Phillips at £1,500-a-year on way to fame with his own Jazzmen.

AUGUST: Ray Whetzol, erstwhile lead trumpet and gag man with Stan Kenton Ork, is killed in car accident . . . Eccentric bop pianist Thelonious Monk is arrested on heroin charge in New York . . . Individual award with Stan Fry and his Band in MM South Coast Championship proves stepping stone to leadership for trumpet player Kenny Ball.

SEPTEMBER: Death of veteran boogie-woogie pianist 53-year-old Jimmy Yancey in Chicago . . . Southern Ireland tour by Felix Mendelssohn and Hawaiian serenaders cancelled because clergymen object to scantily-clad hula-hula girl dancers . . . Nat Gonella takes over at Festival Gardens from Nat Allen, who goes into Streatham Locarno . . . Nat King Cole gives up his trio for big band recordings . . . US clarinet leader Artie Shaw comes to London to record 18 titles for American Decca with a big British band . . . After nine years at Bagatelle, Edmundo Ros is all set to leave, but is tempted to stay by new two-band contract doubling Coconut Grove . . . Roy Fox signs his 1949 singer discovery Tony Mercer who progresses to Billy Ternent and solo spot with Black and White Minstrel Show.

OCTOBER: Founder-member Ronnie Aldrich gives up playing piano to lead Squadronaires, taking over from singer Roy Edwards, who has fronted band since departure of Jimmy Miller . . . Tubby Hayes starts career as 16-year-old with Kenny Baker Band . . . Harry Roy refuses to broadcast when offered "mere pittance" of £190 for six three-hour rehearsals and the actual sessions with his 15-piece band . . . Bandleader Ray McKinley joins the Tommy Dorsey Ork . . . Ambrose revives his pre-war Octet for variety tour fronted by compere-vocalist Paul Carpenter . . . Pianist Earl Hines is leaving Louis Armstrong to record with his own band.

NOVEMBER: Death of popular drummer-vocalist-comedian Jackie Hunter, who was chiefly associated with Jack Jackson and Geraldo . . . AFM bans British sessions under American leaders, so Artie Shaw gives up his current project and returns home, but is due back in January to make series of short musical and documentary films . . . Modern jazz trumpeter Hank Shaw arrested and fined £5 for possession of Indian hemp in police raid on London's A to Z Club . . . Suez Canal crisis prevents Tito Burns Sextet playing Egypt on tour of Middle East .

DECEMBER: Folk singer Josh White refuses to appear in same show as blacked-up Al Jolson impersonator at Kilburn Gaumont State . . . Tommy Dorsey flies his 21-piece band to Brazil for nine weeks of radio and TV worth 200,000 dollars . . . Death of US violinist and conductor Nat Brusiloff, a big radio and recording MD two decades ago . . . "I offered JATP free to MU and heard no more," says Norman Granz . . . Death of world-famous jazz singer 48-year-old Mildred Bailey . . . Vic Lewis and Ralph Sharon dispense with big bands and revert to small groups . . . MM attacks use of drugs and insists "our music must be freed from this menace."

1952

JANUARY: First commercial television films are being made in an experimental studio in West London . . . Patti Andrews, of the Andrews Sisters, weds her MD, Wally Weschler . . . MU bans percentage-only dates, insisting bookers must pay minimum rate and accommodation cost . . . Tenor-saxist Johnnie Gray makes bandleading debut at Churchill's .

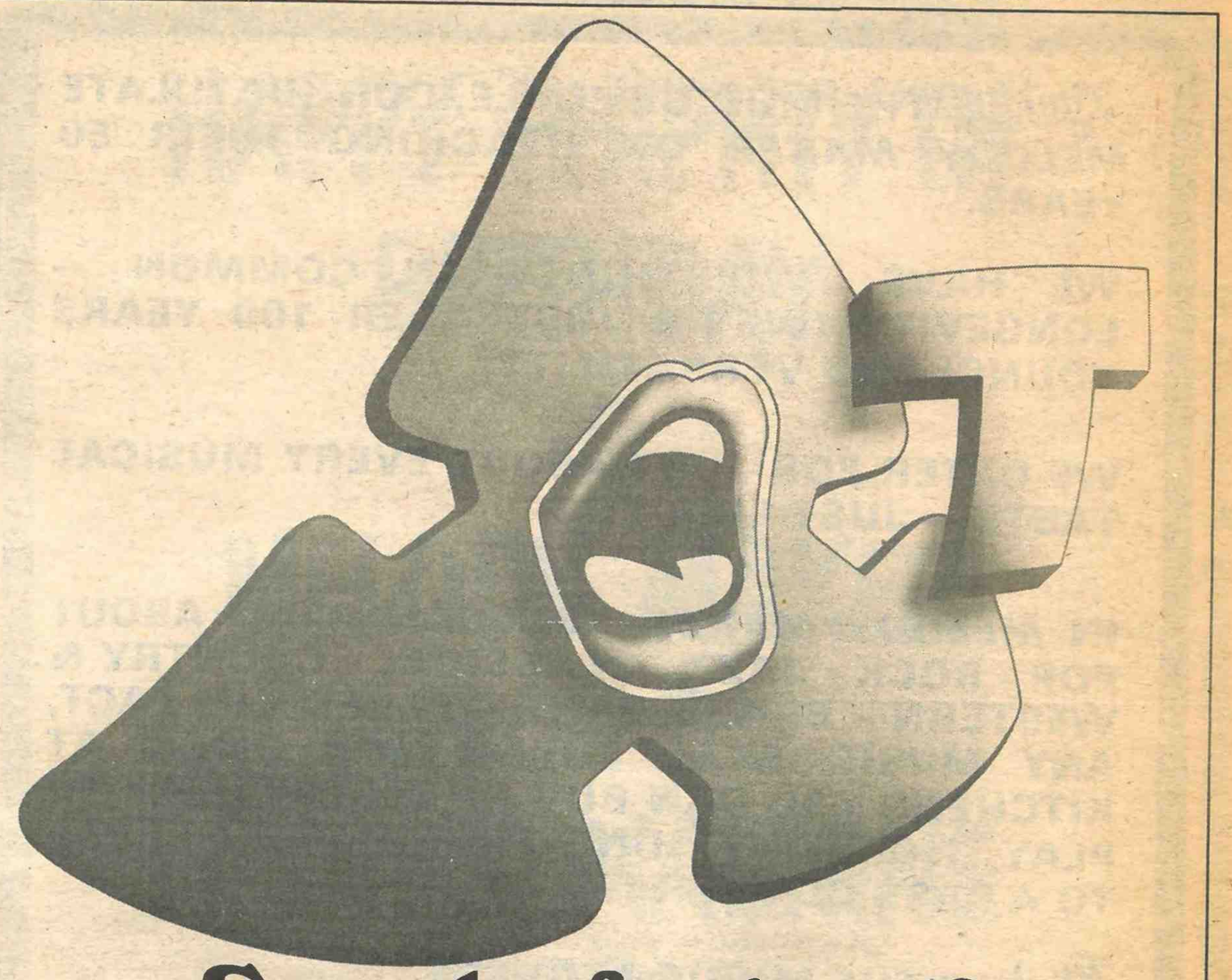
FEBRUARY: Dance music hushed as nation mourns death of King George VI . . . American bandleader Oscar Pettiford and his guitarist Skeeter Best are involved in scrap which abruptly ends their tour of Japan . . . Lack of right men causes disbandment of the Afro-Cubists and tenor-leader Kenny Graham joins Eric Winstone . . . Paris fans boo Sidney Bechet at his return concert at Salle Pleyel.

MARCH: Cyril Stapleton does secret radio audition with 30-piece all-star orchestra which develops into BBC Showband . . . Mantovani starts air series with 40-piece orchestra featuring his new-sound "cascading strings" introduced on his hit record "Charmaine" . . . Oscar Rabin signs £55,000 contract to stay in Lyceum Ballroom until at least July 1953 . . . Dizzy Gillespie cancels all other bookings to play at Paris J.F., where Britain will be represented by all-star quintet headed by Ronnie Scott and Victor Feldman . . . MM Poll winners, including Ted Heath, Geraldo, Edmundo Ros, Humphrey Lyttelton, Lita Roza and Alan Dean, will record for Esquire and play big concert at Empress Hall . . . MM singing discovery Shani Wallis gets star role in Call Me Madam at London Coliseum.

APRIL: Jazz trumpeter Kenny Baker to lead all-star Dozen in no-pop radio series . . . Blizzard prevents tenorist Ronnie Scott reaching Paris festival on time and fans boo his leaderless All Stars . . . Charles Chilton to edit new style Jazz Club, alternating records with live shows . . . EMI will start issuing LPs in October . . . Singer Eve Lombard leaves Harry Roy after eight years to freelance . . . Singing star Steve Conway dies aged 31.

MAY: Young singing sensation from Oregon, Johnnie Ray, whose first LP has sold almost 250,000 copies, with his earnings rocketing to 5,000 dollars a week, needs six-man police bodyguard for appearance at New York's Copacabana . . . Death of veteran bandleader Debroy Somers, founder of the Savoy Orpheans in 1924, and old-time jazz pianist 43-year-old Zinky Cohn . . . Teenage jazz tenorist Tubby Hayes joins Tito Burns Sextet . . . US bandleader Cab Calloway will play lead role of Sporting Life in West End production of Porgy And Bess . . . Action to stop issue of Glenn Miller AFN recordings . . . Pianist-leader Ralph Sharon, "sick of brick walls," accepts big recording offer in States . . . Sultry-voiced singing discovery 19-year-old Alma Cogan hits the headlines with first records for HMV.

JUNE: MU warns British musicians and leaders not to appear with American and Continental guests at NFJO concerts at Festival Hall . . Death of American bassist 43-year-old John Kirby and 62-year-old British bandleader Bertini, famous for his long run at Blackpool Tower . . . Court order closes Churchills and ends resident job for Johnnie Gray and Conde-Tyree bands . . . Promoter Maurice Kinn stops his 15-band shows at Empress Hall because some leaders abuse tight schedule . . . London Palladium chief books Johnnie Ray and Guy Mitchell but says Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington and Benny Goodman are not box office attractions.



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World Radio History

COLEMAN HAWKINS/NAT KING COLE TRIO/ ART TATUM

Britain gets taped

1954

JANUARY: Mary Lou Williams and Taps Miller refused entry to Britain at Dover . . . Vocalist Jo Lennard critically ill after Mick Mulligan band coach crashes over bridge parapet at Boston . . . Rosemary Clooney to sing with BBC Showband . . . New Year's Eve deadline in US disc strike . . . Dickie Valentine booked for American TV . . . Woody Herman Herd fixed for big MM concerts in Dublin . . . Eddie Calvert gets £7,000 20-week summer season in Blackpool . . . Victor Feldman joins Ronnie Scott Band . . . London premiere of The Glenn Miller Story . . . Bandleader Alan Kane loses job as Cafe Anglais closes.

FEBRUARY: Startling victory for trumpeter Chet Baker in Metronome Poll . . . Geraldo signs Australian Aborigine singer Georgia Lee . . . Billie Holiday says "Lester Young named me Lady Day" . . . Tenor-saxist Stan Getz arrested after attempted hold-up in Seattle drug store. . . Promoter Harold Fielding in last-minute battle with MU and AFM to bring over Oscar Peterson Trio and Ella Fitzgerald . . . MU lift ban on Irish tours by Ken Mackintosh, Stanley Black and Freddy Randall . . . British clarinettist Wally Fawkes plays season in Geneva with Sidney Bechet.

MARCH: MU fails in zero-hour attempt to prevent resident Skyrockets playing with Nat King Cole Trio at London Palladium after Ministry of Labour issue permit because his accompanying jazzmen constitute a variety act . . . Ciro's Club, home of famous bands, closes after 50-year existence . . . Johnny Dankworth voted Top Musician and Ronnie Scott Best Small Band in MM Poll . . . Annie Ross will join Jack Parnell . . . AFM will now permit Oscar and Ella to tour Britain . . . US radio and TV studio musicians get new deal guaranteeing £70 a week . . . Columbia and HMV introduce 7-minute 7-inch EPs at 9s 3½d. . . . Death of Victoria Palace MD 45-year-old Freddy Bretherton and 44-year-old Thirties trumpet ace Frankie Newton.

APRIL: Britain resounds to the Herman Herd and Woody asks Ronnie Scott drummer Tony Crombie to write some of his scores . . . Hollywood plans film life story of Benny Goodman . . . Norman Granz offers London Palladium chief Val Parnell Oscar Peterson Trio and Ella Fitzgerald free if he can get their permits . . . Death of pianist-composer 41-year-old Carl Fisher, long-term accompanist to singer Frankie Laine . . . Ted Heath refuses to appear in TV until his band is properly balanced . . . Drummer Eric Delaney leaves Geraldo to form his own band . . . Newcastle City Hall turns down Nat King Cole and Dankworth Ork because "Jazz fans are rowdy" . . . Vic Lewis to play for Frankie Laine and Teddy Foster for Lena Horne.

MAY: Death of 51-year-old Carroll Gibbons, pianist-leader at the Savoy Hotel, where singer and deputy-leader Jimmy Miller is now appointed MD . . . Gerry Mulligan Quartet and Tony Kinsey Trio for Paris Jazzfest . . . MM pianist discovery Derek Smith joins Dankworth Seven . . . British jazzmen improvise when Woody Herman plane is delayed by gales on way to Dublin . . . Malcolm Mitchell breaks up his six-year-old trio to go solo . . . Harry Roy takes over Cafe Anglais in £250,000 scheme for chain of ballrooms employing 300 musicians in London . . . First big break for Irish singer 18-year-old Ruby Murray replacing Joan Regan on TV's Quite Contrary . . . Ken Colyer quits his Jazzmen and trombonist Chris Barber takes over leadership.

JUNE: Death of pianist Garland Wilson casts shadow over Paris Jazz Fair . . . Liberace does sell-out concert for 16,000 at Madison Square Garden . . . Staggering bill for first-ever jazz festival at Newport, Rhode Island, on July 17-18 . . . Singer Ronnie Hilton is discovered and promoted as hit soloist by HMV . . . Ken Colyer gets going with new Jazzmen . . . Motorcycle crash kills 26-year-old ex-Kenton vocalist Jay Johnson in Hollywood . . . MU's Anglo-French ban could prevent Edmundo Ross five-week summer in Monte Carlo . . . Death of 71-year-old Jazz composer-pianist-publisher Dave Comer.

JULY: Trombonist Bob Brookmeyer leaves Gerry Mulligan Quartet . . . Tito Burns tells BBC "isolated broadcasts are useless" . . . Jack Parnell, who plans 8-week tour of South Africa, bids for Ted Heath trumpeter Stan Reynolds and Oscar Rabin drummer Kenny Clare . . . Jack Payne exposes DJ phony-request racket . . . Famous band haunt, the Embassy Club, closes.

AUGUST: Accordionist-leader Tito Burns breaks up his band after eight years . . . AFM boss James Petrillo rejects booking of Ken Colyer Jazzmen at Jazz festival in New Orleans . . . Ministry of Labour refuses permit for US trumpeter Jimmy McPartland to play at Albert Hall . . . Capitol Records make big offer to Johnny Dankworth . . . First tape records, which could supercede discs, will be issued by EMI, starting with Joe Loss and George Melachrino, on September 3 . . . Harry Roy abandons ballroom chain project.

SEPTEMBER: Charlie Parker attempts suicide by swallowing iodine and is replaced by Coleman Hawkins in Jazz Parade show scheduled for tour of Europe . . . Jump saxist Rudy Williams, who toured Japan with Oscar Pettiford, commits suicide in New York . . . Singer Annie Ross leaves Jack Parnell for Tony Crombie . . . Ten big showmen plan commercial TV combine . . . Decca put up prices and plan to issue 45s.

OCTOBER: Canadian singer, 20-year-old Stephanie Wise, gets job with Oscar Rabin 24 hours after arriving in Britain but leaves after four weeks to join Ronnie Scott . . . Royal Variety Show features Jack Hylton, Ted Heath, Jack Parnell, Eric Robinson, Dickie Valentine, Eddie Calvert, Frankie Laine and Guy Mitchell . . . Death of Boss (Memphis Blues) Crump, aged 80 . . . MM vocal discovery Valerie Kleiner joins Ken Moule Band . . . Eric Delaney gets Silver Record for his first band record, "Delaney's Delight" and "Oranges and Lemons" . . . Trumpet-leader Kenny Baker makes history as first jazz musician to appear in Daily Herald Brass Band Contest . . . Saxist-leader Billy Sproud reopens Embassy Club after three month closure.

NOVEMBER: Death of 49-year-old pianist-arranger Clem Barnard, general factotum for 29 years with Billy Cotton . . . Five-year contract with Capitol for Johnny Dankworth . . . AFM president Petrillo rejects end-the-ban plea from Ted Heath . . . Parlophone record the Kirchin Band led by Ivor and his drummer son Basil, who leave Mecca for countrywide tour . . . Lionel Hampton band sweeps Europe like a tornado . . . Jazz tenorist Tubby Hayes and his wife found guilty and fined on drug charge in Blackpool . . . Pianist Bill McGuffie, one of the originals, leaves BBC Show Band . . . Death of US trumpeter-vocalist 46-year-old Oran "Hot Lips" Page.

DECEMBER: Ted Heath does Christmas and New Year's Eve coast-to-coast broadcast for 200 NBC stations in States and considers film story of his life . . . Singer Marion Williams leaves Oscar Rabin to join Eric Delaney, whose new band makes radio debut . . . Don Rendell Sextet goes commercial because jazz in ballrooms doesn't pay . . . Paramount screen test for Ted Heath singer Dennis Lotis . . . Beginning of the end for 78s in the States . . . Guitarist-vocalist Malcolm Mitchell forms all-star modern jazz band costing £10,000 for one-night-stands and contract with Decca . . . London's oldest jazz club, Feldmans, closes after 13 years.

1955

JANUARY: BBC sponsors Festival of Dance Music at Albert Hall, notably featuring Ted Heath . . . Impresario Henry Hall makes band-business comeback as MD at Mayfair Hotel, supplying seven-piece band led by pianist Bert Marland . . . Eric Delaney signs gipsy "street singer" Danny Purches . . . Oscar Peterson and Ella start concert tour of Britain on February 22 . . . Death of Twenties blues singer Lee Morse and band-leader-composer Gus Arnheim, who was associated with Bing Crosby in 1930-31 . . . EMI in £3 million deal to take over Capitol . . . Closure of Wood Green and Kingston Empires . . . Kenny Baker re-forms his Dozen.

FEBRUARY: Johnny Dankworth refuses £10,000 tour of South Africa because of segregation . . . Chain-store issue of cut-price records offering 12 tunes on 10 inch LP at 9s. 6d. . . Drummer-leader Tony Kinsey and bassist Sammy Stokes accompany Peterson-Fitzgerald tour, which has to be cut short because Ella is needed in Hollywood to film Pete Kelly's Blues . . . Pianist Buck Washington, of song and dance team Buck and Bubbles, dies aged 48 in New York . . . MM contest drum discovery Jackie Dougan joins trumpet-leader Don Smith . . . Swing accordionist Tito Burns becomes an agent and signs jazz tenorist Tubby Hayes for tour and record with 9-piece band.

MARCH: Ted Heath beats Johnny Dankworth by 132 votes and Eric Delaney is Top Musician in MM Poll . . . Variety debut of singer Ronnie Hilton . . . Tenor-saxist-leader Don Rendell disbands and joins Tony Crombie Ork, which disappoints fans in chaotic performance at big Paris jazz show after 36 hours without sleep . . . Ronnie Aldrich puts Squadronaires on R and B kick and picks hospital laboratory singer 19-year-old Jackie Lee to replace Margaret Bond, who goes solo . . . Dennis Lotis leaves Ted Heath in April for music-hall and film offers . . . Music world is shocked by

FRANKIE VAUGHAN / EDMUNDO ROS / MICHAEL HOLLIDAY/ GUY MITCHELL/ JOHNNIE RAY

sudden death of jazz alto-saxist celebrity 35-year-old Charlie Parker . . . Duke Ellington Ork booked for Britain, but only at US bases.

APRIL: Record revolution heralded by EMI — 3-D Sound . . . MU and Ministry of Labour do an "about turn" and stop Irving Fields Trio appearance at London Palladium . . . After internal disagreement, pianist Ken Moule quits leadership of his Seven, which is taken over by bassist Arthur Watts . . . Kenny Baker Band for first Pye-Polygon LPs and EPs . . . Multi-instrumentalist Victor Feldman settles in the States . . . George Shearing flies in on holiday and says: "Quintet cannot play here, so neither will I."

MAY: Sir John Barbirolli picks pianist-arranger and MM columnist Steve Race as his Director of Light Music. . . Johnnie Ray booked for Sunday Night at London Palladium . . . Latest proteges of Philadelphia music publisher Jimmy Myers are rock originators Bill Haley and his Comets . . . BBC bans Lena Horne's torrid record "I Love To Love" . . . British tour for Tony Bennett in July . . . American agents make offers worth £20.000 for Tony Crombie Band.

JUNE: Police drop murder charge against jazz dancer Teddy Hale when death of tenor-saxist Wardell Gray during narcotics binge in Las Vegas is declared to have been an accident . . . Hollywood makes film offer to singer David Whitfield . . . The show goes on despite countrywide rail strike which could cause cuts in touring bands . . . AFM official says "little hope of Stan Kenton-Ted Heath exchange" . . . Irish singer Ruby Murray will receive £500 a week for a Norman Wisdom Show at London Palladium . . . MU opposes concert tour by US pianist Art Tatum . . . BBC starts new name-band radio series Swing Session.

JULY: MPs may probe dance band business, with approval of MU . . . Janie Marden 21-year-old telephone operator from Bristol, joins BBC Showband as resident singer . . . Jazz guitarist Chuck Wayne comes over to tour with Tony Bennett . . . American stage and television offers for Ruby Murray . . . MU nears agreement with ITV . . . Ted Heath loses singer Kathy Lloyd, gains tenorist Don Rendell and plans all-star finale for his Swing Sessions before TV takes over London Palladium, where new pit orchestra will be conducted by resident MD Eric Rogers . . . "TV is closing the theatres," warns Jack Payne.

AUGUST: Pianist Dill Jones, puzzled and disappointed, is barred from US by American Embassy . . . Big Bill Broonzy may play Britain in October . . . Amazing alto saxist discovery from Florida, Julian "Cannonball" Adderley, is hailed as the new Charlie Parker . . . BBC gives peak air spot to World of Jazz . . . Ted Heath offers £10,000-a-year to any girl singer who comes up to his expectations . . . Ambrose returns to West End with 14-piece all-star band at Cafe de Paris on September 19.

SEPTEMBER: Bristol vocalist, 27-year-old Rosemary Squires, unsettled by widespread publicity after secret audition, declines offer from Ted Heath and will try to "make it alone" . . . After five-month wrangle, MU and ITV reach agreement a few days befort start of commercial television . . . Dancers weep as Harry Leader ends 15-year run at Charing Cross Road Astoria to start countrywide tour.

OCTOBER: AFM lifts 20-year Anglo-US ban and agrees exchange between Ted Heath and Stan Kenton . . . Toni Eden, 16-year-old daughter of saxist Chips Chippindale, joins Ted Heath for concerts, radio and TV . . . Wedding of film Star Debbie Reynolds and singer Eddie Fisher.

NOVEMBER: Atlantic band exchange takes Ted Heath to States in April and Stan Kenton to UK in March . . . Eric Delaney offered four figure contract for big West End musical built around his band . . . Big Bill Broonzy accuses Nottingham hotel of racial discrimination . . . Ivy Benson All Girls Band for Labrador . . . Frankie Vaughan gets his own show on TV and donates his record proceeds to Boys Clubs . . . Norman Granz wins dismissal of gambling charges against JATP artists in Texas.

DECEMBER: Blind pianist Joe Saye leaves with his family to settle in America . . . MM's Song For Lita Roza contest is won by "I'll Be Near To You" which is published by Berry Music and recorded by Decca . . . Victor Feldman admitted to AFM, cuts first US LP for Keynote and may arrange for Kenton . . . Michael Holliday, whose first record "Yellow Rose of Texas" has sold 50,000 copies, leaves Eric Winstone for profitable solo career . . . Count Basie beats Stan Kenton in Down Beat Poll . . . MU asks BBC for statement after house musicians are told "get modern or get out."

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World Radio History

1956

Rock under fire

JANUARY: Woody Herman signs British multi-instrumentalist Victor Feldman to join the Herd as a special act . . . Norman Granz starts the year with his biggest-ever capture, Ella Fitzgerald, for his Jazz at the Philharmonic and his Verve & Clef labels . . . Eve Boswell and Jill Day, who both started as singers with Geraldo, signed to star in Blackpool summer shows . . . M.U. planning action to raise BBC-TV rates for musicians . . . Alma Cogan signs for weekly TV show.

FEBRUARY: Vic Lewis returns from South Africa following tour with Johnnie Ray . . . Billy Cotton signs three-year contract with BBC Television . . . BBC signs Stan Kenton for at least two broadcasts during forthcoming tour . . . Duke Ellington tops French Radio poll . . . Count Basie signs for autumn tour of Britain . . . Pianist Ralph Dollimore wins Ivor Novello award.

MARCH: No MM due to nationwide printing dispute.

APRIL: Louis Armstrong signs for British tour — Bing Crosby also due here, to play in Open Golf Championship at Hoylake . . . Harry Klein, Don Rendell and Tommy Whittle play with the Stan Kenton Orchestra on tour . . . Lita Roza will marry Geraldo trumpeter Ronnie Hughes . . . Duke Ellington, Art Tatum and Dave Brubeck for Shakespearean Festival in Stratford — Ontario . . . Ted Heath and his Music a smash hit on U.S. debut at Municipal Auditorium, San Antonio . . . Nat King Cole beaten up by 'black-bashers' in Birmingham, Alabama . . . Frankie Vaughan signs a six-film contract.

MAY: Louis Armstrong and his All-Stars open at the Empress Hall, Earls Court . . . Oscar Rabin signs modernists Jimmy Deuchar (trumpet), Derek Humble, Joe Temperley, Roy Sidwell (saxes) . . . Singers Diana Coupland and Monty Norman announce their forthcoming marriage . . . Own TV series (BBC) for Joan Regan . . . MU vetoes plan to record Louis Armstrong in London . . . Adrian Rollini, bass-sax star and inventor of the Goofus, dies in Florida aged 52 . . . Eddie Duchin film premiered in Blackpool . . . Lonnie Donegan a big hit on American television . . . Whites boo Freddy Randall's "jungle music" in Birmingham, Alabama . . . British government backs jazz package, for tour of forces' bases in Germany.

JUNE: Stan Kenton ballet a hit at Sadlers Wells . . . Ruby Murray signs for British film . . . Bomb threat empties Freddy Randall concert in Greenville, S. Carolina . . . Trumpeter/singer and star of the Forties, Valaida Snow, dies in New York aged 41 . . . Tex Ritter arrives in London . . . Frankie Trumbauer dies in Kansas City aged 54 . . . New Lew Stone Band opens in Manchester . . . Rock-'n'-roll comes under attack from American censorship bodies . . . Frank Sinatra wants to record in Britain with Cyril Stapleton's Orchestra.

JULY: Vic Lewis and his Orchestra set for Stateside tour in exchange for Lionel Hampton Band . . . Gene Vincent tipped as biggest threat to Bill Haley and Elvis Presley . . . Eve Boswell classed as "the complete entertainer" on her opening in summer show at the Opera House, Blackpool . . . Despite press criticism rock-'n'-roll clubs and records becoming a craze . . . Glenn Miller Orchestra directed by Ray McKinley booms in US . . . "I will only go to the States if American dancers want my band — not just to enable U.S. bands to visit Britain," says Joe Loss . . . Mel Torme in Britain for radio dates and variety tour . . . Wally Fawkes leaves Humphrey Lyttelton after nine years.

AUGUST: Tony Crombie forms rock-'n'-roll group for nationwide tour . . . Bands of Edmundo Ros, Geraldo, Johnny Dankworth, Jack Parnell signed for peak-hour ITV shows . . . Stan Tracey joins Ivor Kirchin's Band . . . Mel Torme appears with Ted Heath's Band in concert at the Stoll Theatre, Kingsway . . . Acker Bilk tours Poland . . . Louis Armstrong invited to appear with a London symphony orchestra . . . Jack Parnell Orchestra offered five ITV Saturday programmes . . . BBC plans a jazz promenade concert . . . Al Martino touring in variety . . . Carl Barriteau featuring a rock-'n'-roll sextet "within the band." "

SEPTEMBER: Jazz saxist Ronnie Scott receives an offer to join Woody Herman . . . Eve Boswell asked to follow Lena Horne, Eartha Kitt and Maurice Chevalier in cabaret at Burns Restaurant, Stockholm . . . Teddy Boys riot at London cinemas showing Bill Haley's Rock Around The Clock film . . . Now Nat Gonella forms a rock outfit . . . BBC cuts radio jazz — gives late-night series to Ronnie Aldrich and the Squadronaires . . . New rock singer Tommy Steele records for Decca.

OCTOBER: Humphrey Lyttelton and his Band invited to play in Moscow . . . Attempts to arrange exchange between Duke Ellington and Johnny Dankworth fall through . . . Basie-Heath exchange planned . . . Eric Delaney chosen for Royal Variety Performance . . . American pioneer bandleader Isham Jones, dies in Hollywood . . . Gerry Mulligan Quartet to tour Britain . . . Reportedly, Lionel Hampton's Orchestra for this month's tour "will be on a rock-'n'-roll kick."

NOVEMBER: Singer Jimmy Young signs £15,000 contract . . . Louis Armstrong coming to London next month to play a concert for the Hungarian Relief Fund . . . Rumoured that Elvis Presley MAY play the London Palladium next year . . . Decca Records sign a bus driver on the London No. 27 route — singer Matt Monro . . . Ted Heath says no to proposed swap with Count Basie . . . Art Tatum dies in Los Angeles aged 46 . . . Glasgow City Fathers have banned rock-'n'-roll from 20 public halls . . . Royal Variety Performance cancelled due to international situation.

DECEMBER: MU gives permission for BBC to televise concert starring Louis Armstrong in aid of Hungarian Relief . . . Mystery death of Tommy Dorsey (51) in locked room of his 25,000-dollar home at Greenwich, Connecticut . . . Pat Boone makes his British debut at Granada, Tooting, on Boxing Day . . . Tommy Steele to be paid £200 for a cabaret appearance at a debutante's ball at Claridges . . . Lonnie Donegan - Bill Haley transatlantic swap . . . Petrol rationed here — touring bands may fold.

TWO KENNYS of the trumpet — BAKER and BALL

FROM TOP: CHAS McDEVITT and SHIRLEY DOUGLAS/KENNY GRAHAM and HUMPHREY LYTTELTON/TONY CROMBIE/VICTOR FELDMAN and CHRIS BARBER/KEN COLYER/SHIRLEY BASSEY and JUDY GARLAND/JOSH WHITE

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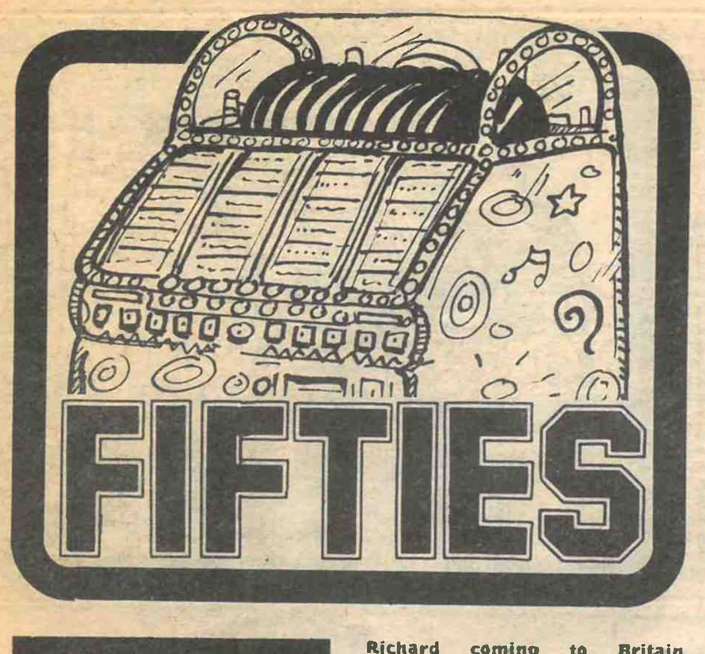
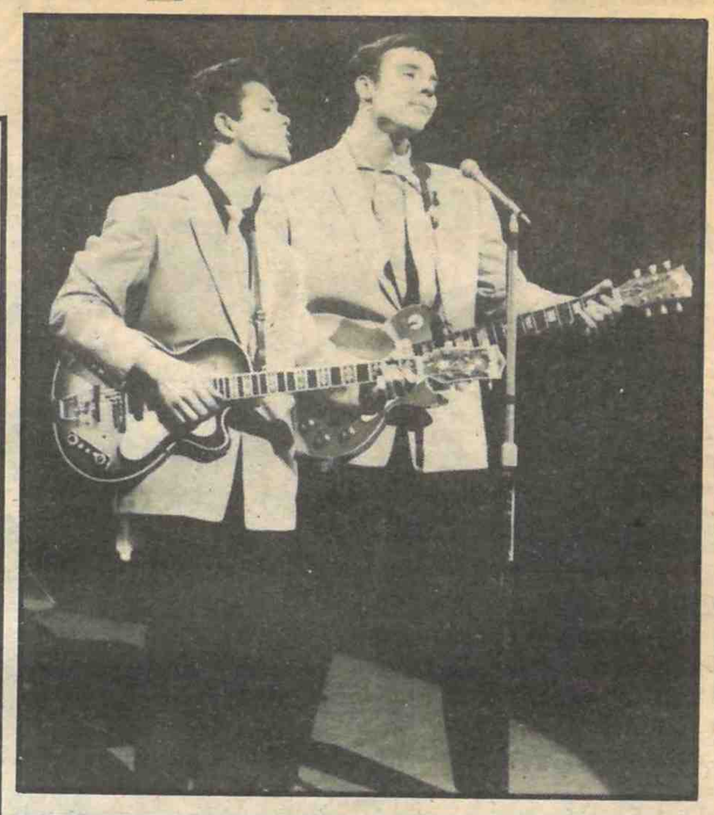


Rock!

LEFT: FATS DOMINO; RIGHT: ADAM FAITH

ELVIS PRESLEY / PAT BOONE / THE COASTERS / PAUL ANKA / CONNIE FRANCIS/BO DIDDLEY



TOP LEFT: CLIFF RICHARD and MARTY WILDE; ABOVE TOMMY STEELE (with RONNIE SCOTT on sax) and BUDDY HOLLY and the CRICKETS

1957

JANUARY: The long-awaited tour by Bill Haley and the Comets is finalised . . . Pat Boone returning to Britain for tour . . . MM reproduces weekly list of Retail Disc Best Sellers as compiled by American Variety . . . BBC bans Cyril Stapleton LP as "Hotted-up versions of classical pieces" . . "Rock-'n'-roll isn't bad — nor is it unimportant," says Buddy de Franco . . . Tommy Steele nets his own BBC-TV series . . . Eddie Condon hits London . . . Don Rendell forms a mainstream band . . . Top stars sign to appear in BBC-TV's Second Festival Of British Popular Songs — the winning compositon to enter for the European Song Competition . . . All-night queue for Haley seats.

FEBRUARY: Miles Davis tops U.S. Metronome poll — Louis not in first ten . . . Bill Haley admits that original riots were a stunt — they just got out of hand . . . No riots at British opening at Dominion Theatre, London — tour to be extended by 12 days — but Comets banned in Copenhagen . . . Platters sign for tour with Vic Lewis band . . Gerry Mulligan Quartet opens at Royal Festival Hall . . . Peak-hour radio series planned for singer Jimmy Young . . . Phil Seamen held on drugs charge — fined £80 . . . . British film Rock You Sinners completed — rock-'n'-roll records swamp the pops . . . Stan Getz announces his retirement — to become a doctor.

MARCH: Britain's top jazzmen to visit Russia . . . Bill Haley signs for London Palladium appearance . . . Eric Winstone's Band is awarded an 18-week ITV series . . . Eric Delaney's Band — first British band to tour East Germany since World War Two — goes on a skiffle kick . . . Joan Regan signs for six-month Palladium season . . Little Richard coming to Britain . . . Cyril Stapleton's BBC Show Band is given notice to end its 4½-year run . . . Ray McKinley's Glenn Miller Orchestra opens at Margate on short tour . . . Skiffle invades BBC Festival Of Dance Music . . . Humphrey Lyttelton Band and Chas. McDevitt's Skiffle Group signed for Tommy Steele film as Bruce Turner quits Humph . . Cyril Ornadel new London Palladium Musical Director . . . 14-year-old Frankie Lymon mobbed at Liverpool Empire stage door.

APRIL: Count Basie's opening at Royal Festival Hall a smash hit . . . Tony Crombie to rock around Europe . . . Ken Colyer in exchange deal with New Orleans clarinettist George Lewis . . . Ronnie Scott and Tubby Hayes form new joint jazz group for the Flamingo . . . Duke Ellington to tour in September in exchange for Johnny Dankworth . . Eddie Fisher to follow Palladium season with one-nighters at Rank cinemas . . . New emphasis on pop music announced by BBC . . . Marion Ryan leaves Ray Ellington to go solo . . . Jimmy Rushing signs for tour with Humphrey Lyttelton . . . Entertainment tax on live shows ends.

MAY: Only 200 fans turn out for Gerry Mulligan's first-house Glasgow concert . . . "The public no longer wants rock — at least in the theatres," says singer Lee Lawrence . . . Star soloists spotlighted on new Ted Heath LP "Meet The Band" . . . America wants Shirley Bassey for six months . . . Lita Roza signs for pantomime debut — as Aladdin . . . Hollywood bids for Tommy Steele, Frankie Vaughan . . Cyril Stapleton plans road show . . . Dickie Valentine signs for his own TV series . . . Frankie Laine, Hazel Scott, Rosemary Clooney — all in London . . . New American singer zooms into hit parade prominence — Andy Williams.

JUNE: Million-dollar film bid for Tommy Steele . . . Chas. McDevitt Skiffle Group to play New York's Carnegie Hall . . . Henry Hall makes recording comeback with tunes from the Thirties . . . Clara Ward Singers to tour Britain . . . Jimmy Dorsey dies in New York — only six months after brother Tommy . . . Kirchin Band break up . . . Shirley Bassey tops her first West End bill — at the London Hippodrome . . . Newcomer Terry Dene breaks into variety at a reported £200 per week . . . Little Richard planning to become an evangelist.

JULY: Terry Dene tipped as "boy with a big future" — his "Lucky, Lucky Bobby" single to be released in US . . . British tour for Charlie Gracie; Les Brown here for GIs only, Patti Page on holiday in London . . . Ten encores for Ella at Newport Jazz Festival . . . Tommy Steele sings own composition "Shiralee" on soundtrack of MGM film of same name . . . More jazz on BBC Light programme . . . "Freight Train" partners Nancy Whiskey and Chas. McDevitt split on return from US tour.

AUGUST: At last, it's Judy Garland — for four weeks at the Dominion Theatre, London . . . Presley hoax at three Scottish halls . . . Russ Hamilton hits it big in America . . Cyril Stapleton's BBC Show Band to tour . . . Customs officials seize American records en route for Dobell's Brighton shop . . . Geraldo joins new Scottish commercial television contractor . . . Tony Crombie disbands rock group saying: "Rock 'n' Roll is finished!" . . . Louis Armstrong off to Russia . . . "Judy Garland tour definitely off" says Rank spokesman.

SEPTEMBER: Geraldo to accompany Judy Garland at Dominion Theatre — which is now on again . . Colin Hicks follows brother Tommy (Steele) into showbiz . . . Roy Fox turns music publisher . . . Young Canadian Paul Anka is latest teenage star . . . Dickie Valentine asked to compere four Sunday Night At The London Palladium TV shows.

OCTOBER: MM readers vote Count Basie world's number one jazzman — top band and musician of the year . . . Lionel Hampton to make second tour of Britain . . Judy Garland opens at Dominion Theatre and will record here . . . Russ Hamilton sells a million of "We Will Make Love/Rainbow" record . . . Kenny Baker's Dozen becomes sixteen . . . Teagarden-Hines mobbed by Glasgow fans . . . Iceland wants Tommy Steele . . . Ted Heath barred from US TV . . . Basie tour dates fixed — band insured for £25,000 against Asian flu . . . Six Five Special becomes a film . . . Disc revival for Bing Crosby — heading for US top ten . . . A star is born — saxist Tony Coe hits the headlines.

NOVEMBER: Basie chosen for Royal Variety Performance — also Mario Lanza, making British debut . . Alma Cogan sings for Prime Minister Harold Macmillan . . . Ted Heath / Hi-Lo's / Carmen McRae package pulls-in 3000 at Dayton, Ohio — opposition (Duke Ellington and Woody Herman) only 300 . . . Dickie Valentine and Don Lang sign for Six Five Special film . . . Tour promoters the National Jazz Federation ban Dave Brubeck from appearing at rival Jeff Kruger's Flamingo Club. In New York Kruger slams high charges for US jazz stars to visit Britain.

DECEMBER: Paul Whiteman and Dizzy Gillespie among guests at New York birthday party for W. C. Handy . . . Bruce Turner's Band fails BBC audition . . . At Chiswick Empire, Sister Rosetta Tharpe makes flying start to tour . . . Stephane Grappelly signed for Six Five Special . . . Sinatra U S-TV series "a disappointment!" . . . Harry Belafonte's "Mary's Boy Child" hits the Christmas jackpot . . Elvis is US top seller of 1957 with 18 records selling at the same time . . . Pat Boone second with 17.

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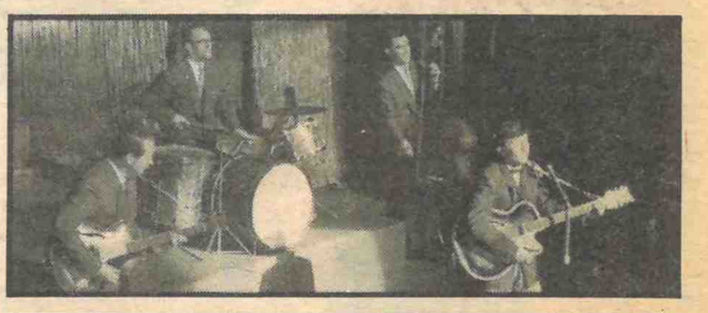
World Radio History

Rock! Rock!

BILL HALEY AND HIS COMETS

ABOVE: CHUCK BERRY/DION and the BELMONTS; BELOW: JERRY LEE LEWIS/RICKY NELSON/BRENDA LEE

TOP: THE DRIFTERS; ABOVE: BILLY FURY / JESS CONRAD / GENE VINCENT / JOE BROWN / EDDIE COCHRAN / ADAM FAITH / MARTY WILDE



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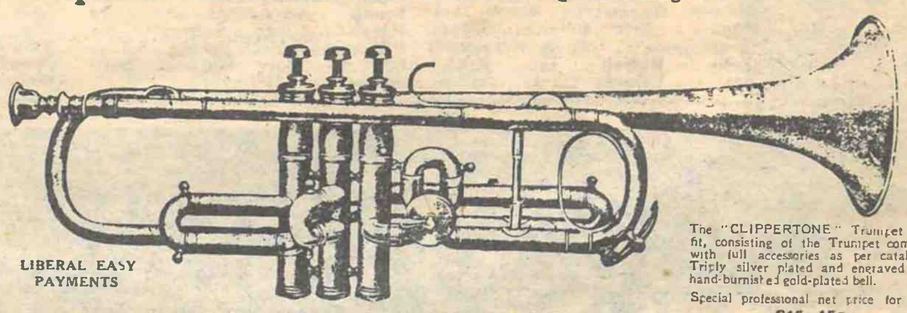

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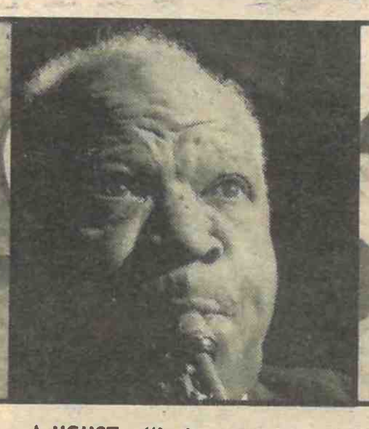
World Radio History

FIFTIES FAVOURITES: left: COUNT BASIE; right: TED HEATH with singers DICKIE VALENTINE, LITA ROZA and DENNIS LOTIS; below: GEORGE SHEARING / SIDNEY BECHET / JOHNNY DANKWORTH / TUBBY HAYES / KATHY STOBART



1958

Now it's stereo!

JANUARY: "The band exchange system is a farce," says Johnny Dankworth as he turns down an offer to tour America in exchange for the Glenn Miller Ork . . . Elvis Presley's call-up deferred by 60 days to complete King Creole film . . . Dizzy Gillespie breaks up his big band . . . Tony Bennett to fly from New York for Sunday Night at the London Palladium — says he wants to be an actor . . . Cy Laurie Club raided . . . Sam Cooke — a man to watch, says MM . . . Sinatra clicks in Pal Joey film.

FEBRUARY: Tours lined up for Al Hibbler, Sarah Vaughan and Marvin Rainwater . . . Mantovani presented with Gold Disc at Waldorf Astoria, New York, reception . . . Terry Dene "too busy" to make a second film . . . Marty Wilde has £4,800 variety tour . . . Wally Fawkes' Band fails BBC audition . . . Freddy Randall ordered to quit blowing trumpet . . . Benefit concerts at London's Coliseum and Dominion Theatres for Big Bill Broonzy, recovering after major operation

MARCH: Buddy Holly and the Crickets are here . . . Frankie Vaughan criticises the "flabby surrender of people over here to American leadership in popular music' '. . . Horror themes a current record craze . . . Billie Holiday's Easter date at Royal Festival Hall cancelled . . . 100,000 advance sales for Tommy Steele's "Nairobi" . . . Charlie Gracie signs for return visit . . . "One day I'll come to Britain," says Fats Domino . . . America's Steve Allen TV show flops over here . . . Andre Previn plays piano on Shelly Manne record . . . Johnny Dankworth weds Cleo Laine — Cleo debuts as straight actress

APRIL: W. C. Handy (84) dies in New York . . . Ronnie Ross chosen for Newport International Band . . . NJF takes over Marquee Jazz Club, in London . . . Jerry Lee Lewis starts 35-town British tour which is cancelled after three days following adverse publicity about his teenage bride . . . Bradford (Yorks) teenagers scream for Jim Dale . . .

MAY: JATP flies into London with Ella, Dizzy, Oscar Peterson, Stan Getz, Coleman Hawkins . . . Gospel singer Marie Knight arrives for three-week tour with Humphrey Lyttelton . . . "My Fair Lady — and Julie Andrews — restore our faith in US musicals," says MM . . . Stereo records are a fact — but not available yet in record shops here . . . Cleo Laine may leave Johnny Dankworth Band for stage . . . Eric Delaney plans to emigrate . . . Girls riot over Ricky Nelson in America . . . Tommy Steele resting after fan maul in Dundee — rumoured he is to wed dancer Anne Donoghue . . . Billie Holiday to make single afternoon appearance at Royal Festival Hall in June . . . 700 musicians will cost Billy Butlin £80,000 at holiday camps this summer . . . Pye Records to go stereo on June 2.

JUNE: "3-D (stereo) discs are uncanny," says Mantovani . . . Platters have a hit record ("Twilight Time") and a 300,000-dollar tour of Europe . . . Deep South tour fixed for Laurie London — then cancelled — then on again . . . Beaulieu Jazzfest to have radio and TV coverage . . . Wally Fawkes' Troglodytes make first stereo jazz LP for Decca . . . "Name bands are finished," says Mecca spokesman . . . Chas. McDevitt to introduce the new Kwela music into his act . . . MU threatens to withdraw members from Midland ballrooms operating colour bar — Union accused of conspiracy.

JULY: "I love the Blues," says Pat Boone . . . Lita Roza demands star billing for US tour . . . Expresso Bongo voted best British musical of 1957/58 . . . Tommy Steele is writing a symphony . . . Ted Heath records 1953 Palladium Swing Session hits in stereo . . . Mecca impose a "partners only" partial colour bar at their Midland ballrooms.

AUGUST: "I do not plan to retire," says singer Joan Regan, in reply to rumours . . . Marion Ryan nets own Granada TV series . . . Tommy Steele turns down third film script . . . Thames riverboat reception for Connie Francis . . . Chas. McDevitt announces engagement to his singer Shirley Douglas . . . Jimmy Rushing to tour with Humphrey Lyttelton . . . Tommy Whittle takes over as leader at Dorchester Hotel . . . Muddy Waters added to Leeds Festival bill . . . Terry Dene waits for National Service call-up . . . Marty Wilde sacks his Wildcats . . . Big Bill Broonzy dies in Chicago — British benefit proceeds frozen . . . MU expels three Wolverhampton bandleaders for ignoring "no colour bar" ruling

SEPTEMBER: Marion Ryan's "World Goes Around And Around," written by Tolchard Evans, the first stereo single released in Britain, is to be issued in US . . . Paul Robeson starts 20-concert tour at Odeon, Blackpool . . . Hi-Lo's start 22-day tour . . . Jazz At Carnegie Hall package attracts 9,000 to two Sunday shows at New Victoria Theatre.

OCTOBER: Chris Barber Band in screen version of Look Back In Anger . . . Cha-cha beat is born . . . John Kennedy tells "the truth about showbiz" in his book titled Tommy Steele . . . Parlophone release LP of Oh! Boy, for which stage tour is also planned . . . Harry Belafonte concludes multi-million dollar deal with United Artists for six films in the next seven years

NOVEMBER: Dickie Valentine blasts Decca for "almost non-existent exploitation — a year's delay in releasing LP — and non-release of singles" . . . Bernard Bresslaw in Top Twenty . . . Sam Woodyard (with Duke Ellington) buys British Premier drum kit . . . Bill Haley leaving a trail of riots across Germany . . . Cha-cha becomes a craze.

DECEMBER: Booker Leslie Grade claims managers asking "impossible fees" for US star artists . . . Cinema tour planned for Oh! Boy . . . "Rock can be good and bad," says Perry Como . . . Russ Conway signs as resident guest on Billy Cotton's Wakey-Wakey BBC-TV show . . . French musicians on recording strike . . . Dig This to replace Six Five Special on BBC-TV in January. Will showcase Bob Miller's Millermen and Polka Dots

1959

JANUARY: Noel Harrison, guitarist son of Rex Harrison, opens at Quaglino's, London . . . Saturday Club to be broadcast in stereo sound . . . Edmundo Ros to compere Housewives Choice for two weeks . . . Radio's Guitar Club may be seen on BBC television . . . Musicians' Union doubles subscriptions . . . MM readers vote Duke Ellington World Musician of the Year, and Count Basie World Top Bandleader . . . Stage musical Expresso Bongo to tour . . . Norman Granz wants Johnny Dankworth Band for Stateside tour . . . BBC dry run a new programme called Juke Box Jury.

FEBRUARY: Count Basie arrives for tour. "You can be sure we'll swing," he says . . . Mantovani conducts 60-piece orchestra in Royal Albert Hall concert . . . George Lewis Band hit by flu epidemic . . . Buddy Holly, Big Bopper and Ritchie Valens killed in Iowa plane crash . . . Mick Mulligan Band in BBC's Mid-Day Music Hall . . . Alma Cogan offered starring season at Paris Olympia.

MARCH: Saxist-leader Tubby Hayes blows his top and is sacked by owner Jeff Kruger after flare-up at Flamingo Jazz Club . . . Lambert, Hendricks and Ross here for concert date . . . Louis Armstrong plans to visit Russia . . . Paul Anka set for third British tour . . . "I haven't yet been able to tune in to Thelonious Monk" says Satchmo's pianist Billy Kyle . . . Jeff Mudd leaves Mudlarks when called-up for National Service — David Lane replaces . . . EMI end manufacture of 78s . . . Cliff Richard to star in Expresso Bongo film . . . Perry Como signs £9,000,000 TV contract.

APRIL: Woody Herman here to lead Anglo-American Band . . . Janet Munro to star opposite Tommy Steele in film Tommy The Toreador . . . Ink Spots lead tenor Bill Kenny plans solo tour of Britain . . . Frankie Vaughan makes London Palladium debut as top-of-the-bill — introduces street buskers, the Happy Wanderers . . . Piano syncopation pioneer Billy Mayerl (56) dies at his Beaconsfield home . . . Marty Wilde dubs session musicians "corny and square — they can't feel rock" . . . Clara Ward Singers arrive in London . . . Nine Academy Awards (Oscars) to film Gigi — incuding one to Andre Previn for musical arrangements . . . Ministry of Labour refuse work permit to Stan Getz — no reason given.

MAY: TV's Cool For Cats transfers to stage at Chiswick Empire . . . Musicians Union lifts ban on Victor Silvester's Dutch tour . . . Dick Katz opens his own agency . . . Rock 'n' roll shows scare theatre staffs — easily turn to riots . . . Mecca announce decision to spend £1,000,000 on dance halls . . . Actor Anthony Newley sings in film Idle On Parade, becomes reluctant pop star, signs for Sunday Night at the London Palladium TV show . . . Steve Race to conduct the Halle Orchestra . . . Bandleader Hal McIntyre dies . . . JATP tickets stolen — fans warned . . . Acker Bilk follows Chris Barber from Pye to EMI label.

JUNE: Louis's clarinettist Edmond Hall to settle in Ghana . . . Post-skiffle groups keeping folk music alive . . . Dinah Washington cancels out of Bath Jazzfest . . . Johnny Mathis, Nat King Cole and Jimmie Rodgers all refuse British offers . . . MJQ autumn tour to open at Royal Festival Hall . . . Humphrey Lyttelton and Band, and the modern Jazzmakers, to make US debut in the autumn . . . Row blows-up over anti-juke box prejudice . . . Terry Dene called up for National Service, then discharged . . . Three TV networks bidding for Russ Conway . . . Joe Loss to open new Ulster Ballroom . . . National Youth Jazz Orchestra planned by Ivor Mairants . . . Jo Stafford and Paul Weston in London.

JULY: MM halted by strike.

AUGUST: Billie Holiday dies in hospital in New York . . . Beaulieu Jazzfest breaks all records — 12,000 attendance, and seen and heard by millions on BBC radio and TV . . . Kid Ory to tour Britain — with Henry Red Allen on trumpet . . . Birdland welcomes Johnny Dankworth Band . . . Helen Merrill here for TV, radio and club appearances . . . Songwriters to be limited to one nom-de-plume . . . Pye Records spending £30,000 to launch Golden Guinea label . . . *America's* ABC-TV wants Frankie Vaughan . . . ATV plan to airlift Johnny Mathis, Kay Starr, Lena Horne, Pat Boone, Nat King Cole, Billy Eckstine for Palladium Sunday TV . . . Bobby Darin and Frankie Avalon sign Hollywood film contracts . . . Chris Barber to appear at Monterey Jazzfest.

SEPTEMBER: Miles Davis beaten-up by Broadway cops — New York Police Commissioner to probe . . . Pete Murray refuses terms for new Juke Box Jury Top Twenty jackpot . . . Stars, stunts and name bands promised in Tommy Steele's TV spectaculars . . . Top jazz names promised in Granada TV's Bandstand programme . . . Boy Meets Girl — Jack Good's ABC-TV successor to Oh! Boy starring Marty Wilde — is launched . . . Radio's Guitar Club back on the air . . . Lena Horne here for Savoy Hotel cabaret . . . Tommy Steele signs £100,000 contract for 10-week Australian tour . . . Johnny Cash in Boy Meets Girl.

OCTOBER: Humph seen and heard in Labour Party election programme . . . Geraldo, with singers Rosemary Squires and Don Rennie, to record radio series aboard the Queen Mary at sea . . . Tony Crombie forms 8-piece band for Flamingo Club . . . Ted Heath refuses dates in "frozen north" for 1960 U.S. tour — will play Southern States only . . . Johnny Dankworth signs for American jazz label Roulette . . . Mario Lanza dies in Rome . . . Lou Preager to leave Hammersmith Palais after 18 years — signs five-year contract at the Lyceum Ballroom . . . Champion Jack Dupree flies into London . . . Ronnie Scott opens Jazz Club . . . Humphrey Lyttelton's Labour Party TV appearance costs him a concert at Bristol — cancelled by promoter . . . Kid Ory here.

NOVEMBER: Lord Mayor of Bristol reinstates Humphrey Lyttelton's cancelled concert at Colston Hall . . . Gold Disc for Cliff Richard's "Living Doll" presented on Palladium TV show . . . Marion Keene succeeds Shirley Bassey in Blue Magic at the Prince of Wales Theatre . . . Marty Wilde and Vince Eager feuding . . . Chris Barber weds singer Ottilie Patterson . . . Johnny Dankworth signs new pianist, a Bachelor of Science from Oxford named Dudley Moore . . . Leslie Jiver Hutchinson dies in car crash.

DECEMBER: Marty Wilde weds Vernon Girl Joyce Baker . . . Emile Ford hits No. 1 with "What Do You Want To Make Those Eyes At Me For?" . . . Bobby Darin's "Mack The Knife" is U.S. Disc of the Year . . . Miles Davis, beaten up by the police, cleared of disorderly conduct and is to sue police in New York for one million dollars . . . Platters cleared of vice charges . . . Australian Maggie Fitzgibbon cuts two sides for Pye accompanied by Reg Owen Orchestra . . . Stan Kenton out of Jazz Band section of Down Beat poll — Gil Evans voted No. 1 composer . . . Joe Loss celebrates 30th anniversary as bandleader — signs five-year £250,000 Hammersmith Palais contract.

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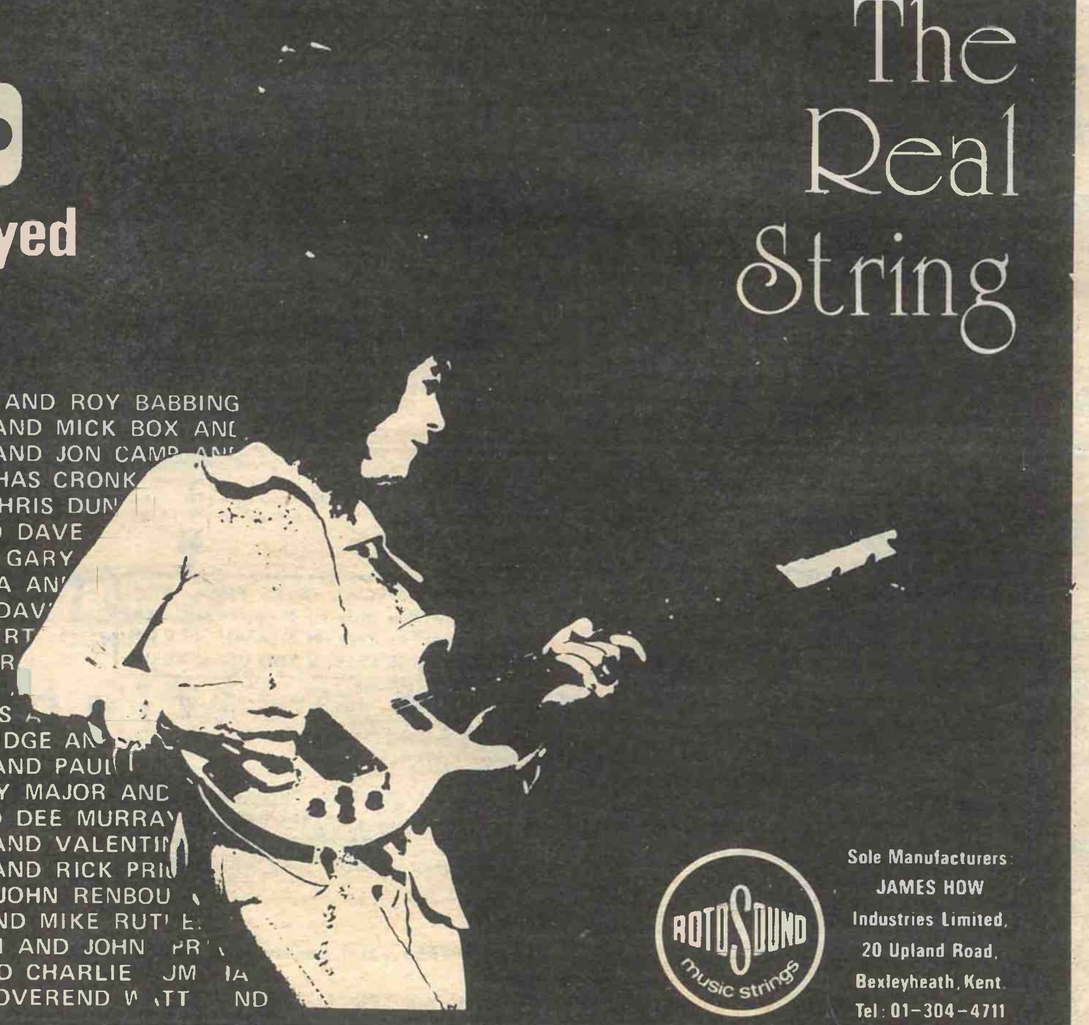

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World Radio History

THE SIXTIES

Not so much a music, more a way of life

by Chris Welch

A CUBAN missile crisis, the assassination of President Kennedy, Vietnam, the "modernisation" of Britain into a land of motorways and trading stamps, all these were aspects of the new decade. There was fear, progress, and materialism. Popular music for the first time became a conscious reflection and commentary on the times.

In the past, music hall songs and gimmicky hits had traced bits of history. Now young performers were beginning to question established principles and overthrow old ideas, as they put beliefs into song.

During the Sixties, the twin streams of pop, the simple process of making hits, were united with rock 'n' roll, the cause, and became ROCK, the lifestyle.

Rock was a forum, an open house for the singers, writers, poets, instrumentalists and bizarre personalities. While performers struggled for liberty, permissiveness, freedom of expression, the industry struggled to control the rearing horse, and rode a wild ride to riches.

In America, rock would become an even greater entertainment force than the movies. Britain would produce a super-abundance of talent to take on the world. The years of American dominance were finally, incredibly broken, and there began a succession of "British Invasions."

What none of our musical stars, film actors, dance band leaders and jazzmen had achieved to any great extent in the three preceding decades, the untutored, long-haired rock musicians managed to demonstrate with dramatic ease. They conquered America.

The two most powerful influences of the decade were Bob Dylan and the Beatles. But there was a multitude of influences at work on them and they gave birth to whole new schools of musical thought.

But before the Beatles made their impact, pop was still a vibrant, going concern.

While the pre-Beatles Sixties have often been dismissed as of no consequence, there were several good groups and artists who did their own pioneering in England, like Johnny Kidd & The Pirates, who hit with one of the finest-ever rock records, "Shakin' All Over," in 1960, and the Shadows, who made many memorable recordings like "Apache" that same year.

Helen Shapiro was a promising girl singer with a remarkably mature voice who hit with "Walking Back To Happiness," and other British idols were John Leyton who was noted more for his good looks than the quality of his vocals.

America was enjoying the first golden era of male teenage idols with Fabian, Bobby Vee, Bobby Rydell, Bobby Darin and Ricky Nelson. Duane Eddy kept the sound of rock alive with his twangy bass guitar notes, and Brenda Lee brought a touch of R&B earthiness to hits like "Jump The Broomstick."

On the West Coast there were the surfing music idols, Jan & Dean and the Beach Boys.

The nation's black population thrilled to the sound of The Genius, Ray Charles, a jazz pianist and gospel singer, who brought a new hipness to popular music.

Rock had lost some of it's greatest exponents in the tragic 1959 plane crash that killed Buddy Holly, the Big Bopper and Richie Valens.

A year later, in 1960 Eddie Cochran was killed in a car crash in England just at his peak of fame, when he'd been performing his classics "Something Else," "Summertime Blues," "Cut Across Shorty," and "Twenty Flight Rock."

Buddy Holly, the bespectacled singer and guitarist had brought a surprising degree of emotion and feeling to rock with his songs like "Peggy Sue," and "I Guess It Doesn't Matter Any More."

The Everly Brothers survived the first rock boom to produce "Bye Bye Love," "Wake Up Little Suzie," "Bird Dog," "All I Have To Do Is Dream," "Cathy's Clown," and "Lucille."

In Britain the trad boom degenerated into what was contemptuously referred to as "traddypop," and there was something even worse called "rockatrad."

BUT there were rumblings from those British youngsters who found trad both corny and redolent of half pints of bitter and leather-patched elbows.

An interest in R&B and soul, as well as fond memories of the original rock and rollers, fired the enthusiasm of young musicians all over Britain, especially in the seaport of Liverpool.

Here the Beatles began. At first they were the Quarrymen, a skiffle group, and then the Silver Beatles. They went through personnel changes, and at one time were a five-piece with Stu Sutcliffe on guitar.

But eventually the line up consisted of John Lennon (guitar, vocals), George Harrison (lead guitar, vocals), Paul McCartney (bass guitar, vocals) and Ringo Starr (drums, vocals).

Their first number one was "Please Please Me," released in January 1963. It started an incredible round of touring and hit records which lasted until 1966 when the group quit touring and concentrated on recording revolutionary new music, typified by performances like "Strawberry Fields Forever," and the entire "Sergeant Pepper" album of 1967.

The band broke up in an atmosphere of recrimination in 1970, with a last album called "Let It Be."

For nearly nine years the Beatles were rarely out of the world's headlines. They caused controversies and upset everybody from the Ku Klux Klan to the Church, but were feted and loved as few entertainers have ever been.

More importantly they opened up opportunities for thousands of young artists, paving the way for the supergroup boom of the late Sixties, and also created some of the best, most lasting and original pop songs of the century.

If the Beatles were influenced by a mix of soul and rock and roll in the North of England, then in the south the Rolling Stones were under the spell of the big city electric bluesmen.

It is to the credit of the Stones and Beatles that they did not remain copyists for long. In the Beatles' case, they had been ardent songwriters from the beginning, having stockpiled many of the songs that were to become later hits, and their versions of classics like "Twist And Shout" helped open the ears of the British public to a whole world of soul material they barely knew existed.

For several years, Jagger, Lennon and McCartney had only to announce their interest in a particular artist they had had discovered, by trips to America or assiduous record collection, to ensure British appreciation for their work.

Thus the two supergroups brought attention to Bob Dylan, James Brown, Smokey Robinson, the Isley Brothers, Martha and the Vandellas, Chuck Berry and Bo Diddley.

WHILE today "soul-freaks" abound and clamour fanatically about "their" music, it should be remembered that when a Tamla Motown soul package came to Britain in the mid Sixties with such stars as the Miracles and the Supremes, theatre managers had to give away tickets to ensure an audience, and even the late addition of Georgie Fame to the bill did not help the box office.

It was musicians who first appreciated the new wave of Black talent.

Meanwhile a vast group infrastructure developed, that was to bring revenue and prestige to Britain to a greater degree than most of its heavy industries.

There had been what was known as the "big beat boom," immediately in the wake of the Beatles. This was concurrent with the R&B boom in which instrumentalists mixed influences from jazz, soul and the blues.

Thus were born the remarkable British groups of the mid-Sixties: the Graham Bond Organisation, the Animals with Eric Burdon, the Yardbirds with their succession of guitarists (Eric Clapton, Jeff Beck and Jimmy Page), Manfred Mann, Brian Auger's Trinity, Steam Packet, the T. Bones, Mark Leeman Five, the Artwoods, Georgie Fame & The Blue Flames, Chris Farlowe and the Thunderbirds and Zoot Money & His Big Roll Band.

America reeled under the onslaught of young British talent, the Beatles, Stones, Dave Clark, Herman's Hermits and dubbed it the "Redcoat invasion," a reference to uniformed troops of colonial days.

As guitar and drum techniques grew out of the primitive stage, so bands like Cream emerged. Starring Jack Bruce, (bass guitar), Eric Clapton (lead) and Ginger Baker (drums), Cream which formed in 1966, quickly gained a devoted following at home and were the first group since the Beatles to cause a real sensation in America where they toured throughout most of 1966-67.

Their brand of flashy instrumental rock and blues set the scene for the "heavy" groups: the hugely successful Led Zeppelin, the Jimi Hendrix Experience and, later, Black Sabbath.

Other groups became more sophisticated and pioneered the use of theatrical effects as the 35 minute group spot became a full two-hour show. The Who were among the first, followed by Jethro Tull, Emerson, Lake & Palmer, Yes, Genesis, Pink Floyd, Zeppelin.

From 1966 onwards, British rock groups toured America and earned themselves fortunes, although most had known struggle and hard work to achieve their success.

As the pace of the rock life quickened, it took its toll of health, sanity and eventually lives. The excitement of quick riches, the spread of the drug culture, and the hedonistic lifestyle encouraged by the false images of stardom wreaked havoc.

Several died before they reached their late twenties: Brian Jones, Otis Redding, Jimi Hendrix, Jim Morrison, Janis Joplin and Brian Epstein.

There were others: Graham Bond; lesser-known but gifted musicians like bassist Cliff Barton, saxist Glenn Hughes, who died before they had a chance to achieve artistic fulfillment, or even in some cases proper recognition.

For all the tragedies there was success and excitement on a massive scale.

IN America, the entire youth culture of the hippie movement was born on the West Coast around 1966, and quickly spread to Europe, reaching a peak in the golden summer of 1967.

The hippies believed in the freedom to pursue hedonistic pleasures, gain enlightenment and awareness, with the aid of drugs like LSD if necessary, and simply to lead a life that was based on love and simplicity rather than hate and materialism.

But the increasing ferocity and violence of America's involvement in Vietnam made a mockery of the love-in and flower power. But the underground culture, expressed in painting, fashion and music, had a profound effect on rock music.

The concept of the love-in, or be-in, where people gathered in friendship and brotherhood developed into the pop festival, one of the greatest phenomenons of a decade littered with phenomena.

The explosion of talent in Britain on America's West Coast was united at the historic Monterey Pop Festival in 1967. Supposedly inspired by hippie idealism, there was much money to be made. In the event the festival introduced to the world such stars as Jimi Hendrix, the Who, Jefferson Airplane and Otis Redding.

Festivals had already been pioneered in Britain as far back as 1961, when the homely and cosy National Jazz Federation had been holding a largely jazz flavoured event at Richmond Athletic Ground.

As the years rolled by (and the festival is still held annually) it shifted location between Richmond, Windsor, Kempton Park and Reading where it finally settled.

It also shifted its musical focus, and by 1963 the festival was to be dominated by the blues and R&B bands like the Rolling Stones and Yardbirds.

While the NJF festivals ploughed ahead, the first rival event came with the Isle of Wight Festival of 1968. Attended by a few thousand it ran all night until a downpour of freezing rain. Among those playing were Jefferson Airplane, the Crazy World Of Arthur Brown, Fairport Convention and Tyrannosaurus Rex.

The following year saw Bob Dylan and The Band playing at a vastly enlarged festival, with a whole gamut of British talent from the Who to the Bonzo Dog Doodah Band.

In America, the Woodstock Festival of 1969 was such an event (three days of peace and music) that it lent its name to the Woodstock Generation, even the Woodstock Nation, and was filmed in a highly successful documentary.

But 1969 was also to see a dark shadow cast across the whole love and peace trip, when the Rolling Stones played a free festival at the Altamont race track.

California Hells Angels were hired for "security." When the Stones eventually got on stage and began playing "Sympathy For The Devil," a young Black member of the audience was attacked, stabbed and kicked to death by a gang of Hells' Angels.

The disaster at Altamont seemed to send a cold blast of reality through rock and marked the end of the Hippie Dream. But rock itself recovered from the horror, or tried to pretend it didn't happen. The bands played on, and the festivals got bigger.

APART from the Beatles and the Stones, the other great sixties idol was Bob Dylan. He was inspired by Woody Guthrie.

He was discovered by John Hammond of CBS who produced his first album in 1962 which contained such items as "In My Time Of Dyin'" "Man Of Constant Sorrow," "Song To Woody" and "House Of The Rising Sun."

From then on, he recorded mainly his own compositions, and on the 1963 album "The Freewheelin' Bob Dylan," forged a revolution in pop lyrics, although that was doubtless not his intention.

Dylan became identified with protest, civil rights and the anti-war lobby, but upset his folk supporters when he switched to electric rock and roll with the release of "Bringing It All Back Home" in 1965.

In 1966 Dylan released one of rock's first double albums "Blonde On Blonde" and the same year, in late July, he suffered a motor cycle accident and was forced to cancel his concerts.

Two years went by before returning to record the country-flavoured "John Wesley Harding."

While Dylan, like most artists, resented being put in a category, he undoubtedly inspired the so-called folk rock movement, and the plethora of singer-songwriters and poets who could work within the loose framework of rock.

The Sixties were a period of artistic turmoil when new ideas prevailed and the scope for adventure seemed limitless.

Britain was surrounded by a ring of floating pirate radio ships that beamed continuous pop music — stations like Radios Caroline, London, Atlanta, Britain and England.

Eventually, the Marine Offences Act was passed and the pirates were sunk, to be replaced by the BBC's own pop station, Radio One, a Government sop to protest.

The pirate ships played an important part in helping the burgeoning British underground rock scene, Caroline in particular playing Procol Harum's "A Whiter Shade Of Pale" nonstop all night.

Deejay John Peel with his Perfumed Garden show virtually had the monopoly of underground music and his name became synonymous with Tyrannosaurus Rex, Captain Beefheart, Grateful Dead, Pink Floyd, Jefferson Airplane, Frank Zappa and the Mothers of Invention.

The Radio One network in the Seventies turned the clock back towards the more spurious form of "glam-rock" and revitalised the old fashioned pop single. The steam had gone out of the Rock Revolution although it had a few stings in the tail.

ROCK in the Sixties had seen an almost lunatic outburst of excess, pirate radio, drugs, groupies, festivals, free concerts, riots, deaths, musical experiment that blended folk, jazz, soul and even Indian music.

But while the white rock stars and their followers grabbed at the headlines, black American music progressed with greater dignity and ultimately more staying power.

By the mid-Seventies, black music came from the West Indies in the form of bluebeat, ska, and finally reggae, or from the States as Tamla Motown, soul, the Stax sound or the Philly sound.

Parallel with the growth of Black music came new-hard-won freedoms, an improved position in society, and greater opportunities.

And yet an artist like Jimi Hendrix, who came to Britain from New York in 1966, seemed to owe allegiance to no particular race and was made more welcome in England than he was at home.

Hendrix was a great blues performer, an original songwriter and lyricist. But he was presented as a showman guitarist, and his stage act included playing guitar with his teeth and setting it on fire.

This tended to cloud his musical contribution during the time he was touring in Britain and America, but his succession of albums showed the restless, pioneering spirit of his writing and playing.

His tragic death in a London flat in September 1970 robbed rock of one of its most important artists, and one who could have contributed much to the following decade.

Another great black performer who died early was Otis Redding, killed in a plane crash in 1967.

With albums like "Otis Blue" Redding had created a link between the blues and gospel tradition and the driving urgency of the modern rock rhythm section.

He was one of the Stax label's stable of talent, which included Sam & Dave, Steve Cropper, Booker T and the MGs and Carla Thomas.

There were other great soul groups and singers who kept up a consistently high standard of hits, beautifully produced, with immaculate pace-making rhythm sections and arrangements — Aretha Franklin; Ike & Tina Turner, Wilson Pickett, Arthur Conley, the Impressions, Smokey Robinson and the Miracles, Martha Reeves, the Temptations, Diana Ross and the Supremes, Isaac Hayes, Barry White, Harold Melvin — the talent flowed endlessly.

Music was churned from the key cities of Detroit, Memphis, New York and Los Angeles in what seemed like conveyor belt fashion, and yet the indefinable soulful quality of the music remained entrenched even in the most mundane performance.

Britain could do little to combat this kind of mass production, but we had our own pop performers who could claim a strong black influence.

Tom Jones, who began his career influenced by Otis Redding and Wilson Pickett, made many million-selling hits in Britain before conquering American women with his sexy cabaret act.

Rod Stewart of the Faces admitted his debt to the late Sam Cooke as Rod and the Faces triumphed in Britain and America, while Joe Cocker, a lad from Sheffield employed a guttural throaty roar that was generally conceded to have black antecedents.

But while Mick Jagger, the Sixties star of drug busts, flopped movies, riotous concerts, high camp and high society, retained his black-based vocal style, there was nothing particularly black-influenced about the highly developed and complex music of the new rock supergroups.

Bands like Emerson, Lake & Palmer, Yes, Genesis and Jethro Tull worked hard at arrangements, vocal harmonies, skilful stage management, lighting effects and theatrical hardware.

They made platinum albums that were dubbed examples of "progressive rock."

As Led Zeppelin unveiled the Seventies with their monster albums and sell-out concert tours, it all seemed a long way from Helen Shapiro and "Walking Back To Happiness."

World Radio History

1960

JANUARY: "Rock 'n' Roll is now respectable," says BBC executive . . . ABC-TV to replace Boy Meets Girl with a "family-type" show . . . Porgy & Bess to be seen on BBC-TV . . . Lonnie Donegan breaking pantomime records at Finsbury Park Empire . . . Guy Mitchell signs for TV — but no concerts . . . Anthony Newley to make variety debut this month . . . Cliff Richard makes panto debut at Stockton Hippodrome, David Whitfield, Ronnie Hilton, Sheila Buxton, Alma Cogan, Janie Marden, Eve Boswell, Dickie Valentine, Toni Dalli, Roy Castle also starring in Christmas pantomimes . . . Humphrey Lyttelton pulls out of BBC's Saturday Club-Royal Albert Hall concert as a protest against "beat" slant. John Barry Seven to replace him . . . Miles Davis does the impossible — tops Louis in trumpet section of MM Jazz Poll (World Section).

FEBRUARY: Gene Vincent quits after being given the bird at Bradford (Yorks) Gaumont . . . Tubby Hayes to represent U.K. at San Remo Festival . . . Beverley Sisters to star with Liberace at London Palladium . . . Cliff Richard a big hit on opening in US at Evansville, Indiana . . . Fans storm box offices for Bobby Darin tickets . . . Nat Gonella's new band opens at Liverpool Cavern . . . National Youth Jazz Orchestra makes public debut . . . Pete Murray refuses to play Russ Conway's "Royal Event" on grounds of bad taste . . . U.S. death disc "Teen Angel" is banned by BBC . . . Pat Boone slams pop songs with religious lyrics . . . Acker Bilk mobbed on Irish tour . . . Emile Ford and Checkmates debut in variety.

MARCH: Cliff Richard's double-top in MM Poll — Top Male Artist and Top Vocal Record with "Living Doll" . . . "I've tossed my jazzy stage uniform into the wardrobe — and collected an 18-piece band to supply the music," says Tommy Steele in Australia . . . Juke Box Jury now attracts 7,000,000 viewers . . . Conway Twitty and Johnny Preston team up for U.K. tour . . . Dinah Dee All-Girls Band safe after being "unaccounted for" in Agadir earthquake . . . Elvis demobbed after two years' service . . . Dorita y Pepe are prolific broadcasters . . . ABC-TV to present new Jack Good teenbeat show with Marty Wilde and Billy Fury.

APRIL: Rock rowdies dog Darin concert tour — Bobby hits back with: "I'm a ballad singer more than a beat singer" . . . Ronnie Scott to open a modern jazz college . . . Vernon Girl Lyn Cornell goes solo . . . Elvis Presley's return disc "Stuck On You"/"Fame And Fortune" has US advance of more than 1,000,000 — leaps to No. 4 here in five days . . . DJ payola probe flops in House of Commons . . . Record dealers declare war on cut price pirates . . . MU bans all members from taking South African bookings . . . Eddie Cochran killed in car crash. The show must go on, says co-star Gene Vincent . . . Six-months-a-star Adam Faith chosen for Royal Variety with Lonnie Donegan, John Barry, Nat King Cole, Sammy Davis, and Liberace.

MAY: Beaulieu Jazz Festival fixed for August Bank Holiday — to be covered by BBC-TV . . . Vera Lynn signs three-year contract with MGM in America . . . Terry Dene stages comeback . . . Girls run wild during Cliff Richard concert at Odeon, Manchester . . . Up-and-coming jazz singer Ernestine Anderson to tour Britain . . . Nat King Cole "scintillating" at New Victoria concert . . . Teenage panel to select Cliff Richard's next single release.

JUNE: ABC-TV decide to kill Jack Good's teenbeat programme WHAM! Will be succeeded by new programme titled Tin Pan Alley, featuring John Barry Seven . . . "I like Joan Regan and Russ Conway," says Bing Crosby in an interview . . . "The most successful British festival yet," says organiser of Bath Jazzfest . . . Lionel Bart writing new show titled Blitz to star Anthony Newley . . . Tapes of pop music now on sale but British jazzmen get brush-off from record companies . . . Jazz is dropped from Leeds Arts Festival.

JULY: Flamingo Club boss and music publisher Jeff Kruger fires opening shots in war on record monopoly . . . ABC-TV drops jazz from Sunday Break — then seeks a resident jazz group for the programme . . . Lionel Bart's Oliver acclaimed at London's New Theatre . . . 15-year-old girl Brenda Lee described as "the hottest disc property in America" . . . Andre Previn refused a Ministry of Labour permit to appear in Granada TV's Variety Show . . . Storm brews over U.S. death disc "Tell Laura I Love Her" . . . French students visiting Hastings give Chris Barber Band the bird . . . One dead in Newport riot.

AUGUST: Hooligans run riot at Beaulieu Jazzfest and also damage the cause of jazz, but "there will be a Beaulieu next year," says Lord Montague . . . Shirley Bassey signs for four weeks at the Pigalle—opposite Eartha Kitt at Talk Of The Town . . . Ken Dodd hits Top Twenty with debut disc "Love Is Like A Violin" . . . Hoagy Carmichael to top BBC-TV's Showtime . . . Oscar Hammerstein II (65) dies — Judy Garland pays tribute in MM . . . Nationwide tours arranged for Adam Faith and for Emile Ford after Blackpool season.

SEPTEMBER: "Mais Oui" another big hit for the singing King Brothers . . . Judy Garland (at the Palladium) was incredible, says MM . . . Vic Ash-Harry Klein Five to back Miles Davis on tour . . . Eve Boswell plays bagpipes in Glasgow show . . . Eddie Cochran memorial album issued . . . Palette and Interdisc labels claim "Big Brother" squeeze-out of record scene . . . "I am not a rock singer," says Mark Wynter . . . "I have not deserted jazz," says pianist Dudley Moore . . . US bassist Oscar Pettiford (37) dies in Copenhagen.

OCTOBER: Miles Davis to proceed with million-dollar lawsuit against New York City for assault, battery, false arrest and malicious prosecution . . . Peggy Lee signed for Pigalle . . . Judy Garland to visit Birmingham, Leeds and Manchester . . . Johnny Dankworth signs new drummer, Ronnie Stevenson, from Don Smith's Band of Newcastle . . . Ricky Valance's "Tell Laura I Love Her" hits No. 1 . . . Gillespie-Adderley JATP tour off — then on again with the addition of Coleman Hawkins, Benny Carter, Roy Eldridge, Don Byas . . . New Humphrey Lyttelton Sextet a hit at Perth . . . Roy Orbison's "Only The Lonely" at No. 1 . . . Emile Ford, Cliff Richard and Russ Conway to headline ATV's Saturday Spectacular.

NOVEMBER: Presley admirers angry at publication of the book Operation Elvis. US fans ban it and ask UK to follow suit . . . Treasure trove of unreleased Charlie Parker and Lester Young tracks uncovered in Newark (America) offices of Savoy Records . . . Papa Bue's Viking Jazzband makes second U.K. tour . . . Kirby Stone Four here . . . Tommy Steele a smash hit in She Stoops To Conquer at London's Old Vic . . . Trad jazz sales hit by disc slump.

DECEMBER: Britain's jazzmen on warpath against bad working conditions in clubs — 100 meet behind locked doors . . . Latest JATP the biggest package yet — and the best. But Kilburn concert cancelled in favour of Berlin date . . . "Secret" recording session for Sheila Southern with Robert Farnon . . . Lita Roza signs 18,000-dollar Las Vegas contract and will appear with Harry James . . . "I have never in my life worked so hard," says Frankie Vaughan, filming in Hollywood . . . Dave King clinches big Hollywood deal with 20th Century Fox . . . Elvis Presley's "It's Now Or Never" sells a million . . . Monty Sunshine suddenly ends seven-year stint with Chris Barber.

1961

JANUARY: "Why was I fired (from the Chris Barber Band)?" asks clarinettist Monty Sunshine . . . Russ Conway awarded Silver Disc by EMI for "phenomenal album sales" . . . Gold Disc for Elvis Presley for 1,000,000 sales of "It's Now Or Never" . . . MM to present a six-day jazz marathon in Manchester . . . Two US tours planned for Chris Barber this year . . . Film star Betty Hutton signed for London's Pigalle Cabaret in March . . . Shirley Bassey reunited with former manager Mike Sullivan . . . Lionel Bart forms own music publishing company . . . Petula Clark has a chart hit with "Sailor".

FEBRUARY: Ministry of Labour refuse Benny Goodman a permit to play jazz in Britain . . . Newport (US) City Council will not authorise 1961 Festival . . . Nat King Cole walks out of Ed Sullivan TV show . . . Helen Shapiro makes disc debut . . . Thirteen March dates set for tour by Ella Fitzgerald and the Oscar Peterson Trio . . . June Christy and the Four Freshmen arrive for tour . . . Cleo Laine to film with Vivien Leigh in The Roman Spring Of Mrs. Stone . . . Clyde Valley Stompers move south permanently . . . Nick La Rocca, leader of the ODJB, dies at his New Orleans home.

MARCH: Ella-Oscar package set to break European box office records . . . Jess Conrad and Matt Monro top all-star touring package show . . . Gerry Mulligan a clear winner in Canadian Jazz Poll . . . Joe Loss wins another Carl Allan Award . . . Music publishers blast ITV's song contest . . . "D.J.s have too much power," says Songwriter's Guild . . . Robin Hall and Jimmy Macgregor release "The Monster Of Loch Ness" single . . . Two Ivor Novello Awards for Lionel Bart's Oliver . . . The Allisons come second in Eurovision Song Contest — booked for two weeks at London Palladium.

APRIL: Ella Fitzgerald, Oscar Peterson and Johnny Dankworth Orchestra booked for hour-long Granada TV show . . . Lena Horne here for seven weeks at Talk Of The Town . . . Humphrey Lyttelton to play a Royal Festival Hall concert with Paul Robeson . . . Alyn Ainsworth to conduct for American musical Bye-Bye Birdie starring Marty Wilde . . . 37 international jazzmen petition U.S. government following jailing of alto star Art Pepper on drug charges . . . Victor Feldman first transatlantic star booked by Ronnie Scott Club . . . "I don't know why I'm a hit," says Adam Faith . . . Four-track tape recorder wins Audio Fair accolade . . . Pete Seeger jailed for contempt in American political trial — British tour cancelled, but is on again following appeal against sentence

MAY: Adam Faith will top MM Blackpool pop concert on June 4 . . . Bolton club blaze sparks probe of jazz cellars . . . "Hit discs aren't all that important" says Frankie Vaughan . . . Legendary Miff Mole (63) dies in New York . . . Peggy Lee asks Victor Feldman to accompany her at Pigalle . . . Television series for Dudley Moore Trio . . . BBC postpones Pete Seeger series . . . Helen Shapiro's "Don't Treat Me Like A Child" at No. 4 in MM chart . . . Jo Stafford to make TV spectaculars in Britain . . . Cliff Richard and Shirley Bassey top singers, and "Portrait Of My Love" (Matt Monro) top vocal disc in MM poll . . Cliff and Shadows to film The Young Ones . . . Jerry Lee Lewis plans comeback.

JUNE: Chris Barber to replace Count Basie at Belgium's third International Jazzfest . . . Eydie Gorme and Steve Lawrence open at the Pigalle . . . Mark Wynter a big hit in Australia . . . Joe Henderson signs for second ABC-TV series . . . Belgian Jazzfest on BBC-TV — Antibes Festival on radio's Jazz Club . . . Cleo Laine makes cabaret debut in West End at the Jack of Clubs.

JULY: "Trad is being beaten to death," say Acker Bilk, Alex Welsh and Ken Colyer . . . Raves for Anthony Newley's first LP "Tony" . . . Stars from 1961 Beaulieu Jazz Festival to tour the provinces . . . BBC bans Max Bygraves' "Nursery Rhymes For Grown-Ups" record . . . Bing Crosby here for three months' filming . . . Sammy Davis cancels twelve concerts—gives no reason . . . Helen Shapiro to debut in variety . . . Anita O'Day here for 18-day tour . . . French want to ban rock by law.

AUGUST: End of Beaulieu Jazz Festivals, beaten by hooliganism . . . Bing Crosby, Peggy Lee and Sammy Cahn on ABC Television . . . Karl Denver Trio rockets into the big-time with recording of "Marcheta" . . . EMI Records enter cut-price field with Encore label . . . Stop The World . . . , a hit in London, to move on to Broadway . . . Helen Shapiro and Eden Kane (numbers 1 and 2 in MM chart) both to tour . . . Mecca announce £1,000 trad contest . . . Zoot Sims leads American invasion of Ronnie Scott Club . . . A new single "Walking Back to Happiness" and an extensive tour of week-end concert dates for Helen Shapiro, whose "You Don't Know" has topped 250,000 . . . John Leyton soars to top of MM chart with "Johnny Remember Me."

SEPTEMBER: John Coltrane plans UK tour with Dizzy Gillespie . . . Concert series for Eden Kane . . . Diz Disley to compere radio's Trad Tavern . . . New orchestra planned by Warren Covington, trombone-leader of the Tommy Dorsey Orchestra . . . Frank Sinatra's Reprise label makes British bow . . . Acker Bilk writes theme for Stranger On The Shore, BBC-TV children's serial.

OCTOBER: Trad strikes again: Acker Bilk, Kenny Ball and Temperance Seven chosen for Royal Variety Performance . . . Three Gold Discs for Lonnie Donegan for "Rock Island Line", "My Old Man's A Dustman" and "Does Your Chewing Gum Lose Its Flavour . . . Matt Monro a big hit in US . . . 6,000 attend concerts as Chris Barber's Band beat German jazz slump . . . Tony Meehan quits Shadows and is replaced by Brian Bennett, formerly drummer with Marty Wilde . . . American producer signs six British bands and three singers for new film, It's Trad, Dad, co-starring Helen Shapiro and Craig Douglas . . . Kay Starr records first British LP at EMI's Abbey Road Studios . . . Ronnie Ross guests with MJQ at Hammersmith Gaumont concert.

NOVEMBER: "Elvis has agreed to come to Britain for a charity show," say Vic Lewis and his partner, Manchester club-owner Billy Benny, on their return from visiting Elvis and Col. Parker in Memphis, Tennessee . . . "It's tougher playing trad," says former Johnny Dankworth trumpet Dickie Hawdon . . . Mr Kruschev has received a copy of Kenny Ball's "Midnight In Moscow" from Pye Records . . . BBC to spotlight late-night bands from Hammersmith Palais and the Savoy Hotel . . . Dinah Washington charged with assault in New York.

DECEMBER: Brubeck lashes out at his critics in middle of UK tour . . . Frankie Vaughan caught in the middle of VAF, Equity and ATV squabble about Sunday Night at the London Palladium . . . Commercial radio ship to operate outside territorial waters in the Thames Estuary . . . John Leyton to star in three films . . . John Coltrane wins top tenor and soprano awards in Down Beat Poll . . . Ex-Shadows drummer Tony Meehan joins Decca as an A & R man . . . Ray Ellington discovers and signs new girl singer Susan Maughan . . . Acker Bilk to play, sing, dance and act in Christmas TV musical The Princess And the Pea . . . Cyril Stapleton starts £250,000 Mecca contract at the Lyceum Ballroom, in January . . . The twist described as "the most vulgar dance ever invented" . . . "Trad — It's dying," says Bert Weedon.

1962

JANUARY: John Leyton lashes writers who describe pop singers as "the gimmick brigade — a product of studio sounds" . . . Eden Kane, Lonnie Donegan and newcomer-dancer Peter Gordeno stake early claim for 1962 chart honours . . . Cliff Richard's "The Young Ones" release hits No. 1 with 500,000 advance sales . . . Dizzy Gillespie robbed at gunpoint in Chicago . . . Isle of Man to have its own commercial radio station, Britain's first . . . Granada television series for Cleo Laine accompanied by the Johnny Dankworth Orchestra . . . Kenny Ball's "Midnight In Moscow" in US charts . . . Helen Shapiro the biggest box office attraction since Cliff Richard.

FEBRUARY: Trad-jazz bands leaning towards swing by adding pianos . . . 13 week Granada TV series for the folk-singing Galliards . . . Jazz pianist Eddie Thompson to emigrate to America . . . U.S. singers Brenda Lee and Gene Vincent team up for April tour of U.K. . . . Carl Allan Awards for Acker Bilk, Billy Fury and Joe Loss . . . Cliff Richard plans Summer Holiday film . . . Jazz —played by the Al Fairweather-Sandy Brown All-Stars — to be included in this year's Edinburgh Festival . . Chris Barber tops first-ever Trad section of MM poll ahead of Kenny Ball and Alex Welsh.

MARCH: Singer Danny Williams turns down offer of two weeks at New York's Copacabana . . . Pianist Dill Jones (now in U.S.) joins Jimmy McPartland's Band . . . Kenny Baker to front band for Four Freshmen tour . . . Johnny Dankworth writes a new theme for radio's long-running Mrs Dale's Diary . . . Count Basie with Lambert, Hendricks and Ross, records a one-hour TV show for Granada . . . Ember Records boss Jeff Kruger again lashes the "monopoly of the big five record companies in Britain" . . . Joe Loss has big record hit with TV's "Maigret Theme" . . . Shadows' "Wonderful Land" hits No. 1.

APRIL: Anthony Newley and Leslie Bricusse take Ivor

Mersey

GERRY AND THE PACEMAKERS/SWINGING BLUE JEANS/ MERSEYBEATS / FOURMOST / CILLA BLACK /BIG THREE

Beatles in colour—see page 14

World Radio History

mania!

BILLY J. KRAMER and the DAKOTAS/SEARCHERS

...and in Manchester

HERMAN'S HERMITS/WAYNE FONTANA and the MINDBENDERS/FREDDIE and the DREAMERS

Novello awards for best stage-musical score (Stop The World . . .) and for Song of the Year "What Kind Of Fool Am I" . . . Tony Blackburn, 19-year-old son of a local doctor, to sing with Jan Ralfini's Band at the Pavilion, Bournemouth . . . Jet Harris quits Shadows — Licorice Locking replaces.

MAY: Chubby Checker to start U.K. tour at the end of August . . . Lined-up to follow: Bobby Darin, Dion, Del Shannon . . . Black market in Frank Sinatra charity concert tickets . . . Louis Armstrong presents Kenny Ball with his Gold Disc for million-selling "Midnight In Moscow" . . . Acker Bilk's "Stranger On The Shore" hits No. 1 in US charts — Acker booked for Russia . . . MM readers castigate BBC ban on modern jazz in radio's Jazz Club.

JUNE: Frank Sinatra swings into Britain and conquers . . . "Those Reds were no squares," says Benny Goodman of his Moscow trip . . . Helen Shapiro wins French pop poll as the "most popular foreign singer," beating Petula Clark and Brenda Lee . . . In male section, Cliff Richard was third to Elvis Presley and Ray Charles . . . Maurice Winnick, former society bandleader turned impresario, dies aged 59 . . . "I've never had my arrangements played so perfectly before," says Nelson Riddle of the augmented Ted Heath Orchestra on the Shirley Bassey-Hi-Lo's tour.

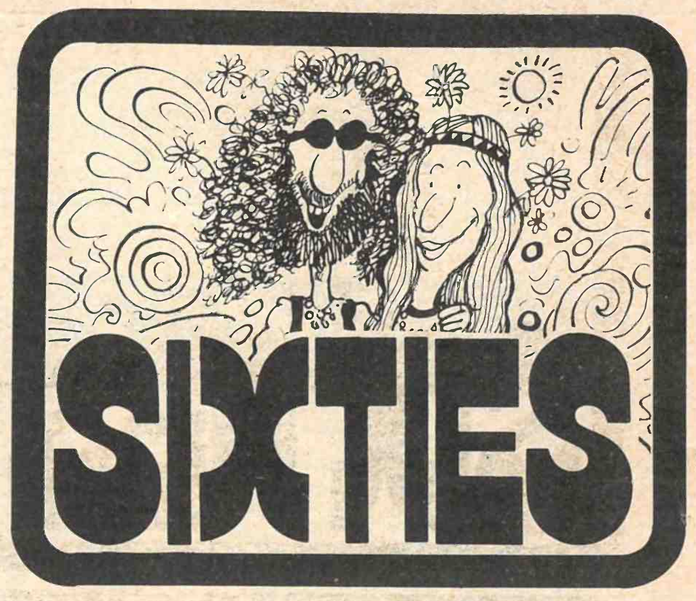
JULY: TV probes trad jazz scene in hour-long show . . . Ketty Lester definite — to join Everlys and Frank Ifield in three-week tour . . . Eleven bands booked for floating jazz-fest from Liverpool to Isle of Man in August . . . Clyde Valley Stompers hit union trouble in Northern Ireland . . . Stan Kenton arranger/trombonist Bill Russo, in London, wants to form a workshop orchestra . . . Petula Clark in Munich to cut first disc in German . . . Should a trad band have a piano? This controversial question threatens to split the booming trad world.

AUGUST: The famous George Shearing "sound" is to disappear when George re-forms his group after British tour . . . American television spectaculars clinched for Helen Shapiro . . . Mrs Mills signs for 28-week BBC television series . . . Russ Conway to sing as well as play in new radio series . . . Singer Dinah Kaye wins silver plate at Sopot International Song Festival . . . Joe Henderson turns-down £5,000 contract offered by ABC-Television for third Sing Along With Joe series . . . "The organ is in — nearly," says keyboard star Jimmy Smith . . . Acker Bilk's "Stranger On The Shore" has sold 40,000 sheet music copies, and almost 2,000,000 records . . . "I want no part of the trad boom," says New Orleans stylist, Ken Colyer.

SEPTEMBER: Johnny Mathis signs for tour with Ted Heath Orchestra . . . Chubby Checker flies in to London — to find labels warring over his record releases . . . Agreement between Musicians Union and the Mecca organisation puts musicians into a revolutionary £27-per-week class for six afternoons and evenings . . . MM books first transatlantic phone call by satellite Telstar — MU's Hardie Ratcliffe talks to AFM's Herman Kenin.

OCTOBER: Drummer Jerry Allison released by U.S. Air Force to tour U.K. with the Crickets . . . New Dankworth Club opens in Oxford Street, London . . . Brooks Bros fly to Rome for TV spectacular . . . Anthony Newley triumphs in New York with Stop The World . . . Freddy Cannon a big hit at Huddersfield opening . . . Johnny Dankworth and Cleo Laine chosen for Royal Variety Performance, along with Rosemary Clooney, Frank Ifield, Cliff Richard and the Shadows . . . Doncaster opening for Little Richard a wow . . . Susan Maughan in MM charts with "Bobby's Girl" . . . Tornados, chart-toppers with "Telstar," offered 10-day American tour.

NOVEMBER: Helen Shapiro a hit on Ed Sullivan's US television show — now wanted for recording in Nashville . . . Ex-Shadows Jet Harris and Tony Meehan team up to record for Decca . . . Film offers pouring in for Billy Fury . . . Louis Jordan to sing here with the Chris Barber Band . . . Springfields' "Dear Hearts And Gentle People" in American Billboard's Top 100 . . . Tornados record album in America . . . Cootie Williams rejoins Duke Ellington for tour opening at Finsbury Park Astoria . . . Tim Field quits Springfields — Mike Hurst replaces.



DECEMBER: Five-part ATV series for Tubby Hayes from Ronnie Scott's Club . . . Bossa guitarist Charlie Byrd flies into London for 24-hour stay. Says "Bossa Nova is Brazilian" . . . Chris Barber Band mobbed by fans at Essen, Germany . . . Susan Maughan records secret follow-up to "Bobby's Girl" . . . Johnny Tillotson here for part in Just For Fun film . . . That Was The Week That Was makes scathing attack on Norrie Paramor, recording manager of many stars. Most critics spring to his defence . . . Johnny Mathis mauls British singers on Juke Box Jury . . . Miles Davis wins trumpet section and is elected to the Hall Of Fame in Down Beat Poll . . . British pressmen vote Frank Ifield's "I Remember You" top disc of 1962.

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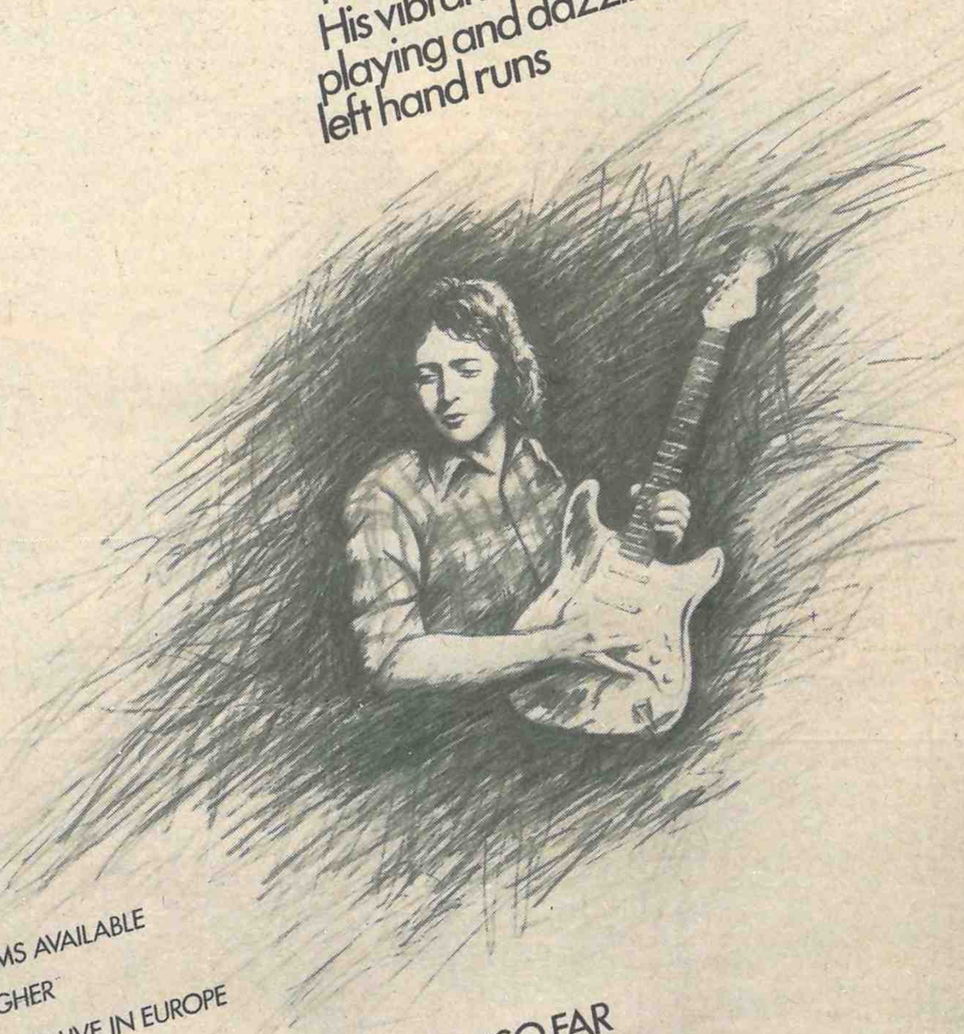

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RORY GALLAGHER LIVE IN EUROPE
BLUEPRINT
IRISH TOUR '74"
RORY GALLAGHER (FLASHBACK)"
TATTOO
TASTE
ON THE BOARDS-
LIVE TASTE
TASTE-LIVE AT THE ISLE OF WIGHT
TASTE (FLASHBACK)

THE STORY SO FAR

LAUNDROMAT·CRADLE ROCK
WALK ON HOT COALS
WHO'S THAT COMING
IN YOUR TOWN·HANDS OFF
TOO MUCH ALCOHOL
BULLFROG BLUES

polydor

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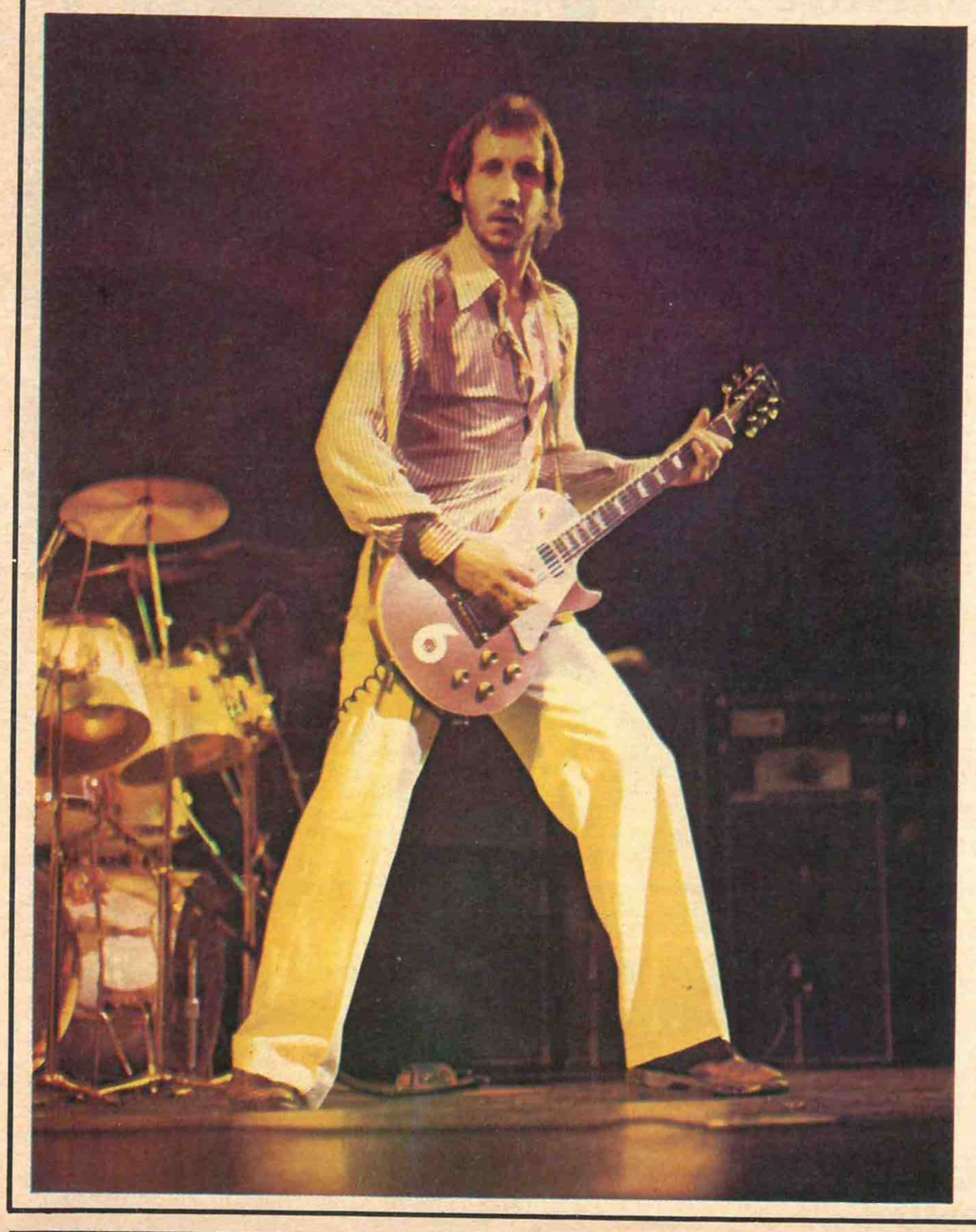
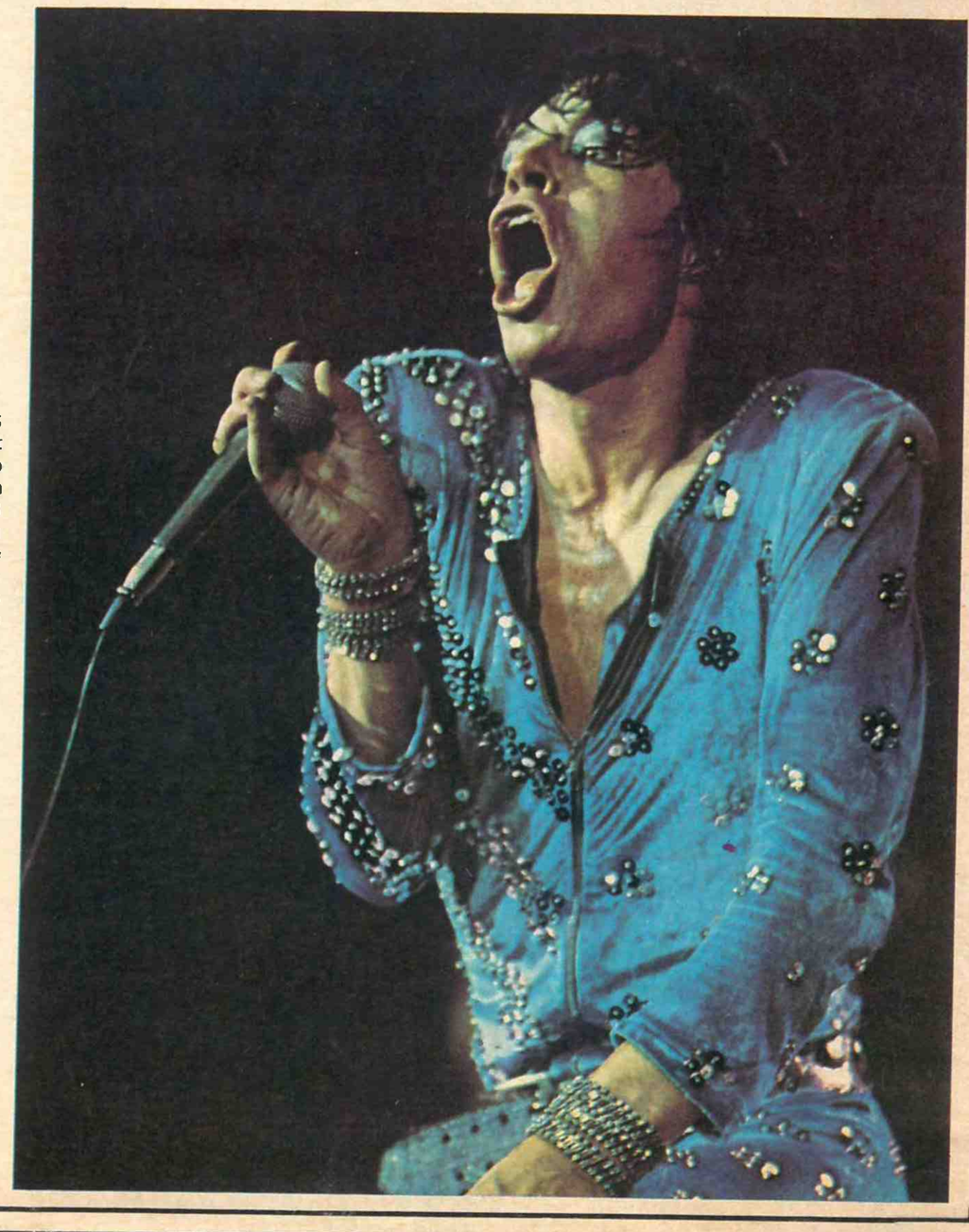
The catalysts



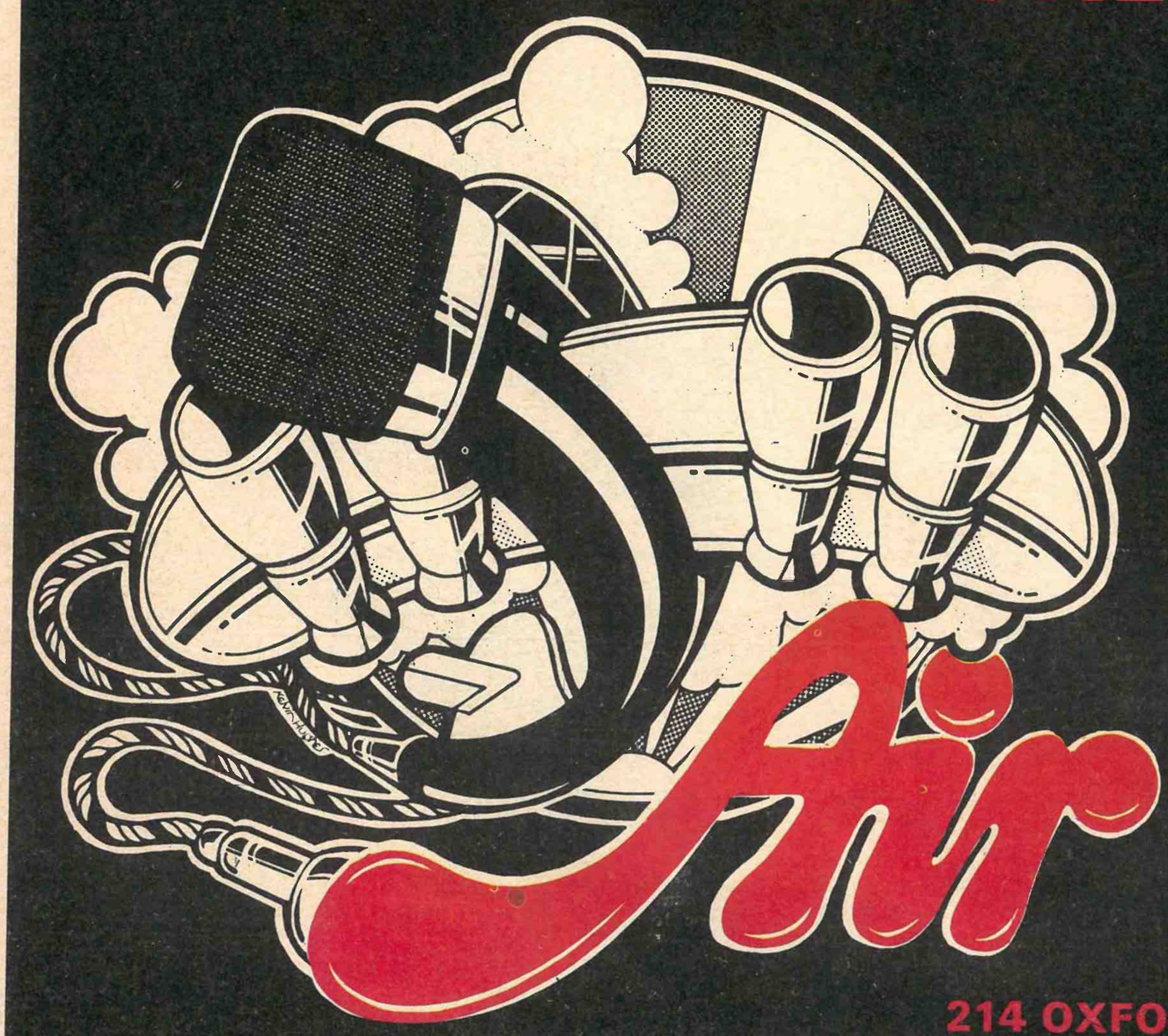
The Stones and the Who — two British giants of the Sixties

■ THE ROLLING STONES (Mick Jagger pictured right by Robert Ellis) burst on to the rock scene in 1963 with aggressive British R & B based on Black American music. They were the epitome of rebellious youth, with vocalist Jagger's outrageous dancing, the couldn't-care-less attitude of guitarists Brian Jones and Keith Richard and the stone-faced boredom of drummer Charlie Watts and bassist Bill Wyman. Since then, the Stones have survived the years to become established rock superstars.

■ Pete Townshend (pictured left by Robert Ellis) was the archetypal London mod in 1965 when his group, The Who, shot to prominence on the crest of his song "My Generation," one of the most evocative youth rock songs of the Sixties. Since that emergent period, Pete has established himself as one of the most articulate rock musicians, as well as being one of the most creative, notably with "Tommy," a highly-acclaimed rock opera which was later made into a film.



THE M.M. ARE STILL FLYING HIGH!



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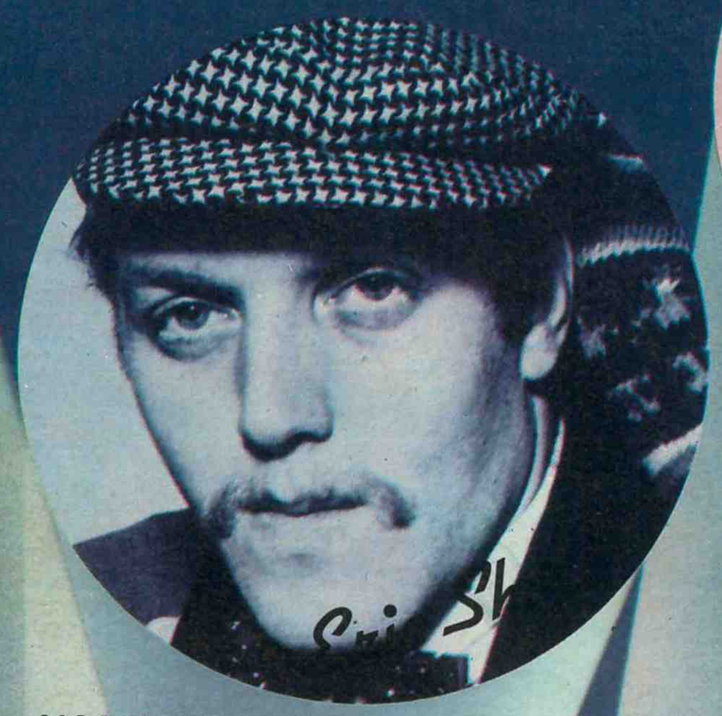

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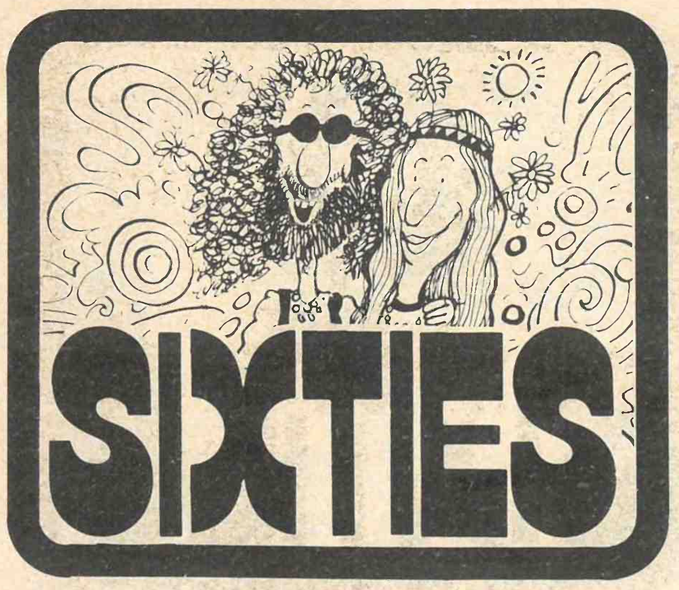


ABOVE: TEMPTATIONS; BELOW: JAMES BROWN/MARVIN GAYE/ARETHA FRANKLIN/RAY CHARLES

We got

BOOKER T and the MGs/SAM and DAVE

1963

JANUARY: Acker Bilk's show at Prince of Wales theatre is hilarious, despite poor business. Acker's "Stranger On The Shore" was America's top-selling single in 1962 . . . Duke Ellington arrives for tour and TV . . . Cliff Richard's Summer Holiday film an unqualified hit . . . Beatles to appear on ABC-TV's Thank Your Lucky Stars show . . . New wave of jazz innovators in US — John Coltrane, Eric Dolphy, Ornette Coleman, Charlie Mingus.

FEBRUARY: New team, Jet Harris, Frank Ifield, Frankie Vaughan, set for tour of one-nighters . . . Tornados' "Telstar" Gold Disc stolen from Edmonton Granada . . . Tony Meehan and Jet Harris plan permanent partnership . . . Australian singer Patsy Ann Noble joins Cliff and Shadows for six-week tour . . . Frank Ifield's "The Wayward Wind" storming up the chart . . . Chris Barber (trad), Tubby Hayes (combo) and Johnny Dankworth (big band) are top leaders in MM Jazz Poll — and Tubby is also top vibist, tenorist and Musician of the Year . . . Beatles' "Please, Please Me" reaches No. 2 in chart.

MARCH: After 13 hits from 17 singles, Craig Douglas may never sing again following tonsil operation . . . MM's first Beatle headline as "Please, Please Me" hits No. 1 slot. Also radio series and tour with Karl Denver for the Mersey group . . Chet Baker jailed for a month and recommended for deportation at Marlborough Street Court, London . . . Phil Seamen (drums) joins Alexis Korner . . . Brian Poole and the Tremeloes, professional for only seven months, to tour US in exchange for Duane Eddy . . . Brook Benton beaten up in St. Louis club . . . Annie Ross to sing at this year's Edinburgh Festival . . . Patsy Cline killed in Tennessee plane crash . . . Ted Heath breaks all records at Marquee Club.

APRIL: Sammy Davis here and wants to record with Ted Heath . . . Gerry and Pacemakers hit No. 1 with debut dics "How Do You Do It" . . . Buddy Holly roaring up the charts — four years after his death. . . . Kingston Trio here for tour . . . Beatles' first LP "Please, Please Me" is released as the group's "From Me To You" single leaps into chart at No. 19 . . . Nat King Cole to tour with the augmented Ted Heath Orchestra . . . New York digs Britain's Georgia Brown—a hit on Broadway in Oliver. . . . Acker Bilk nominated for US Grammy award.

MAY: Trumpet star Freddy Randall makes comeback after a five-year rest . . . Merseybeat takes over the chart with Beatles at No. 1, Gerry and the Pacemakers at No. 2, with The Big Three, Billy J. Kramer and the Dakotas also in the chart . . . After seven years at the top, Elvis wants to abdicate to "lead the life of a normal human being" . . . "Just Like Me"/"Hey What's Wrong With Me" — first release by the Hollies, hops into the Top 50 . . . "If You've Gotta Make A Fool Of Somebody" by Freddie and the Dreamers leaps from 45 to 26 in MM chart . . . Big Beat contest held at Liverpool Philharmonic Hall — Escorts and Merseybeats among the winners . . . Swinging Blue Jeans to join Kenny Ball, Johnny Dankworth, Alex Welsh and Ronnie Scott to play for Festival Ball at Belle Vue, Manchester in June.

JUNE: Multi-instrumentalist Roland Kirk to appear at Ronnie Scott's Club for a month . . . Liverpool folk group, the Spinners, sign three-year contract with Fontana . . . Manchester and Liverpool battle for Big Beat title . . . Rolf Harris signs for BBC-TV summer series with the Les Reed Orchestra . . . R & B group the Rolling Stones to join the Everly Bros. for September tour . . . Record prices rise to 6/8d for singles, 10/9d for EPs and 35/- to 37/6d for LPs . . . Sophie Tucker at the Talk of the Town "puts any teenage act to shame" says MM . . . Police guard for Hawaiian Eye's Connie Stevens at Palace Theatre, Manchester . . . Surfing music born on American beaches . . . Segregation reaches a crisis in southern states of America.

JULY: Midland groups complain that promoters will only book Liverpool outfits . . . Frank Ifield to star in British film . . . Top trad bands sign for BBC-TV series Beat Your Neighbour . . . Searchers' "Sweets For My Sweet" in the chart . . . Controversial release "Christine" (Keeler?) by Miss X (Joyce Blair — sister of dancer Lionel) selling well . . . Frank Ifield's "Confessin'" makes it a record four No. 1's in a row . . . Jet Harris hurt in car crash . . . EMI rush out Beatles EP which sells 150,000 in five days.

AUGUST: 32 of the top fifty in MM chart are British . . . BBC's Tonight team to make documentary on the Beatles, whose "She Loves You" is released . . . Billy J. Kramer hits No. 1 with "Bad To Me" . . . Cloda Rogers to fly to US in November to star with Jim Reeves in Grand Ole Opry . . . First girl to be signed by Brian Epstein is 20-year-old Cilla Black . . . Peter, Paul and Mary emerge as big names in States.

SEPTEMBER: Swinging Blue Jeans first Liverpool group to net own Radio Luxemburg series . . . Beatles voted top vocal group and vocal disc of the year ("From Me To You") in MM poll, with Cliff Richard top male singer, and Susan Maughan top female . . Gerry and Pacemakers set for Babes In The Wood pantomime . . . "Acoustic guitars must come back," says Chet Atkins . . . Del Shannon replaces Duane Eddy on Gerry and Pacemakers-Jet Harris/Tony Meehan tour which features new Liverpool singer Cilla Black . . . Springfields breaking up at peak of their career . . . Bruce Welch quits Shadows due to ill-health.

OCTOBER: Beatles debut on Sunday Night At The London Palladium . . . Bachelors to stick to money-spinning ballads . . . Ray Nance quits the Duke Ellington Orchestra . . . Beatles' "She Loves You" holds the No. 1 spot for a month . . . "The peak (of the beat boom) is still to come," says Tremeloes' Brian Poole . . . Ray Charles is to make a film in Britain . . . Trini Lopez here in a package which includes Brook Benton, Dion, Lesley Gore and Timi Yuro . . . Crystals to tour here with Joe Brown . . . Chris Barber's Jazz-band first British group to play Finland . . . Beatle fever sweeps Britain. All current concert dates sold out and now they're given a spot in Royal Variety Performance.

CRYSTALS / CHUBBY CHECKER / SHADOWS' HANK MARVIN / DAVE CLARK / SPRINGFIELDS/ ACKER BILK / LONNIE DONEGAN

NOVEMBER: Hopes of tour by new Woody Herman Herd . . . Gerry Marsden at No. 1 in chart with "You'll Never Walk Alone" . . . Bruce Welch is staying with the Shadows — so is Hank Marvin — but Licorice Locking is leaving. "I want more time for my religious activities," says the Jehovah's Witness after 18 months with the Shads . . . Dusty Springfield all set for her solo TV-radio-concert debut . . . Rolling Stones' "Come On" at No. 43 in charts . . . Michael Holliday dies at 34 . . . Beatles' "She Loves You" returns to No. 1

DECEMBER: Beatles dominate the news as (million-seller) "I Want To Hold Your Hand" displaces (million-seller) "She Loves You" at No. 1; EPs "Twist And Shout" (No. 11), "Beatles Hits" (17), "Beatles No. 1" (19); plus two albums at Nos 1 & 2 in the LP chart . . . Dave Clark Five in Top Twenty: "We won't turn pro until we have two discs in the top five," says Dave . . . Shirley Bassey back in action after birth of a daughter sparks long queues, police supervision, 1,000 tickets sold in first half-hour at Capitol Theatre, Cardiff . . . The stage of Liverpool Cavern on which the Beatles first performed, being sold in pieces as souvenirs . . . American 12-year-old singer-instrumentalist Little Stevie Wonder is to visit London after Christmas . . . Kenny Ball's "Golden Hits" LP has been in chart for 10 months . . . The Singing Nun's "Dominique" chart hit baffles pop experts . . . Dinah Washington (39) dies suddenly in Detroit.

1964

JANUARY: Beatles kick off 1974 by winning the MM Press Awards (voted for by Britain's showbiz writers) for the 1963 top single "From Me To You," and top LP "Please, Please Me." Beatlemania now taking off in America . . . Twenty Beatle wigs exported to Paris for store displays . . . American Billboard rates Cliff Richard world's top recording artist of 1963 (based on the year's charts) with Elvis Presley 2nd, Shadows 3rd — Britain holding eight of the top 15 places . . . Dave Clark Five break Beatles' six-week grip on the No. 1 chart spot with "Glad All Over," . . . Bookings pile up for Dusty Springfield, whose "I Only Want To Be With You" is in Billboard's Hot 100.

FEBRUARY: Stan Kenton says: "Jazz is finished" . . . Animals draw three times the usual Thursday crowd at Jazz-shows' first R & B night . . . Beatles prepare for U.S. debut at Washington Coliseum, followed by New York's Carnegie Hall, with five records in the chart . . . Searchers' "Needles and Pins" No. 1 in Britain . . . Tubby Hayes again Musician of the Year in MM Jazz Poll with pianist Brian Auger as fastest-rising star . . . Matt Monro will sing Tony Hatch's "I Love The Little Things You Do" in Eurovision Song Contest . . . Crystals blast Cilla Black for covering Dionne Warwick's "Anyone Who Has A Heart," which hits No. 1 the next week . . . Tubby Hayes deps for Paul Gonsalves as Duke Ellington opens tour at Royal Festival Hall.

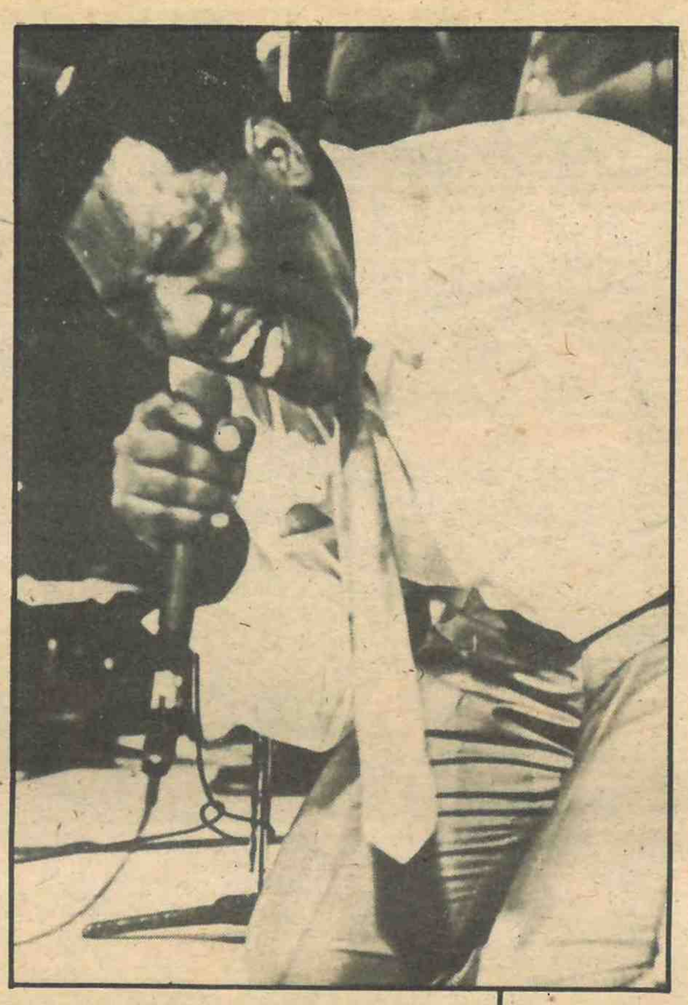
MARCH: Beatles' "Can't Buy Me Love" has 600,000 advance three weeks before release date . . . The Rolling Stones (tagged "the ugliest group in Britain — the group

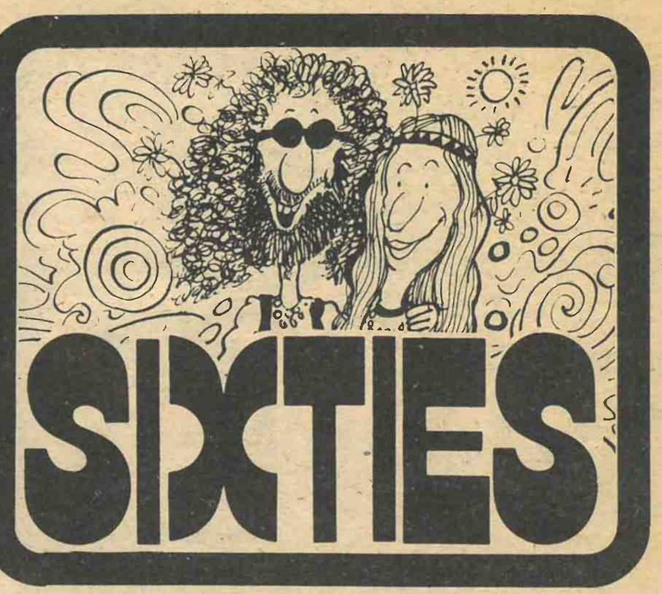
World Radio History

soul!

FOUR TOPS/MIRACLES

ABOVE: WILSON PICKETT/ CURTIS MAYFIELD/STEVIE WONDER; RIGHT: OTIS REDDING





parents detest") are at No. 5 with "Not Fade Away" and will appear on Ed Sullivan's US TV-show . . . Salvation Army Joy Strings, with Capt. Joy Webb, in British chart with "It's An Open Secret." . . . EMI's George Martin acknowledged as the hit-maker behind the beat stars . . . Applejacks are first Birmingham group to have a chart hit with "Tell Me When" . . . The Alberts (musical clowns) will appear in BBC-2's first programme when the channel opens . . . John Lennon's book In His Own Write is published . . . Billy J. Kramer tops the chart with "Little Children" — but for one week only as the Beatles' new release (sales approaching two million here, 1½ million in States) goes straight to No. 1.

ANIMALS/SARAH VAUGHAN/ROY ORBISON/ HOLLIES/HELEN SHAPIRO/FRANK IFIELD/JIM REEVES

APRIL: Beatles' Tamla favourites — Little Stevie Wonder, Mary Wells, Martha and the Vandellas, Miracles, Contours— all due in Britain . . . Peter, Paul and Mary in London for TV, and concert . . . Big star turnout for tribute to the late Michael Holliday show at the Prince of Wales Theatre . . . Beatles hold top five places in Cashbox US chart . . . Stones, still without a No. 1 hit, are second only to Beatles in mass popularity . . . Ella Fitzgerald records Beatles' "Can't Buy Me Love" in London . . . Says MM's Raver: "Singer-guitarist Val Doonican very entertaining" and "Lulu sounds great on her debut record 'Shout'" . . . A massive swing to R & B is the current topic . . . Four Pennies hit chart with "Juliet."

MAY: Lawrence Wright, famous music publisher and impresario, and founder of Melody Maker, dies in Blackpool aged 76 . . . U.K. tours lined-up for Frank Sinatra and Inez Foxx . . . Rolling Stones' first LP passes the 170,000 sales mark . . . Gerry and the Pacemakers given a Beatles-type build-up in the States . . . Sonny Stitt jets into London for month at Ronnie Scott's . . . Animals and singer Danny Williams to US — Americans Dionne Warwick, Diahann Carroll and Tony Orlando to UK. . . . Bob Dylan entrances audience at Royal Festival Hall.

JUNE: Ella Fitzgerald and Tony Bennett host New York party for twentieth birthday of Dave Clark's guitarist Lenny Davidson — who received 80 birthday cakes . . . Tamla Motown label becoming very big . . . America cold-shoulders the Stones but goes Dave Clark crazy . . . Ted Heath's vocalist-compere Paul Carpenter dies . . . Roy Orbison at No. 1 with "It's Over" . . . Stones record "It's All Over Now" in Chicago.

JULY: Animals leap 18 places in chart to reach No. 1 with "House Of The Rising Sun" . . . Peggy Lee records her twentieth LP for Capitol . . . Saxophone star Eric Dolphy (36) dies in Berlin . . . Gerry and the Pacemakers making Ferry Across The Mersey film . . . Carnegie Hall considering a ban on all beat groups . . . Jack Jones attracts attention with his "Wives And Lovers" album . . . Stones streak to top of MM chart with Chicago-recorded "It's All Over Now" . . . Inez and Charlie Foxx take soul into Liverpool Cavern. . . . Beatles' "A Hard Day's Night" goes to No. 1 in week of release with sales topping 600,000 . . . America goes wild for Peter & Gordon.

AUGUST: Jim Reeves killed in plane crash . . . BBC Jazz Club to end after 17 years . . . Manfred Mann says: "We don't want a No. 1 hit" . . . Stan Getz in chart with "Girl From Ipanema" . . . 20-year-old Andrew Loog Oldham, manager of the Rolling Stones, announces his retirement from showbiz as Stones run into a riot at Blackpool . . . 200,000 advance sales for Cilla Black's "It's For You" written by Lennon/McCartney . . . Dean Martin's "Everybody Loves Somebody" pushes Beatles from No. 1 slot in US charts . . . Radio Caroline steps up output of jazz and r&b.

SEPTEMBER: Ahmad Jamal Trio to make British debut at MM's Jazz Jamboree . . . Rolling Stones start five-week, sell-out, tour of UK . . . Brian Epstein's book A Cellar Full Of Noise a hit . . . Kenny Ball's reception in Rumania like Beatlemania . . . Herman's Hermits leaping up the chart with "I'm Into Something Good" . . . Rolling Stones pip Beatles as top Instrumental & Vocal Group in British section of MM Pop Poll — but Beatles reverse this in World section . . . Kinks, at No. 1 with "You Really Got Me," deny aping Stones . . . US President Johnson's daughter Lucy offered a recording contract by Tamla Motown . . . Dionne Warwick flies into London and will appear on Ready Steady Go!

OCTOBER: Supremes fly in for first British tour . . . Screaming Lord Sutch (Independent) opposes Harold Wilson at Liverpool Huyton in General Election . . . Gene Pitney records in London under supervision of Andrew Oldham . . . Big O hits No. 1 again — this time with "Oh, Pretty Woman" . . . The late Jim Reeves has two singles in MM Top Twenty, three LPs in Top Ten and three best-selling EPs . . . Sandie Shaw roars in at No. 23 with "Always Something There To Remind Me" . . . Beatles offended as Duke of Edinburgh reported to have said they were "on the wane." The Duke cabled that he said they "were away" . . . Beatles opt out of Royal Variety Performance so as not to disapopint 4,000 fans in Belfast who had bought tickets to see them.

NOVEMBER: Beach Boys arrive . . . Marvin Gaye here . . . Ike and Tina Turner fly in . . . A Canadian mountain just outside Toronto is named after the Beatles . . . Lulu is 16 . . . Supremes are only the second American act in two years to top the British chart — with "Baby Love" . . . Rosemary Squires leaves to settle in the US . . . Beatles claim 750,000 advance for "I Feel Fine" and Stones claim 500,000 for "Little Red Rooster," both released this month. . . . "I wish I had been born coloured," says Dusty.

DECEMBER: Beatles' "I Feel Fine" goes straight into charts at No. 1 . . . Elkie Brooks rocks the audience at Chatelet Theatre, Paris . . . Val Doonican suddenly has a hit — "Walk Tall" at No. 9 . . . Rolling Stones and Andrew Oldham in dispute with BBC . . . American promoters worried by signs that fans are cooling on British artists in the concert hall, but radio stations still British-dominated . . . Audience at Paris Olympia goes wild over the Bachelors . . . Dusty expelled from South Africa for refusing to play to segregated audiences.

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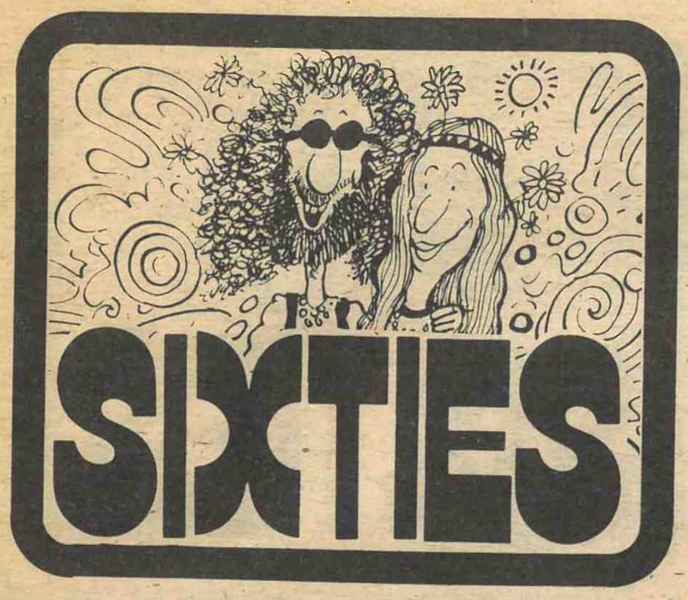

1965

JANUARY: Beatles celebrate the New Year with "I Feel Fine" still at No. 1, for the fifth successive week, challenged by Petula Clark, the Bachelors, P. J. Proby and Georgie Fame . . . Sounds Orchestral's 'Cast Your Fate To The Wind' is a gas — The Seekers could easily make it," says the Raver . . . Bachelors announce intention of purchasing Radio Invicta, the Thames Estuary pirate . . . Mercer Ellington joins Duke's trumpet section . . . Georgie Fame's "Yeah, Yeah" hits No. 1 . . . Beatles world champs in MM Writers' Poll.

FEBRUARY: P. J. Proby banned as "obscene" by Rank and ABC circuits — for splitting pants on stage . . . Legendary Jack Hylton dies aged 72 . . . Kinks' "Tired Of Waiting For You" at No. 1 . . . Proby replaced on tour with Cilla Black by Welsh singer Tom Jones . . . Pop folk breakthrough as Seekers reach No. 1 with "I'll Never Find Another You" . . . Nat King Cole dies in Hollywood . . . Spectacular leap from 40 to 18 by Tom Jones with "It's Not Unusual", then to No. 3, then No. 1 . . . Ringo marries Maureen Cox . . . Tubby Hayes again Musician of the Year in MM Jazz Poll . . . Tony Bennett signs trumpet star Bobby Hackett to join the Ralph Sharon Trio.

MARCH: Searchers turn down £50,000 U.S. offer. "Not enough money," says agent Tito Burns . . . Tamla stars fly in, Georgie Fame joins them for tour . . . Wayne Fontana's "Game Of Love" is Pick of the Week in American Cashbox and Billboard . . . MM campaigns for Beatles to be honoured for services to export drive . . . Ben Webster wants to settle here . . . Thelonious Monk here for tour . . . Stones roll from 17 to No. 1 with "The Last Time" . . . Eric Clapton leaves Yardbirds. "They're going too commercial," he says . . . Walker Brothers arrive from US . . . Bob Dylan's first single released . . . Trombonist Tyree Glenn joins Satchmo . . . Bop pioneer Tadd Dameron dies.

APRIL: Donovan at No. 5, Bob Dylan at 13 . . . Cliff Richard has his first No. 1 in two years with Nashville-recorded "The Minute You're Gone" . . . Beatles and Pet Clark win American Grammys . . . Freddie and the Dreamers and Herman's Hermits battling it out in U.S. charts . . . Glen Campbell deputises for Brian Wilson in Beach Boys.

MAY: Jackie Trent has first record hit as "Where Are You Now" jumps from 24 to 10 . . . Bandleader Spike Jones dies . . . Ernestine Anderson replaces Jimmy Witherspoon at Annie's Room . . . Help! is finally decided as title of the Beatles' new film . . . French singer Francoise Hardy moving up the chart . . . Louis Armstrong, Dizzy Gillespie, Roy Eldridge, Miles Davis, Harry James, Red Allen, Bobby Hackett, Rex Stewart, Clark Terry and Maynard Ferguson in Tribute To The Trumpet at Monterey Jazzfest . . . Alan Price leaves the Animals . . . DJ Simon Dee leaves Radio Caroline to freelance . . . Christopher Stone, Britain's first-ever DJ dies, aged 82.

KINKS/TOM JONES

Breakthrough

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ABOVE: DON CHERRY, ED BLACKWELL and ORNETTE COLEMAN; BELOW: CECIL TAYLOR / ALBERT AYLER

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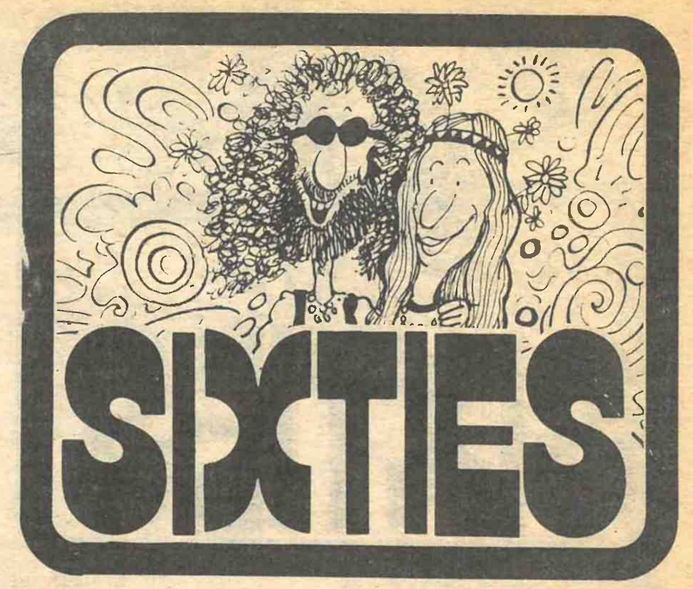
World Radio History

# of free jazz

TOP: JOHN COLTRANE; ABOVE: EVAN PARKER and DEREK BAILEY; BELOW: ARCHIE SHEPP / RASHIED ALI



JUNE: Burt Bacharach flies into London as his hit disc "Trains And Boats And Planes" reaches No. 4 . . . Josh White arrives for concerts . . . A new group being tipped — the Who, four mods from Shepherds Bush . . . . Kenny Lynch wins British Song Festival at Brighton . . . Beatles awarded MBE, Frankie Vaughan OBE . . . John Lennon's second book Spaniard in The Works is published.

JULY: Five songs from Brighton's British Song Festival in Top 50 . . . Hollies enjoying first No. 1 hit with "I'm Alive" . . . Tony Jackson rejoins Searchers for 200th edition of Thank Your Lucky Stars . . . Doris Troy to stay in Britain . . . Count Basie and Tony Bennett gross 62,000 dollars in one week at Melodyland, Hollywood . . . On chart placings, Seekers are the most popular stars for the first six months of 1965 . . . Famous trumpet star Red Nichols dies . . . Donovan's first single "Catch The Wind" in US Top 20 . . . Byrds at No. 1 with "Mr. Tambourine Man" . . . Animals at the Marquee — 900 turned away . . . Beatles' "Help" straight to No. 1.

AUGUST: Byrds served with seven writs by British Birds on arrival at London Airport . . . Billy Fury writing a book on birds — feathered variety . . . Beatles show at 55,000-seater Shea Stadium, New York (already sold out) to be filmed for Christmas TV . . . Radio London signs new DJ — six-foot bassist Ed Stewart . . . Sonny and Cher here as "I Got You Babe" leaps into Top 50 with Walker Bros' "Make It Easy On Yourself."

SEPTEMBER: Pop protest is really here as songs with a message become a regular feature of Top 50 . . . Sonny and Cher have four records in Top 50 — one each solo, two as a duo . . . Raver column pictures 14-year-old Preachers guitarist Peter Frampton, then still at Bromley Grammar School . . . Beatles grossed one million dollars on latest US tour despite under-capacity houses at some dates . . . Singer Dave Berry knocked out by "live" mike at Bristol.

OCTOBER: Protest begins to pall — "Well, the songs are all getting a bit silly, aren't they?" says Paul McCartney . . . Basie here — offers British saxist Tony Coe a job . . . Hollies back from US raving about Mose Allison . . . Bluesman T-Bone Walker arrives for tour . . . Bob Wallis leaves Monty Sunshine and re-forms Storyville Jazzmen . . . Jazz Jamboree to be Big Band Bonanza . . . Four records in Top 50 again for Sonny & Cher.

NOVEMBER: Rolling Stones at No. 1 here and in US with "Get Off My Cloud" . . . Willie "The Lion" Smith roars in for tour . . . Alto-leader Earl Bostic dies . . . Offers pour in for American folk singer Julie Felix after two appearances on ITV's Eamonn Andrews Show . . . Jonathan King refused entry into US . . . Who deny split . . . Seekers topple Stones, taking over No. 1 spot with "Carnival Is Over."

DECEMBER: Two 1966 UK tours planned for Brenda Lee . . . Paul and Barry Ryan, twin sons of Marion, climbing with "Don't Bring Me Your Heartaches" . . . Searchers to leave for six-week, round the world tour . . . Dutch Swing College here for tour . . . Twenty years since first Ted Heath Swing Session . . . Beatles and Ken Dodd only artists to sell a million in 1965 . . . Herman tops Beatles as best-seller of singles in America.

WALKER BROTHERS/SONNY and CHER

Congratulations to Melody Maker and Staff for 50 years distinguished service.

Best Wishes for the next 50!

A&M RECORDS

World Radio History

1966

JANUARY: Rolling Stones sign five year deal with Decca, which guarantees them £1 million . . . Pinkerton's Colours and Grachan Moncur III hailed as "New faces of '66 . . . Roger Daltrey calls Phil Ochs "The Dagenham Girl Pipers" in Blind Date . . . John Coltrane's "A Love Supreme" hailed as MM Album Of The Year . . . "Keep On Running" by Spencer Davis Group hits No. 1 and topples Beatles . . . John Lennon says: "No more punch-ups. It all happened at 18" . . . Frank Sinatra celebrates 25 years in showbiz . . . Stevie Wonder hits in US with "Uptight (Everything's Alright)" and the 15 year old singer plays at London's In Place disco.

FEBRUARY: Elvin Jones deps for Sam Woodyard in the Duke Ellington drum chair for European tour . . . Overlanders top chart with "Michelle", one of many Beatle "covers" . . . Len Barry and Gene Pitney tour UK . . . Who withdraw new single "Circles" and replace it with "Substitute" . . . Chris Farlowe gets first hit with "Think" by Jagger-Richard . . . MM contest winners St. Louis Union hit chart with "Girl" . . . David Bowie releases "Can't Help Thinking About Me" . . . Musicians' Union seek ban on TV miming.

MARCH: Staff Sgt. Barry Sadler hits with "The Ballad Of The Green Berets" . . . MM's Chris Welch picks Eric Clapton, Ginger Baker and Steve Winwood to form "Groups' Group" . . . Current London club attractions include Spencer Davis Group, Graham Bond, Tony Knight's Chessmen, Mark Leeman 5, Jimmy James and the Vagabonds, Gary Farr and the T-Bones, Zoot Money, and Steam Packet . . . Two Who records released simultaneously: "Substitute" by Polydor and "It's A Legal Matter Baby" by Decca . . . Small Faces' fans riot at Ideal Home Exhibition . . . James Brown and the Famous Flames perform on Ready, Steady Go. "I scream in the right key," says Brown . . . Paul Butterfield's Blues Band making waves . . . Sonny Rollins and Ornette Coleman Trio blowing at Ronnie Scott's Club . . . "I'm strictly a loner — I don't have any friends," says Scott Walker, new pop idol.

APRIL: Spencer Davis Group get second No 1 with "Somebody Help Me" . . . Mick Jagger hospitalised after chair is thrown by rioting French fans . . . Bonzo Dog Doodah Band introduced by MM . . . Georgie Fame plays Marquee with Harry South Orchestra . . . Dusty Springfield hits with "You Don't Have To Say You Love Me" . . . Dolly's Club in place for Brian Jones, Mick Jagger and Georgie Fame . . . Bob Dylan arrives for British tour with The Group . . . Yardbirds "change image."

MAY: Bob Dylan's "Rainy Day Women Numbers 12 And 35" labelled a "drug song" by US radio station. Dylan tells MM: "I'm a purist folk singer, no more and no less," and adds: "All my songs are protest songs. You name it and I'll protest about it." Shouts of "folk phoney" when he plays Birmingham Odeon . . . Pete Townshend and Keith Moon involved in "incident" on stage at the Ricky Tick Club. Keith has bruised eye and stitches in leg. "If it happens again, I'm leaving. Who needs it?" says Moon . . . Rolling Stones' "Paint It Black" tops chart . . . Indian sitar suddenly popular with rock bands.

JUNE: Frank Sinatra tops chart with "Strangers In The Night" . . . Donovan stages a "comeback" . . . Bob Dylan says he won't appear in Britain again after being booed at Royal Albert Hall . . . MM exclusively reveals formation of "Groups' Group" featuring Eric Clapton, Ginger Baker and Jack Bruce . . . Roy C tours, playing "Shotgun Wedding" . . . Mamas and Papas fly into Britain for surprise visit . . . Beatlemania again, as "Paperback Writer" tops chart . . . Len Barry blasts Beatles and Stones: "They don't perform — they just stand there" . . . Manfred Mann "bored" with rumours of Paul Jones quitting his group.

JULY: Jimmy Page replaces Paul Samwell-Smith in Yardbirds — on bass guitar . . . Bruce-Clapton-Baker group to be called Cream and announce debut at Windsor Festival . . . Jon Hiseman replaces Baker in Graham Bond Group . . . New Orleans banjoist Johnny St. Cyr dies in Los Angeles . . . Paul Jones splits with Manfred Mann . . . Georgie Fame No 1 with "Getaway." His cohort in the Rik Gunnell empire, Chris Farlowe, gets first major hit hit with "Out Of Time," which was to repeat its performance in 1975 . . . Lord Hill claims group's name "Creation" is "blasphemous." Says manager Tony Stratton-Smith: "I chose the name and don't think it irreligious. I have written a religious biography, The Rebel Nun, which received favourable reviews from a number of bishops" . . . Spencer Davis Group start filming The Ghost Goes Gear . . . Albert Ayler and John Coltrane quintets eagerly anticipated for British visits . . . Troggs hit back with "A Girl Like You" . . . Charles Lloyd Quartet hit of Antibes festival . . . Eric Clapton announces he is "absolutely and completely knocked out" with Beach Boys' "Pet Sounds," hailed as "the most progressive album ever."

AUGUST: Beatles release "Eleanor Rigby" and "Yellow Submarine," double A side . . . Government plans tough measures against pirate radio stations. Stations say "it will never be passed through parliament" . . . The Who smash footlights, kick over amps, break guitars, demolish drums and throw buckets of water over audience at Windsor Pop Festival . . . Eric Burdon says he wants to quit the Animals . . . Beatles fly to States — to face outcry over John Lennon's remarks about Christianity. Anti-Beatles feeling whipped up by Ku Klux Klan . . . Death of jazz pioneer pianist Bud Powell . . . Dubliners thrilling the folk world with their success . . . Georgia radio station burns all its Beatles records in protest against John Lennon's "We're more popular than Jesus," remark . . . Buddy Rich wows Las Vegas with new big band . . . Small Faces top chart with "All Or Nothing." . . . Ronnie Scott re-opens "The Old Place," a club for the avant garde.

SEPTEMBER: MM celebrates annual pop poll awards with party at GPO Tower, London. Dusty Springfield throws a cake at waiter and fronts the Daily Mirror . . . Beatles, Tom Jones, Troggs top MM poll. Eric Clapton fifth in guitar section, Hank Marvin top . . . John Lennon makes solo film debut in How I Won The War . . . Georgie Fame breaks up the Blue Flames after six years . . . Animals split.

OCTOBER: Who plan "smash-up" show for Ready, Steady Go . . . Rolling Stones tour Britain with Ike & Tina Turner . . . Stan Tracey quits Ronnie Scott Club as resident pianist . . . "Psychedelic" is hailed as new "in" word. "It's trying to create an LSD session without the use of drugs," explains Graham Nash, "who attended psychedelic pop sessions in the States recently." . . . MM picks Association, Left Banke, Love, and Frank Zappa and the Mothers of Invention, among new wave — and the Monkees . . . Herman says the Buffalo Springfield are going to be big. "It's all freak-out music," he reports from the West Coast.

NOVEMBER: Scott Walter reveals to MM "I want to go into a monastery" . . . "British pop is finished," say Yardbirds, adding: "Our music was the first psychedelic music to be heard two years ago" . . . Cream play East Ham town hall. Admission 6s. 6d . . . The Crazy World of Arthur Brown support the Herd at Marquee Club . . . Beach Boys top chart with "Good Vibrations," toppling the Four Tops' "Reach Out, I'll Be There" . . . David Bowie and The Buzz with the Bowie Showboat entertain on Sunday sessions at the Marquee . . . The Original Coasters attraction at London's new Tiles Club . . . Dusty Springfield slams Buddy Rich for delaying her club entrance over two hours. Says: "Mr. Rich is a little difficult to get on with." Buddy announces first tour of Britain . . . Ready, Steady Go dropped by ITV . . . London's "in" clubs go psychedelic . . . Rolling Stones' business manager Allan Klein claims he has been approached to manage "two of the Beatles."

DECEMBER: Tom Jones tops chart with "Green Green Grass Of Home" . . . Fans force Scott Walker to quit monastery on Isle of Wight . . . Zoot Money ejected from Tower of London after posing for pictures on execution block . . . Stones' feature film Only Lovers Left Alive shelved . . . Drummer Louis Bellson tours Britain . . . Jimmy Page denies he and Jeff Beck are to quit Yardbirds . . . Riots at German Dave Dee concerts . . . Rumours sweep America that Mick Jagger is dead. Jeff Beck quits Yardbirds . . . Jimi Hendrix first signing to Track Records. First release is "Hey Joe" . . . Giant Freak Out Ball at the Roundhouse features Who, Move, Pink Floyd: "Come and watch the pretty lights with Suzie Creamcheese," says ad, which explains: "participants are freed from national social slavery."

1967

JANUARY: MM says "Don't Knock Pop!" in front page headline, decrying the threat to commercial "pirate" radio, and newspaper campaigns against pop . . . Move chop up car at London's Roundhouse . . . Jazz saxist Ben Webster settles in Europe . . . Beatles record "Strawberry Fields Forever" . . . Monkees hit No. 5 with "I'm A Believer" . . . Stones release "Let's Spend The Night Together" . . . Roland Kirk reigns at Ronnie Scott's Club . . . Lionel Hampton entertains troops in Vietnam . . . "We've gone stale," say Yardbirds . . . Says Jimi Hendrix: "After China takes over the whole world, then the whole world will know why America's trying so hard in Vietnam."

FEBRUARY: Jimi Hendrix hailed as "the newest name in pop excitement!" as he overtakes Rolling Stones in the chart with his first record "Hey Joe." Says manager Chas Chandler: "Everything has happened as I believed" . . . Move turn down offer to play in Birmingham Cathedral after plan to chop up effigy of the devil is rejected by Bishop . . . Says Stones drummer Charlie Watts: "I'm not really bored, I've just got an incredibly boring face" . . . Say the Move: "You don't think we're going to spend our lives chopping up TV sets" . . . "Monkees don't play on their hits," scandal exposed . . . Ivy League, Peter and Gordon split up . . . Ralph Dollimore fronts Ted Heath band . . . Beatles nominated for eight Grammy awards for "Eleanor Rigby," "Michelle," "Revolver," and the album's cover . . . Jazz cornettist Muggsy Spanier dies in California, clarinettist Ed Hall dies in Massachusetts . . . Engelbert Humperdinck gets first number one hit with "Release Me," after changing name from Gerry Dorsey.

MARCH: MM exclusively reveals Stevie Winwood's departure from the Spencer Davis Group . . . "Strawberry Fields Forever" / "Penny Lane," No 1 . . . Cat Stevens follows "Matthew And Son" with "I'm Gonna Get Me A Gun" . . . Mothers Of Invention release "Freak Out!" album, Love "Da Capo" . . . Jeff Beck drops out of tour with Small Faces and Roy Orbison after opening night at Finsbury Park Astoria. His lead singer is Rod Stewart who says: "We shouldn't have gone on tour without enough rehearsal" . . . John Mayall Bluesbreakers release "A Hard Road," with Peter Green replacing Eric Clapton . . . Raver hails new group John's Children, featuring Marc Bolan . . . MM slashes Pop 50 to Pop 30 chart to beat "chart fiddling" . . . Teddy Boys riot at London Fats Domino concert . . . Jimi Hendrix told to "clean up" his act on British tour . . . Frank and Nancy Sinatra hit with "Something Stupid."

APRIL: Pink Floyd play Roundhouse all-nighter with light show. Tickets five shillings . . . Jimi Hendrix says: "I can't sing" . . . Jazz clarinettist Buster Bailey dies . . . Cream and Who play Murray the K show in New York, which ends with cast swimming around in flour, eggs and water in their dressing rooms . . . One week's London club attractions include Jimi Hendrix, John Mayall, the Herd, and Buck Clayton . . . 14-Hour Technicolour Dream held at Alexandra Palace with 30 top groups . . . Spencer Davis launches new group . . . Sandie Shaw hits with "Puppet On A String" . . . Buddy Rich holds first London drum clinic . . . Sonny Rollins plays season at Ronnie Scott's Club.

MAY: Georgie Fame sings with Count Basie Band at Royal Albert Hall, London . . . Ex-Manfred Mann singer Paul Jones stars in film Privilege . . . Bob Dylan records again after road accident . . . Stevie Winwood launches new group, Traffic . . . Walker Brothers confirm split . . . Tomorrow release underground hit "My White Bicycle" . . . Doors' first album released featuring "Light My Fire" . . . Move hit with "I Can Hear The Grass Grow" . . . Jimi Hendrix huge success at London's Saville Theatre, operated by Beatles' manager Brian Epstein . . . *Pink Floyd* complete first album . . . "Are You *Experienced*?" album released . . . Crazy World of Arthur Brown emerge . . . BBC ban "A Day In The Life" on Beatles' "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" album . . . Bee Gees hailed as "Five Australians with a bright future."

JUNE: Peter Green quits Bluesbreakers . . . Miles Davis releases "Miles Smiles" album . . . Procol Harum hit number one with "A Whiter Shade Of Pale" . . . Monterey

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World Radio History

Pop Festival is organised by Andrew Oldham, Papa John Phillips, Lou Adler and Paul Simon. Line-up includes Association, Buffalo Springfield, Grateful Dead, Simon & Garfunkel, Jimi Hendrix Experience, Jefferson Airplane, Big Brother and the Holding Company and the Who . . . Bee Gees follow up "New York Mining Disaster" with "To Love Somebody" . . . Pianist and composer Billy Strayhorn dies . . . London's hippie homes are UFO, Happening '44 and Electric Garden . . . Charles Lloyd Quartet with Keith Jarrett on piano plays London concerts . . . Janis Ian releases "Society's Child" — aged 16.

JULY: Zal Yanovsky quits Lovin' Spoonful . . . Norman Granz says he will "never again" present Jazz At The Philharmonic. "It just wasn't worth all the grief, aggravation and problems" . . . Soul singer P. P. Arnold plays London clubs backed by new group, the Nice, with Keith Emerson on organ . . . Paul McCartney announces he has taken LSD . . . Mick Jagger sentenced to three months' imprisonment for possession of four pep pills. MM front-page a protest and joins forces with The Times in demanding his freedom . . . Jimi Hendrix joins Monkees on American tour . . . Beatles release "All You Need Is Love" . . . Who release two Stones songs in tribute to Jagger, "Under My Thumb" and "The Last Time" . . . "All You Need Is Love" goes straight into MM chart at No. 3, same week as Scott McKenzie's "San Francisco" enters at 26 . . . Tenorist John Coltrane dies in New York, aged 40 . . . Jimi Hendrix dropped from US Monkees tour after alleged ban . . . Paul Desmond will quit Dave Brubeck Quartet after 17 years . . . Drummer Jon Hiseman quits Graham Bond Organisation after a year to join Georgie Fame Band, and marries multi-instrumentalist Barbara Thompson.

AUGUST: Zoot Money's Big Roll Band splits up and reforms as Dantalion's Chariot . . . Over 1,000 attend John Coltrane funeral in Manhattan, while Albert Ayler and Ornette Coleman Quartets play at the service . . . London court of appeal quashes drugs conviction against Mick Jagger and Keith Richard . . . Raver describes International Love-in at Alexandra Palace as "Boot-In" after local thugs beat up hippies . . . Eric Burdon turns on to flower power . . . Rolling Stones rush-release "We Love You" . . . British pirate radio ships scuttled by new Government law . . . Composer/singer Syd Barrett collapses from exhaustion and Pink Floyd drop out of 7th National Jazz & Blues Festival at Windsor . . . The Nice make sensational debut at the festival . . . Kinks, Small Faces, Bee Gees, Alan Price, Jeff Beck among acts at three-day "Festival Of Flower Children" at Woburn Abbey . . . George Harrison tells how Beatles were spiked with LSD . . . Beatles manager Brian Epstein dies. Beatles return from trip to Bangor, North Wales, where they had met Maharishi Mahesh Yogi.

SEPTEMBER: Engelbert Humperdinck No. 1 with "The Last Waltz." Current chart hits are "Itchycoo Park" (Small Faces), "007" (Desmond Dekker), "Let's Go To San Francisco" (Flower Pot Men) . . . London's Flamingo Club, home of R&B, goes "hippie" and features new Eric Burdon band playing "San Franciscan Nights" . . . Beatles begin four day Magical Mystery Tour by coach in South West England, which is filmed . . . Georgie Fame, Tubby Hayes and Harry South Band play at London's Saville Theatre . . . London hippies roam streets and clubs in kaftans and beads. Pot smoking rife. Flower power and psychedelia reach new heights . . . Singer P. P. Arnold splits from the Nice. The band go solo as drummer Brian Davison joins . . . MM features "Magnificent Seven" guitarists — Eric Clapton, Jimi Hendrix, Pete Townshend, Jeff Beck, Jimmy Page, Stevie Winwood and Peter Green . . . Cornettist Rex Stewart dies in Los Angeles . . . BBC answer to pop pirates, Radio One, launched . . . Mothers Of Invention arrive in London for concert at Royal Albert Hall with London Philharmonic Orchestra . . . Trumpeter Sidney de Paris dies in New York.

OCTOBER: Press Council reject complaint made against MM feature "California Dreamin'" that it encouraged drug taking . . . Jazz violinist Stuff Smith dies in Munich . . . Herd get first hit with "From The Underworld" . . . Keith Emerson described by Arthur Brown as the Jimi Hendrix of the organ . . . Fairport Convention, Tomorrow, Incredible String Band and Pink Floyd play Sunday concert at London's Saville Theatre . . . Vanilla Fudge tour Britain with Traffic and Tomorrow on arrival in Britain, charged with stealing two blankets and keys from a London hotel earlier in year . . . Harold Davison presents "Jazz Expo '67" concerts throughout Britain featuring Dave Brubeck, Max Roach, Roland Kirk, Charles Lloyd, Thelonious Monk Orchestra, Miles Davis, Archie Shepp, Stan Getz and Oscar Peterson . . . Mamas And Papas' Royal Albert Hall concert cancelled — Mama Cass says group has split up . . . Ten Years After drawing "huge crowds" to the Marquee . . . "Who Killed Flower Power," asks MM as hippie clubs close.

NOVEMBER: Archie Shepp, US jazz star, booed at Expo '67 concert at Hammersmith Odeon . . . Rolling Stones' Brian Jones sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for possessing cannabis. He appeals . . . Who, Herd, Tremeloes, Traffic tour opens with punch ups on stage . . . Time magazine says Cream are biggest musical jolt from England since the Beatles . . . Marquee Club's weekly bill includes the Nice, Herd, Traffic and Ten Years After . . . Jazz fans walk out on Charles Lloyd Quartet at Jazz Expo . . . Rolling Stones release "Their Satanic Majesties Request" album . . . Foundations hit with "Baby Now That I've Found You" . . . Long John Baldry hits top with "Let The Heartaches Begin" . . . Jimi Hendrix the Nice, Move, Amen Corner, and Pink Floyd start British tour at Royal Albert Hall and deafen reviewers . . . MM spotlights new American groups Sopwith Camel, Moby Grape, Buffalo Springfield, Doors, Velvet Underground, Country Joe and the Fish, Grateful Dead and Clear Light.

DECEMBER: "Flower Power Is Dead," says Graham Nash on MM front page . . . Bee Gees plan tour with 60 piece orchestra . . . BBC TV drops Juke Box Jury . . . Eric Burdon and Animals release "Winds Of Change" album . . . Electric Prunes play London's Middle Earth . . . "I want to get out of pop," says Scott Walker as he goes solo . . . Soul singer Otis Redding killed in plane crash . . . Brian Jones' jail sentence quashed and he is fined £1,000 . . . London's Tiles club closes . . . Dave Mason quits Traffic . . . "I call upon every youth to stop the use of drugs," says Donovan.

1968

JANUARY: Diana Ross and Supremes play London's Talk Of The Town . . . Captain Beefheart's "Safe As Milk" album released . . . National TV critics pan Beatles' Magical Mystery Tour film shown at Christmas . . . Mike Bloomfield completes first Electric Flag album . . . "Magical Mystery Tour" EP No 4 . . . Manfred Mann releases "Mighty Quinn" single . . . Georgie Fame hits top with "Ballad Of Bonnie And Clyde" . . . New group Love Affair hit with "Everlasting Love" . . . Bob Dylan makes triumphant comeback concert at New York's Carnegie Hall in tribute to Woody Guthrie, his first major appearance since a motorcycle accident in 1966 . . . Guitarist Dave Gilmour joins Pink Floyd.

FEBRUARY: Peter Frampton and Scott Walker hailed as the Faces of '68 . . . Busker Don Partridge hits with "Rosie" . . . Jazzman Ronnie Scott records with the Beatles on "Lady Madonna" . . . Georgie Fame breaks up his band . . . Beach Boys plan tour with the Maharishi . . . National press controversy over "who played what" on Love Affair single "Everlasting Love" . . . "Our act is disgusting" say the Move . . . Status Quo hit with "Pictures Of Matchstick Men," and try to find follow up . . . Julie Driscoll emerges as "Brightest Hope For '68" . . . Ban on "ghost" recordings discussed by Musicians Union . . . Humphrey Lyttelton celebrates 20th anniversary as band leader.

MARCH: Esther and Abi Ofarim number one with "Cinderella Rockefella" . . . MM tips the Nice, Family and Eyes Of Blue to "make it in '68" . . . Avant garde jazzman Ornette Coleman plays first-ever London concert . . . Big surge of interest in British blues bands: John Mayall, Savoy Brown, Chicken Shack, and Fleetwood Mac . . . MCA reissue "Rock Around The Clock" by Bill Haley & The Comets . . . Musicians Union ban studio musicians "ghosting" on records by pop groups . . . Beatles' "Sgt. Pepper" wins Grammy award . . . New York Times calls Jimi Hendrix "The Black Elvis" . . . Amen Corner drop rock and roll from their act . . . Beatles, Beach Boys and Donovan still raving about the Maharishi, and his disciples plan "future projects" . . . Louis Armstrong hits with "Wonderful World."

APRIL: Tom Jones No 1 with "Delilah" . . . Drummer Keef Hartley quits John Mayall . . . Dave Dee and Bee Gees play bizarre concert at Royal Albert Hall with Grapefruit and Royal Air Force Band . . . Small Faces release "Lazy Sunday" to rave reviews . . . London's Marquee club celebrates tenth anniversary . . . Georgie Fame tours with Count Basie orchestra . . . Tim Buckley and Bill Haley tour Britain . . . Ace Kefford quits the Move.

MAY: Fire guts London's Speakeasy disco, home of the stars . . . Eric Clapton says: "I'm going back to the blues" . . . Brian Auger and Julie Driscoll steal show at Montreux Festival . . . Rolling Stones release "Jumping Jack Flash" . . . Ronnie Scott closes "The Old Place" . . . 1910 Fruitgum Co. introduce "bubblegum pop" . . . Beach Boys-Maharishi tour flops and the Maharishi quits America. Only 300 turned up to one New York concert . . . Brian Jones arrested and charged with possessing "dangerous drugs" . . . Union Gap hit with "Young Girl" . . . Dave Mason re-joins Traffic . . . Aretha Franklin plays London concerts.

JUNE: Mickey Dolenz announces new look for the Monkees as their TV series ends . . . Apple plan "a revolution" in business . . . "The Maharishi never sang like Ray Charles," say Eric Burdon . . . Julie Driscoll hits with "This Wheel's On Fire" . . . Pink Floyd and Tyrannosaurus Rex play free concerts in London's Hyde Park . . . BBC 2 start Colour Me Pop series . . . Keith Richard says: "UFOs are landing in my garden" . . . Mothers Of Invention's "We're Only In It For The Money" acclaimed as a masterpiece . . . Deaths of Peter McGurk, bass player with Dudley Moore Trio, guitarist Wes Montgomery and singer Gary Miller . . . Advert for Small Faces' LP "Ogden's Nut Gone Flake" which parodies the Lord's Prayer causes furore . . . Yardbirds rumoured to have split, with Jimmy Page forming new group . . . Jeff Beck jams in New York with Jimi Hendrix and Eric Clapton.

JULY: Jimi Hendrix, Tyrannosaurus Rex play at MM's Woburn Abbey festival . . . 7,000 attend Hyde Park free concert by Pink Floyd, T. Rex, Jethro Tull and Roy Harper . . . Swing trumpeter Ziggy Elman dies . . . Nice banned for life from Royal Albert Hall when Keith Emerson burns US flag during version of "America" . . . Cream split. Says Eric Clapton: "The Cream has lost direction" . . . Arthur Brown ordered to rest as his hit "Fire" storms the chart . . . "If I get a hit, I'm changing my name to Zinc Alloy," says Marc Bolan . . . "The Underground is like a woman endlessly pregnant and never has a baby. So sad," says John Peel.

AUGUST: Ronnie Scott forms eight piece band with Ray Warleigh and Kenny Wheeler . . . Richard Harris hits with "MacArthur Park" . . . Bubblegum pop sweeps America . . . Beatles' "Yellow Submarine" cartoon dropped by West End cinemas . . . Gary Burton and Larry Coryell split up partnership . . . Cream release "Wheels Of Fire" double album, Pink Floyd "A Saucerful Of Secrets," Beatles seven minute single "Hey Jude," their first on own label — Apple . . . Drummer Jon Hiseman quits John Mayall to form his own band Colosseum . . . Raver reports: "Jethro Tull building up big following" . . . Saxist Tubby Hayes arrested and charged with possessing drugs . . . Bassist Dave Holland joins Miles Davis group . . . Jerry Lee Lewis and Arthur Brown play at National Jazz and Blues Festival. Scaffolding bolts hurled at the Herd by Teddy Boys, and Arthur Brown's big entrance is ruined by collapsing stands . . . Eric Clapton guests with Ginger Baker and Phil Seamen.

SEPTEMBER: American radio stations ban Rolling Stones' "Street Fighting Man," album track "for fear of violence" . . . Skip Bifferty road manager drives their truckload of equipment into the Thames . . . Doors and Jefferson Airplane play historic concerts at London's Roundhouse and Airplane play first Isle Of Wight Festival . . . Mary Hopkin gets Apple hit with "Those Were The Days" . . . Sly and the Family Stone dropped from BBC TV's Top Of The Pops when group are charged with drug offence on visiting London . . . Joe Cocker releases "With A Little Help From My Friends."

OCTOBER: Spencer Davis Group (second version) splits up . . . "Uproar" at Small Faces-Canned Heat concert at Colston Hall, Bristol. Faces accused of using "foul language" . . . Guitarist David O'List quits the Nice, Bruce Welch quits the Shadows . . . Buddy Rich invites audience to watch a movie at half-filled Croydon Fairfield Hall . . . The Fugs play the Roundhouse . . . Jimmy Page forms the New Yardbirds with Robert Plant, John Bonham and John Paul Jones . . . Ed Sanders of the Fugs says the Underground is a fake . . . Ringo Starr signed for a part in The Magic Christian with Peter Sellers . . . Yardbirds change their name to Led Zeppelin . . . Jon Hiseman's Colosseum make their debut in Scarborough . . . Stan Tracey, Muddy Waters, Gerry Mulligan, Count Basie, Gary Burton in Jazz Expo '68 . . . Talks to keep Cream together break down, says manager Robert Stigwood.

NOVEMBER: Bob Dylan's film Don't Look Back at last shown in Britain, at London Film Festival . . . 32,000 attend Jazz Expo . . . Cream farewell concerts held at Royal Albert Hall . . . Mothers of Invetion slated as "boring" at Royal Festival Hall . . . Johnny Cash hits with "Folsom Prison" album . . . Jimi Hendrix's "Electric Ladyland" album cover banned in some British shops because of nude ladies on the cover . . . MM reports on recording session with the Who for a "pop opera" to be called "Tommy" . . . Says Bob Dylan: "From my own experience drugs have nothing positive to offer" . . . Curtain dropped on Who at Walthamstow Granada "because of the violence of their act" . . . Jimi Hendrix announces the Experience are to split up . . . David Bowie changes name of mime group from Turquoise to Feathers . . . Graham Nash goes solo and quits Hollies . . . £1 million advance orders for new Beatles double album . . . Pianist Herbie Hancock quits Miles Davis Quintet . . . Tony Palmer says Beatles are best songwriters since Schubert . . . Diana Ross arrives in London and says: "I's black and I'm proud."

DECEMBER: Traffic split. Stevie Winwood might be free to work with Eric Clapton . . . John Lennon fined £150 for possessing cannabis. Yoko Ono cleared of similar charge . . . "Has Apple gone rotten?" asks MM as directors quit . . . Syd Lawrence heads Glenn Miller revival . . . Scaffold hit with "Lily The Pink" . . . Rolling Stones throw custard pies at press at reception for "Beggar's Banquet" . . . Eric Burdon splits from the Animals — again . . . Peter Tork quits the Monkees . . . Guitarist Mick Abrahams quits Jethro Tull . . . Marmalade hit with "Ob-La-Di."

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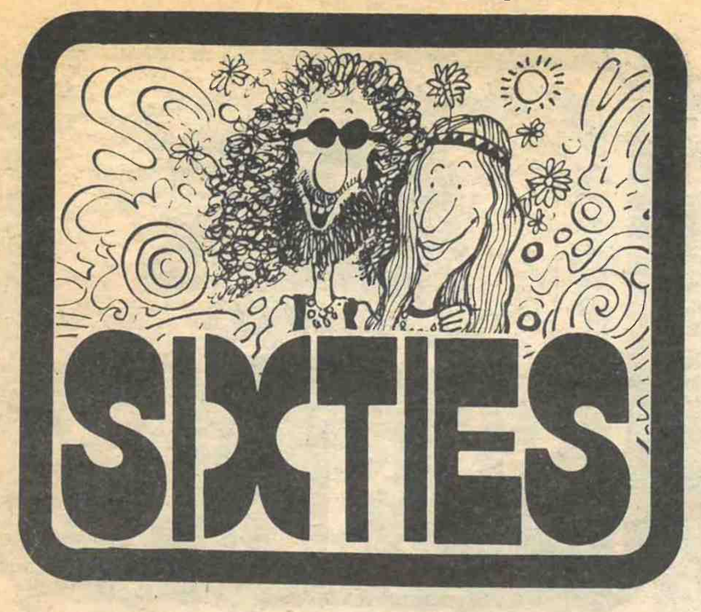

TOP ROW: WHO/NICE/TRAFFIC/ABOVE: INCREDIBLE STRING BAND/FAIRPORT CONVENTION/SEEKERS

Death of Brian Jones

1969

JANUARY: Jimi Hendrix guests on BBC TV's Lulu show and stops in the middle of a song to play "Sunshine Of Your Love," by Cream, whose Farewell film is on BBC 1 . . . San Francisco hailed as a "Mecca" for British and American musicians . . . Small Faces and Who wreck Track Records office at Christmas party, reports the Raver. Walls and guests coated with sausage and pastry. Rumours abound that Small Faces will break up . . . Clarinettist George Lewis dies in New Orleans . . . Jimi Hendrix says that the Experience will stay together . . . Promoters say "1969 is going to be the year of Elton John," after he releases "Lady Samantha" single . . . MM predictions for 1969 inc Led Zeppelin, Billy Cobham, John McLaughlin, Al Stewart, Colosseum and Yes for "future stardom" . . . The Shadows break up after ten years . . . Judy Garland sits in with Stan Getz at Ronnie Scott's and sings "Get Happy" . . . Peter Frampton quits Herd to form own group . . . Caught in the Act calls Rod Stewart at Marquee: "A most underrated singer."

FEBRUARY: Move hit with "Blackberry Way" and Trevor Burton quits . . . MM sponsors British Blues Scene tour with John Lee Hooker, as blues boom bites . . . Who release "Pinball Wizard" single . . . Fleetwood Mac number one with "Albatross" . . . Rolling Stones' business manager Allen Klein takes over the business affairs of Apple, the Beatles' company. John Lennon says that unless Apple stops losing money it will go bust . . . Ginger Baker may join new Clapton-Winwood group . . . Skinheads emerge in London . . . Clarinettist Pee Wee Russell dies in Virginia . . . Free release "Tons Of Sobs."

MARCH: Marvin Gaye hits with "I Heard It Through The Grapevine," Simon & Garfunkel with "Mrs. Robinson" EP . . . Peter Green denies Fleetwood Mac have "sold out" . . . Rave reviews for "Blood Sweat and Tears" album . . . "Boom Bang A Bang" British entry for Eurovision Song Contest . . . Stevie Wonder tours Britain, and says new sound from Tamla is "funkadelic" . . . John Mayall signs for Newport Jazz Festival . . . Robin Gibb quits Bee Gees . . . Johnny Cash and Bob Dylan record together . . . Roland Kirk, Eric Clapton, Steven Stills, MJQ, Led Zeppelin, Colosseum, Buddy Miles in giant jam session in Staines for documentary film Super Session . . . Led Zeppelin's first album released. Rave review: "Jimmy Page triumphs!" as Zeppelin play the Marquee.

APRIL: Scandinavian tour by Clapton, Baker, Winwood announced, plus free concert in London's Hyde Park planned . . . John Lennon and Yoko Ono plan "Life With The Lions" album on "Zapple" label . . . Jim Morrison's US stage act hailed as indecent . . . John and Yoko hold seven-day "Bed-In" at Amsterdam Hilton in anti-war protest . . . Current "in" phrase is "heavy music," and MM spotlights the Who, Free, Led Zeppelin, Spooky Tooth and Nice . . . MM describes Taste with Rory Gallagher as "mediocre group who inspire a frenzy" . . . Janis Joplin arrives in London for gigs . . . Jim Morrison of Doors released on bail after arrest by FBI for lewd behaviour on stage . . . John McLaughlin, British guitarist, records with Miles Davis . . . Steve Marriott and Peter Frampton form Humble Pie . . . Jazz-rock, new rage, is billed at Newport Jazz Festival . . . Duke Ellington has dinner with President Nixon in the White House on seventieth birthday.

MAY: Japanese refuse Miles Davis a work permit . . . Kinks' "Plastic Man" banned from Top Of The Pops for use of word "bum" . . . Jimi Hendrix arrested in Canada and charged with possessing heroin. Released on 10,000 dollars bail . . . "Blind Faith" is name of new Baker, Clapton, Winwood supergroup . . . The Who unveil rock opera "Tommy" at press reception at London's Ronnie Scott Club . . . Fairport Convention drummer Martin Lambie killed when group's van overturns on M1. Rest of group injured . . . John Mayall drops guitar and drums from line-up . . . Mick Jagger signed for role in film Ned Kelly . . . Tenor sax giant Coleman Hawkins dies . . . Who charged with assault on police at Fillmore East . . . Mrs. Mary Whitehouse threatens BBC for showing Tony Palmer film All My Loving . . . Diana Ross and Supremes break up . . . Tyrannosaurus Rex go "heavy" and electric . . . Rod Stewart signs solo recording contract . . . Mick Jagger and Marianne Faithfull arrested in Chelsea and accused of possessing cannabis.

JUNE: EMI launch "underground" label, Harvest . . . Midnight Court at London's Lyceum replaces defunct Middle Earth as hippies' venue . . . Former John Mayall guitarist Mick Taylor replaces Brian Jones in Rolling Stones. Jones split due to "differences over musical policy" . . . Top British jazz saxist John Surman quits Britain for America . . . Donovan, Richie Havens join Blind Faith at Free Concert . . . Lennon and Yoko form Plastic Ono Band and release "Give Peace A Chance," recorded in Toronto hotel suite . . . Organist Vincent Crane and drummer Carl Palmer quit Crazy World Of Arthur Brown to form new group Atomic Rooster . . . Rod Stewart sits in with the Faces.

JULY: Excitement mounts at planned Rolling Stones free concert in Hyde Park: "Bring a drum or a tambourine to bang or something," urges Jagger . . . Noel Redding quits Jimi Hendrix Experience, Mitch Mitchell's plans unknown. Jimi plans larger group . . . Pop Proms concerts start at Royal Albert Hall with Led Zeppelin, who also play Bath Festival with Roy Harper, Nice, Fleetwood Mac, Liverpool Scene, Colosseum, Chicken Shack . . . Brian Jones found dead in swimming pool at his home, just a week before the Stones' free concert, which goes ahead. Jagger reads Shelley in tribute to Brian. 3,000 butterflies are released in the park . . . Royal Albert Hall ban rock concerts following last night of Pop Proms featuring Chuck Berry and the Who. "It's not the artists we object to, but the hoodlums they attract," says a spokesman.

AUGUST: Led Zeppelin receive gold disc for first album . . . Altoist / organist Graham Bond returns from West Indies to Britain . . . Julie Driscoll quits Brian Auger Trinity . . . BBC say they haven't banned Jane Birkin's "Je T'Aime," but don't play it . . . Thunderclap Newman split . . . Yes steal the show at Plumpton festival . . . Bob Dylan's arrival in Britain and departure of fans for Isle Of Wight called "second Dunkirk." Dylan says: "We may be on stage for a full three hours" . . . MM investigates "idiot dancing" . . . Humble Pie make debut at Belgian pop festival . . . MM's verdict on Dylan at Isle Of Wight: "A success. What did they want — blood?"

SEPTEMBER: Blues singer Josh White dies . . . Drummer Colin Petersen sacked from Bee Gees . . . Spencer Davis quits Spencer Davis Group . . . John and Yoko play rock 'n' roll show in Toronto and deny being booed off . . . Creedence Clearwater Revival number one with "Bad Moon Rising" . . . Deep Purple play concert with Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at Albert Hall . . . Graham Bond arrested at London club on bankruptcy charges . . . Isle Of Wight ratepayers try to stop plans for another festival.

OCTOBER: Amen Corner, Don Rendell-Ian Carr Quintet split . . . Steve Took and Marc Bolan part company . . . Rumours of Blind Faith split. Eric Clapton says: "We were pushed to the front without being ready" . . . Eric Clapton announces plans to tour with American group Delaney & Bonnie . . . First King Crimson album release is "In The Court Of Crimson King" . . . Marc Bolan announces new plans for T. Rex. Advertises in MM for new partner, "a gentle guy" . . . Graham Bond plays concert to half-empty Albert Hall . . . Delaney & Bonnie "best band in the world," says Eric Clapton . . . Ads for "reggae music" appear in MM back pages . . . The Mothers Of Invention split . . . The Faces sign with Warner Brothers . . . Nice play with symphony orchestra at Fairfield Hall, Croydon.

NOVEMBER: Jeff Beck seriously injured in hot rod crash . . . New work "Earthrise" by Mike Westbrook, top British jazz composer, commissioned by Sir Bernard Miles for his Mermaid Theatre . . . Eric Clapton records with George Harrison for alleged solo albums . . . John and Yoko issue "Wedding" album . . . Arlo Guthrie stars in movie Alice's Restaurant . . . Buddy Rich tours Britain playing "West Side Story" medley . . . Who tour with "Tommy" . . . Fairport Convention split . . . "Bloody stupid," says Paul McCartney as "death" rumour hits States . . . Bandleader and trombonist Ted Heath dies . . . Ginger Baker announces plans for his new group, Airforce, while Blind Faith is held "in abeyance."

DECEMBER: Rolling Stones' American tour breaks all previous box office records . . . Mystery of British single by Led Zeppelin "Whole Lotta Love," issued and then withdrawn . . . Rod Stewart revealed as new vocalist with Small Faces (now the Faces) . . . Jonathan King says he is giving up pop writing and pontificating because he is too old for pop at 25 . . . Fairport Convention's "Liege & Lief" album hailed as "the first British folk rock LP ever" . . . John Lennon says: "Taking the MBE was a sell-out for me" . . . Pink Floyd to write film music for Antonioni's Zabriskie Point . . . Line-up for Airforce includes Phil Seamen, Graham Bond, Stevie Winwood, Harold McNair and Denny Laine . . . Bandleader Jack Payne dies . . . New band, Judas Jump, formed from members of Herd, Amen Corner and Mindbenders . . . Jimi Hendrix acquitted on drugs charge in Toronto . . . Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Trade presents Gold and Platinum discs to Led Zeppelin at London ceremony for their export efforts . . . George Harrison, Eric Clapton, John & Yoko play UNICEF concert in London's Lyceum.

SMALL FACES / CREAM

GEORGIE FAME/YARDBIRDS/JOHN MAYALL

MONKEES/PINK FLOYD

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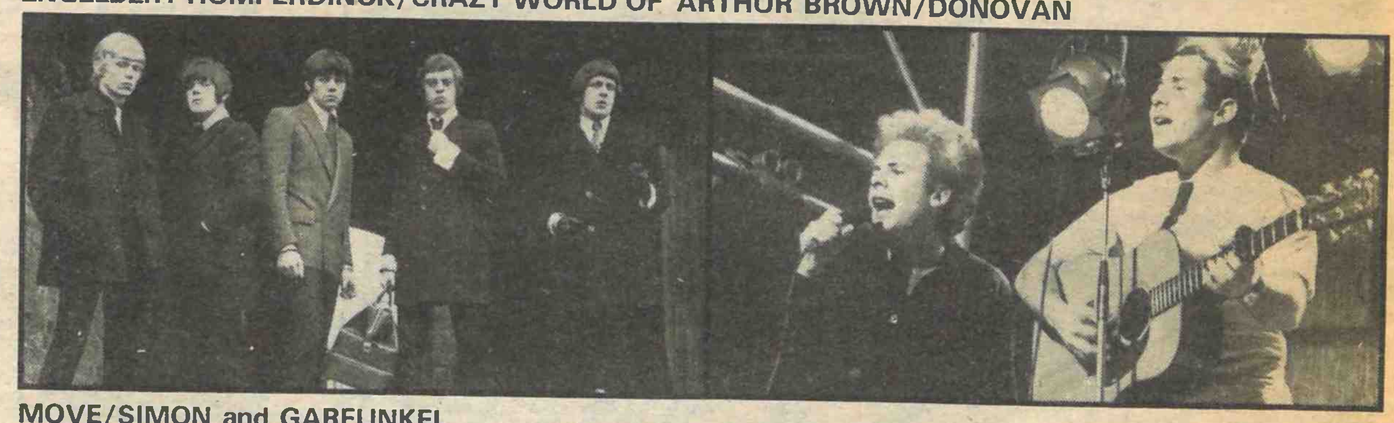

MOVE/SIMON and GARFUNKEL

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World Radio History

THE SEVENTIES

Pop goes back, jazz moves on

by Chris Welch

FRUSTRATED by the lack of a Third World War, the latent violence in men found a new outlet in international terrorism during the first half of the 'Seventies, as they found how vulnerable a modern society was trying to keep order over its teeming millions.

Airplanes were hijacked, celebrities kidnapped, and to add to the confusion there was an oil crisis, a trade recession and raging inflation. The headlines and escapism of 'Fifties rock 'n' roll faded ever-distant, while the optimism of the 'Sixties was quenched.

In its place came a kind of neurotic frenzy typified in Britain by the glam-rock boom, in which rock musicians left over from the previous decade found ultimate success.

T. Rex was the first, an electrified version of the underground group raised on poetry and fairytales.

Headed by a good-looking, curly-headed Marc Bolan, T. Rex horrified their old fans and delighted a new generation of careless teenyboppers.

Bolan was rivalled by a Wolverhampton group, Slade, who had begun their career with a skinhead image. This proved too aggressive and unfriendly and gradually they evolved into Friendly Neighbourhood Yobs, singing with coarse gutteral bellows over exaggerated rock backbeats.

Slade capitalised on another facet of British society—the love of football. Along with Rod Stewart and the Faces, Slade got audiences to sing along in the kind of community fashion prevalent on the football terraces.

The glam-rock stars wore make-up, put tinsel in their hair, and wore garish silks, satins and gold lame — the very kind of excesses that trendy underground rock had been laughing at for a decade.

But a new teenage audience had spilled forth from the primary schools and knew nothing about high rock fashion, taboos or in-jokes.

They gleefully accepted Gary Glitter, another Sixties rocker (Paul Raven), who could scarcely believe his success as he danced podgily around the stage and exposed a hairy chest to delight the screaming hordes.

Sweet, a decidedly tough bunch short on tempers, but stoutly resolute, bravely embarked on an orgy of ersatz camp. Jagger had been described accurately as "androgynous." Sweet looked like Androids from another planet.

Of the entire clam-camp-Glitter rock boom, one artist emerged with integrity who made a genuine musical contribution and effected some social change.

David Bowie had been a well-known rock business figure in London during the 'Sixties. He formed various bluesy bands, played at the legendary Marquee, recorded a remarkable solo album for Decca, and was generally regarded as likeable, promising and eccentric.

In 1969 he hit with "Space Oddity," but then faded from the scene. His first brush with audiences, touring with an acoustic guitar and a Bob Dylan hair style, resulted in being jeered at by skinheads, which sent the delicate youth fleeing.

Finally, he got his business and recording scene together in 1971 and released "The Man Who Sold The World."

This was followed by such albums as "Ziggy Stardust", "Hunky Dory," "Aladdin Sane," and "Diamond Dogs," which helped forge Bowie into one of the most magnetic and remarkable of all rock idols.

His professed bisexuality acted as a rallying point for Gay Lib, although Bowie himself didn't have much time for such organised exhibitionism.

He preferred to remain aloof, cosmic and prone to constant change of dress, image, and music. After announcing his retirement from rock he went to America to make movies, but returned to touring once more.

Another artist who had begun his career in the 'sixties, Bob Dylan, made a sensational return to active performing when he began a 40-concert tour of 21 American cities in 1974, and followed this up with more concerts in '76.

THE Seventies were an age of rather mournful nostalgia for the past. Events had moved so rapidly it seemed a good time to stand still and cast a reflective eye over the golden age of rock and roll.

There was a burst of nostalgic movies, while bands like Sha Na Na dedicated themselves to re-creating old teen hits.

In England, there were frequent attempts at rock 'n' roll revivals and Chuck Berry gained undreamed of success and popularity with his concerts at a Wembley Rock Festival and at Lanchester Festival.

He even gained a pop single hit with "My-Ding-A-Ling." There were constant rumours of the Beatles re-forming, even while Paul McCartney pronounced himself sick of the subject and formed his own group, Wings, with his wife Linda, and while John Lennon was firmly exiled in New York with his wife Yoko Ono.

The Beatles had been through fire and brimstone in the closing stages of their career and seemed only too glad to put behind them memories of the Maharishi, meditation, Allan Klein, the rise and fall of Apple, the Magical Mystery Tour, Yellow Submarine and "Sgt Pepper."

George Harrison hid behind his beard but released "All Things Must Pass" and organised the Concert For Bangladesh, with his old friend Bob Dylan making a rare 1971 appearance.

Ringo starred in a few movies and even got the occasional chart hit like "Back Off Boogaloo." John released a series of remarkable songs, including the tender "Imagine," hailed as a rock classic. The Beatles had broken up, but there was no stemming their output.

Other artists who had seemingly shot their bolt in the 'Sixties and had retired to nurse their grievances and their health made return trips in the 'Seventies.

Eric Clapton, exhausted by years of touring with the Yardbirds, John Mayall, Cream, Blind Faith, Delaney and Bonnie and Derek and the Dominos, had tucked himself away in his country home for almost two years before forming a new band in 1974.

Jack Bruce tried several combinations, playing with Tony Williams' Lifetime, Graham Bond (again), Mountain, West, Bruce & Laing and then in 1975 with his own band, featuring briefly ex-Rolling Stones guitarist Mick Taylor and jazz pianist Carla Bley.

Ginger Baker had formed his high flying Airforce band on the demise of Blind Faith, then when they split (largely due to the size of the band and the temperature of the musicians), he went to live in Nigeria, where he built his own studio.

Then Ginger came back in 1975 with a new band the Baker Gurvitz Army.

THE early Seventies saw the rise in popularity of the supergroups: Yes, ELP and Genesis, and most of all Led Zeppelin. Jimmy Page formed the group after the demise of the Yardbirds in 1968.

During '69 the band toured America and released its first album for Atlantic. It was an immediate success in the States and then Britain.

With the golden-haired vocalist Robert Plant as their stand-out front man, a powerhouse drummer in John Bonham and Jimmy Page's own guitar showmanship, the group — completed by John Paul Jones on bass and keyboards — was an unbeatable combination.

They broke attendance records around the world, sold albums by the million and created some of the exciting heavy rock of the decade.

The sheer brutal power of Zeppelin's music led to the birth of "heavy metal rock", typified by such bands as Uriah Heep, Black Sabbath and America's Grand Funk Railroad.

They had none of the subtlety of earlier groups like Buffalo Springfield, Jefferson Airplane, Quicksilver Messenger Service or even the Grateful Dead.

But "heavy metal" appealed to the mass of kids who liked to get their heads down and shaking, while fortified with either "uppers" or "downers", and bottles of cheap wine and beer.

While the solo superstars — Rod Stewart, Elton John, Mick Jagger, Paul McCartney, Bob Dylan, Neil Young, Joni Mitchell — became the royalty of rock, their knights were the vast variety of groups of all schools that continued to spring up.

Some, like Frank Zappa and his various bands, could not be put into any particular school. As a composer and guitarist, Zappa continued to experiment with the humorous, bizarre and sophisticated aspects of rock and satire.

But there were bands who concentrated on earthy funkiness of boogie and blues — the Allman Brothers, Doobie Brothers, Little Feat and Montrose.

America unleased new sophistication with New York's Steely Dan, whose technical ability and song-writing was in direct contrast to New York's rather tatty and weak-kneed attempt at glam-rock typified by the New York Dolls (the most celebrated of a sorry bunch).

None of the new American bands could match the British groups in terms of solid stage performance and unity of purpose.

Even Steely Dan proved disorganised and mercurial on their visit to Britain, capable of brilliance or mediocrity.

But then British groups like Yes, for all their scholarly dedication, could not equal the frightening, horror rock devised by Alice Cooper, a beer drinking transvestite with a penchant for killing chickens on stage, a pet snake and a pair of holed stockings.

Alice Cooper was one of America's greatest rock attractions in the Seventies, eclipsing all the hard rockers from Black Oak Arkansas to Grand Funk Railroad.

The process of rock criticism in newspapers and periodicals became ever more difficult and usually resolved itself into a petulant permanent huff, denigrating everything that moved for fear of the author being caught out liking something that might prove unfashionable in the future.

THOSE who sickened of the Rock Machine and its failure to turn them on any more turned to jazz, the neglected art form, which had become almost obliterated in the Sixties.

But jazz was not dead, and in the Seventies was becoming healthier. Although many of the founding fathers were gone, Duke and Louis among them, there was a burgeoning of jazz-rock, the "if you can't beat 'em join 'em" spirit, typified by jazzmen's use of electronic keyboards and rock drum beats.

There was a re-kindling of interest in swing style big bands, and jazz-rock big bands, like Chicago, and Blood, Sweat & Tears.

Buddy Rich, the drummers' idol, formed a brash, noisy but exciting big band which achieved remarkable popularity at the height of the hippy year of '67 and continued to tour thereafter.

The jazz-rock bands included Weather Report, 11th House and the remarkable Mahavishnu Orchestra, led by John McLaughlin and featuring drummer Billy Cobham.

McLaughlin, a British guitarist, had played with Graham Bond and Georgie Fame in the mid-Sixties, then became a part of the Free Jazz Movement, playing in Europe, before joining up with Miles Davis.

The Mahavishnu Orchestra was based on John's new philosophy of life inspired by the teachings of his guru Sri ChinMoy. The band was almost overwhelming in its power and instrumental proficiency, although historically it followed a lead set by Tony Williams' Lifetime.

Electricity and jazz had met up in the Sixties with the employment of keyboard player Joe Zawinul in the Cannonball Adderley Sextet.

By the Seventies there were many groups improvising and yet employing the modern instruments and rhythmic attack, like Chick Corea's Return To Forever, Billy Cobham's Band, Nucleus, Isotope.

Progressive rock was entirely eclipsed by the jazz-rock bands. A European movement began where serious, studious young men brought classical training to bear on their instrumental approach to rock.

In Germany came Can, Kraftwerk and Amon Duul. In Italy emerged PFM, from France came Magma, while Finland produced Wigwam.

In Britain, until its recent demise, Robert Fripp kept the King Crimson flag flying, and all kinds of new directions were explored by composer Mike Oldfield, who scored extraordinary chart success with "Tubular Bells" and "Hergest Ridge," albums of his own instrumental compositions and performance.

Pink Floyd remained synonymous with underground experiment, and their "Dark Side Of The Moon" stayed in the best-selling lists for two years.

Apart from jazz-rock, and progressive rock, there was free form jazz, which had its origins in the mid-Sixties, when musicians followed the route charted by tenorist John Coltrane and altoist Ornette Coleman.

Free jazz aroused anguish and even hatred among older jazz fans and musicians, and certainly alienated potential audiences by its overthrow of all concepts of rhythm, harmony, chord structure, and melody.

The concept of total freedom in playing led to some beautiful chance performances and the emergence of musicians of undoubted skill, fire and conviction, in America, Britain and Europe.

The saxophonist Albert Ayler, who was to die in mysterious circumstances in New York in the late Sixties (his body was found in a river), played with Cecil Taylor in New York and recorded for ESP-Disk with Sunny Murray.

He was a member of the Jazz Composers' Guild, and became regarded as the Charlie Parker of free music. Other giants of what was also to be referred to as simply the New Music were Eric Dolphy, Don Cherry, Anthony Braxton and, in Europe, drummer John Stevens, founder of the Spontaneous Music Ensemble, guitarist Derek Bailey, and saxists Evan Parker and Trevor Watts.

Jamaican born altoist, the late Joe Harriott had also pioneered a freer approach to jazz improvisation in the early Sixties.

Elements of free jazz, rock and classical music have all been drawn together in different fashions to varying degrees by the experimental musicians of the Seventies.

Some classical influences were employed in less sophisticated fashion but with great popular success by artists like Keith Emerson, Rick Wakeman and Jon Lord.

With the emergence of free jazz, it might have seemed older forms of the music were doomed to extinction, but in the Seventies there was still a solid following for big bands (Glenn Miller's band suddenly received a wholly unexpected boost at the beginning of 1976), traditional jazz was as strong as ever in the grass roots local jazz clubs, while contemporary jazz of all kinds thrived at London's Ronnie Scott Club.

AND what was the effect of all these years of change and upheaval, experiment and progress? Well contemporary pop music, despite its teenage manifestations like David Cassidy, the Osmonds, the Bay City Rollers, Roxy Music, Queen, and Mud, is firmly established as the music of the people of all ages.

Even TV police recruitment commercials have the flavour of the "Theme From Shaft," while a huge range of ages appreciate the music of the Who and "Tommy."

From teenyboppers to young marrieds and pensioners, pop music has become an all-embracing supplier of excitement, escape, romanticism and fantasy.

It can be an intellectual study for some, or an excuse for a drunken punch-up for others.

Students pore over the significance of pop art and Bryan Ferry's place in the history of art colleges.

Heavy Sunday newspaper columnists marvel at the drawing power of artists like Elton John and the life-style of jet-setting Rod Stewart.

Kids jive in the aisles to the reggae of Bob Marley and the Wailers, or scream their heads off at the Rollers.

Rock critics castigate upstarts like Steve Harley and smile upon a Bruce Springsteen who has all the right qualifications for the Rock Hall of Fame.

Pop fans queue up for Kenny and Alvin Stardust. While in lonely bedsitters, romantics sigh over the songs of Simon & Garfunkel, Cat Stevens, John Denver, Leo Sayer and Joni Mitchell.

Never has there been so much music for so many. Elton John bestrides the white rock and roll and middle of the road audience like a colossus, while the cross breeding of influences continue, as black music gets more "white" with the introduction of the Philly Sound pioneered by producers and record bosses Kenny Gamble and Leon Huff, who have brought upon us Harold Melvin and the Bluenotes, the O'Jays, and the Three Degrees, selling records by the million.

And of course white music gets more "black," whether played by the Average White Band or the Muscle Shoals Rhythm section.

The great watershed of rock has not entirely devoured its original life-giving streams. While the bluesmen have largely died away, country music remains a hugely popular force in America and Britain, with its stars like Johnny Cash, and more modern additions such as Tammy Wynette, still feeding the pop mainstream with either raw country or its off-shoots, country rock, like the Eagles and Flying Burrito Brothers.

If rock itself seemed to turn sour and lose its direction during the Seventies, then popular music in its many disguises and forms can only continue to expand and astound, as long as there are people to play, and people to listen.

DAVID BOWIE: integrity

World Radio History

Paul winds up Beatles

LED ZEPPELIN/BAY CITY ROLLERS/GEORGE HARRISON and BOB DYLAN at the Concert for Bangladesh

JONI MITCHELL/JOHN DENVER/CHICK COREA

1970

JANUARY: Bonzo Dog Band split up after four years . . . Steve Ellis leaves Love Affair . . . King Crimson loses saxist Ian McDonald and drummer Mike Giles . . . Rolf Harris number one with "Two Little Boys" . . . Roland Kirk plays London Festival Hall with Manfred Mann, and Julie Driscoll with Keith Tippett Band . . . MM says Moody Blues will be group of the Seventies . . . Carl Wayne quits Move to go solo . . . Blue Mink hit with "Melting Pot" . . . Mitch Mitchell joins the Jack Bruce Band . . . Blood, Sweat & Tears make huge impact in America.

FEBRUARY: Decimalisation threatens to increase price of albums to nearly £2 . . . Herb Alpert disbands Tijuana Brass . . . Nice perform concerts and record with classical American conductor Joseph Eger . . . King of Swing, clarinettist Benny Goodman, plays concerts with British all-star band . . . Jack Bruce featured in BBC documentary film Rope Ladder To The Moon . . . Simon & Garfunkel release "Bridge Over Troubled Water" LP.

MARCH: Lee Marvin hits with "Wand'rin Star" . . . British pressing of Bob Dylan bootleg "The Great White Wonder" is banned . . . New group Juicy Lucy features steel guitarist Glen "Fernando" Campbell . . . Marc Bolan goes to watch Bert Weedon play with Marty Wilde, Tommy Bruce and Joe Brown at Roundhouse Rock Revival Show in London . . . David Bowie plays concerts with new group "Hype" featuring Mick Ronson on guitar and Tony Visconti on bass . . . Grateful Dead release "Live Dead" album . . . Black Magic new craze among groups, led by Black Sabbath and Black Widow . . . Frank Zappa releases "Hot Rats" album . . . Tamla Motown star Tammi Terrell dies aged 24 . . . Yes play concert with strings at London's Queen Elizabeth Hall . . . Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young release "Deja Vu" album.

APRIL: Creedence Clearwater Revival play Royal Albert Hall . . . "Bridge Over Troubled Water" by Simon & Garfunkel No 1 . . . Singer Roy Harper arrested in San Francisco for trespassing . . . Drummer Spencer Dryden quits Jefferson Airplane . . . Drummers Ginger Baker and Phil Seamen duet in Airforce concert at London's Lyceum . . . Huge country and western festival held at Empire Pool, Wembley . . . Spooky Tooth split . . . 1970 Pop Proms held at London's Roundhouse with Traffic, Mott the Hoople, If, T. Rex, Elton John and Johnny Winter . . . Keith Emerson admits Nice have split and reveals plans for new group, featuring ex-King Crimson bassist Greg Lake. They are still looking for a drummer . . . Slade support Yes at the Marquee . . . Peter Green plans to quit Fleetwood Mac . . . Tom Jones mania rages in America . . . Taj Mahal, Johnny Winter, Santana and It's A Beautiful Day star in Sounds Of The Seventies concert . . . Paul McCartney releases "McCartney" album.

MAY: Frank Sinatra plays London's Festival Hall with Count Basie Orchestra . . . Leonard Cohen plays the Royal Albert Hall . . . Ten Years After grow in importance and popularity . . . Reading Pop Festival, held on the local football pitch, abandoned after cloudburst floods Fleetwood Mac, Chicken Shack . . . Lead guitarist Peter Banks quits Yes and is replaced by Steve Howe of Bodast . . . Chicago blues pianist Otis Spann dies . . . Eric Clapton records in London with Howlin' Wolf and Rolling Stones . . . Duke Ellington's great alto saxist Johnny Hodges dies . . . US drummer Louis Bellson records with British band . . . Film Woodstock premiered in Britain . . . Groundhogs release "Thank Christ For The Bomb" LP . . . New Jazz Orchestra plays concert tour with Colosseum . . . Carl Palmer joins Keith Emerson and Greg Lake and completes ELP.

JUNE: Led Zeppelin, Jefferson Airplane, Frank Zappa, Canned Heat, Pink Floyd, Steppenwolf, the Byrds, Moody Blues, Flock, Santana, Dr. John, Hot Tuna among colossal bill at Bath Festival. Tickets — 50 shillings, in advance . . . Mungo Jerry hit with "In The Summertime" . . . Uriah Heep, heavy group, launch slogan "Very 'eavy, very 'umble" . . . Organist Rick Wakeman joins the Strawbs. . . Dick Morrissey and Terry Smith form jazz-rock band If . . . Eric Clapton records solo album . . . Status Quo re-launch.

JULY: Jefferson Airplane cut short appearance at Bath Festival in heavy rain and plan free concert in London. Led Zeppelin hailed as hit of festival with five encores in front of 150,000 fans . . . Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice announce plans for double album called "Jesus Christ Superstar" . . . Hippies complain locals sold bread at two shillings a slice after Bath Festival . . . Free hit with "All Right Now" . . . Tyrannosaurus Rex release "T. Rex" album, and play London's Lyceum . . . Isaac Hayes acclaimed for his "The Isaac Hayes Movement" album, his second . . . Deejay Kenny Everett sacked by BBC, partly over comments in MM about Radio One.

AUGUST: Mammoth line-up of American and British talent at third Isle Of Wight Rock Festival. Three days of music include Jimi Hendrix, Joni Mitchell, Tiny Tim, Emerson, Lake and Palmer, Ten Years After, the Who, Doors, Donovan, Miles Davis, Chicago and Jethro Tull . . . ELP cut first album . . . After attempts to suppress it, National Jazz Federation hold their festival at Plumpton . . . Rolling Stones clash with business manager Allen Klein . . . Dave Clark Five break up after seven years . . . Black Sabbath release "Paranoid" single.

SEPTEMBER: Joni Mitchell hailed as star of Isle Of Wight Festival . . . T. Rex release "Ride A White Swan" single . . . Maggie Bell of Stone The Crows hailed as great new British girl singer . . . Pianist composer Keith Tippett launches 44-piece jazz orchestra . . . Hawkwind complain they don't get many bookings, for being too progressive . . . Al "Blind Owl" Wilson, guitarist with Canned Heat, dies . . . American guitarist Duane Allman joins Derek and the Dominos, Eric Clapton's new band . . . Death of Jimi Hendrix shocks music world.

OCTOBER: Elton John hailed as "underground superstar" . . . Death of Janis Joplin once again shocks music world, soon after Hendrix's death . . . Rory Gallagher, Irish blues guitarist, splits up Taste.

NOVEMBER: Buddy Rich slams rock music and the drum battle between Elvin Jones and Ginger Baker . . . Billy Connolly splits from Humblebums . . . Jim Morrison, lead singer with Doors, released on bail, pending appeal against convictions for indecent exposure and profane language at a Miami concert . . . MGM Records president Mike Curb announces a "ban" on drug-taking groups . . . Keith Tippett debuts Centipede, a 50-piece band . . . US promoter Bill Graham says he is sick of being called "a capitalist pig" . . . Steve Howe of Yes hailed as new guitar hero . . . Grand Funk Railroad cause "fantastic scenes" in America.

DECEMBER: George Harrison releases triple album "All Things Must Pass" . . . Revolutionary jazz saxophonist Albert Ayler dies . . . Much-publicised drum battle at Lyceum between Ginger Baker and Elvin Jones is cancelled because of Musicians Union interference and is re-planned for February . . . Slade complain of skinhead image . . . Monty Python's Flying Circus release album as show gets top TV rating, and is a cult among rock fans . . . "Jazz is fighting for its life," reveal top critics . . . "Ride A White Swan' hits No 3 in MM chart, as Bolan mania breaks. His audience changes from underground freaks to teenyboppers . . . The Rolling Stones' Altamont movie, Gimme Shelter, opens in New York . . . Loudon Wainwright hailed as "The new Dylan."

1971

JANUARY: Conservative government Post Office Minister Christopher Chataway says he wants BBC Radio One's 247 metres medium wavelength for local commercial radio. Labour MPs fight move . . . Eccentrically dressed singer Gilbert O'Sullivan breaks through . . . Singer Sandy Denny splits up Fotheringay . . . Guitarist Stan Webb disbands Chicken Shack after four years . . . Paul McCartney winds up the Beatles . . . Airforce break up.

FEBRUARY: Led Zeppelin announce plans to play small clubs, including the Marquee . . . Ginger Baker finally battles with Elvin Jones at London's Lyceum. Result — a truce . . . Laura Nyro makes first appearance in Britain, also Linda Ronstadt . . . Ike and Tina Turner bring "most exciting stage act ever," to Britain . . . British dance band leader Harry Roy dies . . . Rolling Stones announce plans to quit Britain to live on Continent . . . Jazz benefit concert held in London for trumpeter Buck Clayton who cannot play again . . . George Harrison No 1 album with "All Things Must Pass," and No 1 single with "My Sweet Lord" . . . Frank Zappa starts filming 200 Motels . . . Rod Stewart and Faces conquer America . . . British jazz alto saxist Derek Humble dies aged 40 . . . Georgie Fame and Alan Price team up.

MARCH: "Jesus Christ Superstar" album huge hit in America . . . Baritone player John Surman voted top musician in British section of MM jazz poll . . . US group Iron Butterfly split after European tour with Yes . . . Jamaican flautist and saxist Harold McNair dies . . . Velvet Underground album "Loaded" hailed in MM as "most important pop record issued in years" . . . Elton John's Festival Hall, London, concert rated "A milestone in his career" . . . "Ireland unites under Zeppelin," says MM . . . Welsh group Man gain a following . . . Rolling Stones take out ad warning the public against Decca album release "Stone Age," saying: "It is, in our opinion, below the standard we try to keep up" . . . Stan Webb says he's "over the moon" with a new version of Chicken Shack.

APRIL: Rolling Stones in row at Marquee Club with owner Harold Pendleton during TV filming. Keith Richard seen to aim guitar at his head . . . Rory Gallagher forms new group . . . Ban on Black Sabbath at Royal Albert Hall lifted . . . British "bootleggers" fined in Magistrates' Court . . . Ragtime revival starts in Los Angeles . . . Government Bill threatens pop festivals . . . Grateful Dead play vast "Dance Marathon" all-night session in New York.

MAY: US promoter Bill Graham announces Fillmores East and West will close . . . British jazzband leader Ken Colyer says he is quitting . . . Funkadelic soul group run into trouble with British promoters because of sexy act . . . First Garden Party held at London's Crystal Palace featuring the Faces, Floyd . . . Jefferson Airplane grow into Jefferson Starship . . . MM raves over new girl singer Carly Simon . . . Weather Report hit in the States . . . Free split . . . Mick Jagger marries Bianca in France . . . Alice Cooper breaks through . . . Eric Clapton breaks up Derek And The Dominos after "a row in the studios."

JUNE: Genesis play breakthrough concert at London's Lyceum . . . Osibisa launched in America . . . Riots break out at American Jethro Tull concerts . . . Blues giant B. B. King records in London with Ringo Starr . . . Glastonbury Fayre features last fling of British underground . . . John Lennon, Frank Zappa and Yoko jam in New York . . . British bassist and composer Graham Collier wins press prize at Montreux Jazz Festival . . . Carole King hailed as international superstar . . . Sweet hit with "Co Co."

JULY: Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands invites Elvis Presley to play a charity concert for the World Wildlife Fund. No dice . . . Bootlegging of top rock bands reaches epidemic proportions . . . Sha Na Na revive golden oldies from rock 'n' roll . . . Jazz giant Louis Armstrong dies at Corona, New York, aged 71, two days after his birthday . . . Newport Jazz Festival closed after fans riot and cause thousands of dollars worth of damage . . . MM says that "rumours of Jim Morrison's death in Paris are exaggerated," but then admits that the rumours were true. Morrison was found dead in his bath in a Paris apartment on July 3, but his passing was kept secret for several days . . . Funeral of jazz trumpeter Charlie Shavers . . . Bob Dylan, George Harrison, Ringo Starr, Eric Clapton and Leon Russell hold historic concert in aid of stricken Bangla Desh at New York's Madison Square Gardens.

AUGUST: Paul McCartney forms own group with wife Linda called Wings . . . T. Rex — No 1 with "Get It On" — booed at Weeley Festival on Bank Holiday. Hells Angels fight with tough South London catering men . . . Rick Wakeman quits Strawbs and replaces organist Tony Kaye in Yes . . . A fourth Isle Of Wight Pop Festival is cancelled.

SEPTEMBER: Drummer Robert Wyatt quits Soft Machine . . . Who headline charity concert at London's Oval cricket ground in aid of Bangla Desh . . . Black Sabbath break through as "Britain's answer to Grand Funk" . . . Emerson, Lake and Palmer take most top positions in MM Poll . . . BBC TV replaces Disco 2 series with new show, The Old Grey Whistle Test.

OCTOBER: Jack Bruce Band goes on the road with Graham Bond and Chris Spedding . . . Deep Purple cause riots at London's Royal Albert Hall . . . Rod Stewart tops singles chart with "Maggie May" . . . MM review says Gilbert O'Sullivan is "only genuine new talent of the Seventies" . . . Who plan to open new London venue, the Rainbow Theatre.

NOVEMBER: Drummer Jon Hiseman splits up his group Colosseum. His guitarist Clem Clempson replaces Peter Frampton in Humble Pie . . . Top US jazz stars in MM Jazz Weekend in London include Ornette Coleman and Miles Davis . . . Guitarist Duane Allman killed in motorcycle accident near his home in Macon, Georgia . . . Scots group Nazareth launched at Soho strip club . . . Wings are launched at a London ballroom . . . Bootleg album sales cost record industry £100 million a year. Record companies band together on international level to fight bootleggers.

DECEMBER: John Lennon raps Paul McCartney's comments about Apple, Allan Klein and other controversial subjects . . . Buddy Rich, Louis Bellson and Kenny Clare play a drum battle at London's Queen Elizabeth Hall . . . World's Greatest Jazzband plays Britain.

ALICE COOPER/JETHRO TULL's IAN ANDERSON

CARLOS SANTANA/GILBERT O'SULLIVAN/CAROLE KING

FACES/SLADE

World Radio History

KAREN CARPENTER/STATUS QUO/GRAND FUNK

ALLMAN BROTHERS BAND/YES

BRUCE SPRINGSTEEN/EMERSON, LAKE & PALMER/PETER GABRIEL

MOODY BLUES/10cc

ERIC CLAPTON/THE BAND/BARRY WHITE

1972

JANUARY: Pop giants of the year are Marc Bolan, Rod Stewart and Keith Emerson. Says Rod Stewart to MM: "I'm bloody sure I could start a riot. If I told them (fans) to stamp on the cops, they would" . . . Jeff Beck rehearses a new band . . . Rory Gallagher plays Belfast at height of "The Troubles" . . . Pete Sinfield quits King Crimson . . . Isaac Hayes mysteriously cancels European tour . . . New Seekers hit with "I'd Like To Teach The World To Sing" . . . Says MM: "Possibly David Bowie could be the biggest thing to come out of Britain this year" . . . A new group is setting America alight, The Mahavishnu Orchestra featuring British guitarist John McLaughlin . . . Start of Bowie-mania . . . Quadraphonic sound is the latest recording technique . . . Bassist Jack Bruce joins US group Mountain.

FEBRUARY: Plan for multi-racial group Osibisa to play in South Africa to black audiences thwarted by Musicians' Union . . . Cat Stevens hits with "Teaser And The Firecat" album . . . Don McLean tops American chart with "American Pie" . . . Singer Smokey Robinson quits the Miracles after 14 years . . . New band formed — Roxy Music . . . Power cuts and national fuel crisis hit rock concerts. Groups use mobile generators . . . "I have the ability to think like a thief," rock's controversial manager Allan Klein tells MM . . . Boom in reggae music from West Indies . . . Trumpeter Lee Morgan shot dead during a gig at Slug's Club in New York.

MARCH: Yes conquer America on first sell-out tour . . . John Mayall augments band with US jazzmen . . . Protests raised at Government's Night Assemblies Bill, aimed directly at pop festivals . . . London's Rainbow Theatre closes after five months . . . A 24-year-old labourer is jailed for a year after pushing Frank Zappa off stage at the Rainbow in December 1971, when Zappa fell into the orchestra pit and suffered fractures, cuts and bruises . . . Top American stars Aretha Franklin, Sammy Davis Jr. and Quincy Jones give benefit concert in Los Angeles for black militant Angela Davis . . . New teenybop star emerges in America — David Cassidy.

APRIL: BBC Radio Jazz Club bans avant garde music . . . Grand Funk Railroad on verge of split. Manager Terry Knight sues the group . . . MM says triple album "Escalator Over The Hill," by Carla Bley and Paul Haines is "one of the finest achievements of the age" . . . Avant garde player Ornette Coleman premieres new composition with 86 piece orchestra at London's Royal Albert Hall . . . Strawbs lose their folk image, as they hit with "Grave New World."

MAY: Hawkwind robbed of £8,000 worth of equipment — band on verge of splitting . . . Bickershaw Festival features Grateful Dead, Dr. John, Country Joe and Donovan . . . Pop Festivals reprieved when Night Assemblies Bill is sunk . . . Founder member of Stone The Crows, guitarist Les Harvey, is killed when electrocuted on stage . . . Bluesman Rev Gary Davis dies . . . Jazz veteran Gerry Mulligan records a rock album . . . Plans to re-open London's Rainbow Theatre . . . Also plans to open Sundown rock venues at London *cinemas* announced . . . Great Western Express hold Spring Bank Holiday festival with huge bill including Faces, Jazz clarinettist Mezz Mezzrow dies in Paris . . . Chick Corea forms new group Return To Forever . . . LP prices jump.

JUNE: Top three positions in chart held by (1) T. Rex with "Metal Guru," (2) Elton John with "Rocket Man," and (3) David Cassidy with "Could It Be Forever" . . . As David Bowie tours, he announces release of new album "The Rise And Fall Of Ziggy Stardust And The Spiders From Mars" . . . Listen and Lloyd Watson win the first MM National Rock/Folk Contest at London's Roundhouse . . . Stones kick off marathon 45 back to the roots," American tour . . . "I'd really dig to play Britain," says Elvis Presley at press conference. He doesn't . . . Jimmy McCulloch replaces the late Les Harvey as Stone The Crows' lead guitarist . . . Blues singer Jimmy Rushing dies in New York . . . Dave Greenslade plans new band, Greenslade . . . Lindisfarne hit with "Fog On The Tyne" album . . . R&B singer Clyde McPhatter dies in New York.

JULY: Mystery over future of ELO and the Move . . . Wishbone Ash robbed of all their equipment in America . . . Say Led Zeppelin: "We are getting incredible reactions in America and nobody back home cares about us" . . . Donny Osmond No 1 with "Puppy Love" . . . Roy Wood quits ELO and hands it over to Jeff Lynne . . . Singer Suzi Quatro arrives from States in London and signs with Mickie Most . . . Yes drummer Bill Bruford quits to join King Crimson. Is replaced by Alan White . . . Gary Glitter hits with "Rock And Roll Part II" . . . Bluesman Fred McDowell dies in Memphis.

AUGUST: Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley and Bill Haley in huge Rock 'n' Roll Show at London's Wembley Stadium. Little Richard is booed off . . . Ex-Vanilla Fudge men Tim Bogert (bass) and Carmine Appice (drums) join up with Jeff Beck in new supergroup . . .

SEPTEMBER: Mrs Mary Whitehouse, of National Viewers and Listeners Association, protests at Alice Cooper's "School's Out" single . . . Peter Frampton forms new band Frampton's Camel . . . Jazz tenorist Don Byas dies in Amsterdam . . . Singer Sandy Denny disbands . . . Yes premiere their new album "Close To The Edge" at Crystal Palace garden party. Also billed are Lindisfarne and Mahavishnu Orchestra with new drum star Billy Cobham . . . Emerson, Lake and Palmer play MM Pollwinners' concert at the Oval Cricket Ground, London.

OCTOBER: Black Sabbath say they will quit touring America due to exhaustion . . . MM sponsors visit of Newport Jazz Festival giants to London featuring Jimmy Smith and Art Blakey, but concerts are a flop . . . BBC reject a Bowie film for Top Of The Pops . . . Sweet say they are tired of being dismissed as a "teenybop band" . . . David Bowie arrives in New York and causes sensation . . . Great British jazz drummer Phil Seamen dies . . . Curtis Mayfield tops American charts with "Superfly" album . . . New group 10cc formed . . . MM reports on new American group, Sparks . . . Jackson 5 and the Osmonds arrive in Britain to scenes of fan hysteria . . . Creedence Clearwater Revival split.

NOVEMBER: London's Royal Albert Hall ban an orchestral version of the Who's "Tommy" . . . Spooky Tooth re-form . . . Juicy Lucy split . . . Rick Wakeman completes work on first solo album "The Six Wives of Henry VIII" . . . New York Dolls' drummer Billy Murcia dies in London aged 18.

DECEMBER: Billy Connolly releases solo album . . . Chuck Berry number one with "My Ding-A-Ling" . . . Bob Dylan starts work on film appearance in Pat Garrett And Billy The Kid . . . Jazz trumpeter Kenny Dorham dies in New York . . . Marc Bolan and Ringo Starr film Born To Boogie . . . Eric Clapton announces a comeback concert . . . MM names "Ziggy Stardust" album of the year . . . Jazz singer Bobby Breen dies.

1973

JANUARY: Death announced of Jamaican-born altoist Joe Harriott (44) . . . Folk group Pentangle split . . . Little Jimmy Osmond hits with "Long Haired Lover From Liverpool" . . . Pete Townshend helps Eric Clapton make a comeback show at London's Rainbow Theatre . . . New group Gryphon blend 13th century music with rock . . . Bette Midler tipped for stardom . . . David Bowie number one with "Jean Genie" . . . Jazz trombonist Wilbur de Paris dies in New York . . . Stevie Wonder releases "Talking Book" album to rave reviews . . . Gospel singer Clara Ward dies in Los Angeles.

FEBRUARY: Audience lead singer Howard Werth suggested as replacement for Jim Morrison in Doors . . . Two of London's Sundown Theatres, at Brixton and Mile End, close as "there are not enough big name groups for us to keep running." Liverpool's Cavern Club also due to close . . . Tributes pour in to legendary trombonist Kid Ory who died in Honolulu . . . Dutch rock group Focus hit with four records in album and singles chart . . . Pete Townshend of the Who tells of "the curse of 'Tommy'" . . . British drummer Jackie Dougan killed in Australia . . . Emerson, Lake and Palmer set up own label Manticore . . . Gamble and Huff hit with Philly Sound, as albums by Harold Melvin and the Blue Notes and the O'Jays are released.

MARCH: 5,000 Rolling Stones fans riot in Adelaide, Australia . . . Pink Floyd launch new album, "Dark Side Of The Moon," at London Planetarium . . . Elton John tops British and American album charts . . . Pickpockets stab policeman outside Rainbow Theatre London as James Brown plays concerts . . . Mike Jeffrey, ex-manager of the Animals and Jimi Hendrix, dies . . . Trumpeter Miles Davis arrested and charged with possesing drugs and a dangerous weapon . . . Osmonds arrive in London. Fan hysteria causes national concern . . . Ron "Pigpen" McKernan, organist with the Grateful Dead, dies aged 27 . . . Rock music takes over from movies as major Hollywood industry.

APRIL: John Lennon appeals against US deportation order . . . Management contract between Allan Klein and three Beatles, excluding Paul McCartney, expires and is not renewed . . . MM previews Bruce Springsteen, the Wailers and the Average White Band . . . Diana Ross plays Billie Holiday in new movie Lady Sings The Blues . . . "Up in Manchester 10 cc are laying down tomorrow's pop classics," says MM . . . Writer George Melly returns to singing . . . Says Rod Stewart: "Our new album is a disgrace, a bloody mess."

MAY: MM investigates new phenomenon Pub Rock and spotlights Bees Make Honey . . . Elton John launches own label. Rocket Records . . . David Bowie starts "farewell" British tour . . . London's Marquee Club celebrates 15th anniversary . . . Liza Minnelli arrives in London for show . . . Sensational Alex Harvey Band make debut . . . Lindisfarne re-form . . . Neighbours threaten Crystal Palace Garden Parties with complaints . . . Ronnie Lane quits the Faces to pursue solo career.

JUNE: Suzi Quatro hits with "Can The Can" and is hailed as a female Bolan . . . Japanese bass player Tetsu Yamauchi replaces Ronnie Lane in the Faces . . . Clarinettist and band leader Sid Phillips dies aged 65 . . . Jazz trombonist J. C. Higginbotham dies in New York . . . Lou Reed hits with "A Walk On The Wild Side" . . . President of CBS Records Clive Davis fired after allegations of "misappropriation of funds" . . . Marc Bolan says: "Glam rock is dead!" . . . Jazz tenor sax star Tubby Hayes dies in London, aged 38 . . . The Strawbs split . . . Mike Oldfield launches "Tubular Bells" album and concert, destined for three year run of success . . . Ian Gillan says he's quitting Deep Purple . . . Carpenters release "Now And Then" album.

JULY: Slade mania as group top chart with "Skweeze Me, Pleeze Me . . . Jack Bruce pulls out of West Bruce and Laing . . . Eno quits Roxy Music and plans group called Loane And The Little Girls . . . Ray Davies says he is quitting the Kinks at White City Concert . . . Family plan to split . . . New band Steely Dan cause interest in America . . . Rain, mud and Hells Angels make Buxton Festival a washout . . . New group Queen hailed as "Britain's New York Dolls."

AUGUST: Band, Allman Brothers and Grateful Dead play to 600,000 at Watkins Glen Festival, New York . . . Uriah Heep fans pelt Sensational Alex Harvey band at London Music Festival. Deejay Pete Drummond storms off stage . . . Jazzman Eddie Condon dies aged 67 . . . 200,000 dollars stolen from Led Zeppelin in hotel safe raid in New York . . . Eddie Jobson joins Roxy Music . . . Isle of Man jazz festival cancelled after fire destroys Summerland ballroom . . . Japanese bassist Tetsu Yamauchi refused work permit or membership of Musicians Union to play with Faces . . . Aan Price stars in new film O Lucky Man . . . Barry White new soul superstar . . . New British singer launched — Leo Sayer . . . Jethro Tull announce retirement because of "abuse heaped on their show," the controversial "Passion Play . . . Carpenters head nostalgia boom with "Yesterday Once More . . . Neil Young says he wants to play small clubs again.

SEPTEMBER: Lou Reed, Jeff Beck, James Taylor play at MM-sponsored Crystal Palace Garden Party show . . . New star David Essex hits in That'll Be The Day, and Godspell and enters chart with "Rock On" . . . Trumpeter Maynard Ferguson held-up by gunmen in New York . . . Commander Cody and His Lost Planet Airmen make waves with new album "Country Casanova" . . . New Orleans clarinettist Albert Nicholas dies . . . Rolling Stones play historic concerts at Empire Pool, Wembley . . . Bryan Ferry releases "A Hard Rain's A-Gonna Fall" . . . David Bowie and Yes sweep the board in MM Pop Poll results . . . American tenor sax giant Ben Webster, ex-Byrd Gram Parsons and singer Jim Croce all die.

OCTOBER: Drag singer Wayne County signed by Tony DeFries to Bowie's management company, MainMan. Rick Wakeman plans solo concert . . . Japanese bassist Tetsu joins Musicians Union . . . New group Cockney Rebel release "Sebastian" single . . . Commercial radio launched in Britain . . . World plastic and vinyl shortage hits record industry . . . Sister Rosetta Tharpe, US gospel singer, dies . . . Girl injured as wall collapses under fans welcoming Osmonds to Heathrow Airport . . . Gene Krupa, world's most famous drummer, dies.

NOVEMBER: Pink Floyd and Soft Machine play benefit concert for crippled Robert Wyatt, ex-Softs drummer . . . Ex-Nice men Brian Davison and Lee Jackson form new band Refugee with Swiss organist Patrick Moraz . . . Who walk off stage during British tour in row with sound and light man . . . Ronnie Lane forms Slim Chance band, and releases "How Come" single . . . Save The Rainbow campaign started as theatre is threatened with demolition.

DECEMBER: Energy crisis hits rock. Former Shadows bass guitarist John Rostill found dead at his home aged 31 . . . New York Dolls arrive in London . . . Petrol shortage hits British groups . . . Bob Marley and the Wailers cancel British tour owing to snow and return to Jamaica . . . Alvin Stardust hits with "My Coo-Ca-Choo" . . . "Tommy," the Who's rock opera, staged as a musical by Lou Reizner at London's Rainbow . . . Riot breaks out at Mott The Hoople concert at Odeon, Hammersmith . . . Mahavishnu Orchestra split as drummer Billy Cobham hits with "Spectrum" album . . . Singer Bobby Darin dies.

World Radio History

1974

JANUARY: Leo Sayer predicted as the star of '74 . . . 20 million ticket applications received for Bob Dylan's 21-city tour of America . . . Judy Collins plays "farewell" concerts in New York . . . Chicken Shack split . . . Rick Wakeman gives solo concert at London's Royal Festival Hall featuring his orchestral work "Journey To The Centre Of The Earth" . . . Mick Ronson, David Bowie's guitarist, launches solo career with single "Love Me Tender." . . . Allman Brothers cancel British tour.

FEBRUARY: Mud No. 1 with "Tiger Feet" . . . John Denver tops US album chart . . . Drummer Billy Cobham says split Mahavishnu Orchestra "ended in total fiasco." Guitarist John McLaughlin says: "It was natural evolution" . . . Doobie Brothers tour Britiain . . . Alan Stivell triumphs at Midem, French music festival . . . Japanese percussionist and composer Stomu Yamash'ta tours Britain with East Wind . . . Bruce Springsteen gains popularity in America . . . Eno releases first solo album "Here Comes The Warm Jets" . . . Old British rockers Billy Fury, Marty Wilde and Heinz return for a rock package show . . . Carpenters slam rock groups.

MARCH: Musicians Union cleared in High Court of trying to prevent a Gary Glitter tour of Rhodesia . . . Mick Ronson flops at Rainbow Theatre solo concert. "He wasn't ready for big hype," is MM verdict . . . Wombles, TV children's characters, hit with "The Wombling Song" . . . George Harrison announces plans to tour . . . Wings hit with "Jet" single . . . Vinegar Joe break up and Elkie Brooks and Robert Palmer go solo . . . British bandleader Cyril Stapleton dies . . . Chick Corea's Return To Forever make first British tour . . . Queen hit with "Seven Seas Of Rhye" and riots break out on their Scottish tour . . . Bad Company make sensational debut, featuring members of Free and Mott the Hoople . . . King Crimson release "Starless And Bible Black" album . . . Bay City Rollers hit after two years' absence with "Remember" as lead singer Nobby Clark quits to go solo.

APRIL: Cat Stevens plagued by pirate ticket touts and programme sellers on his British tour . . . British singer Cleo Laine, wife of jazzman Johnny Dankworth, sells out on American tour . . . Herbie Hancock hailed as hottest jazz artist in America, as he hits with "Head Hunters" album . . . Emerson, Lake & Palmer play Wembley Empire Pool, their last appearance for some 18 months . . . New group Sparks make waves . . . Yes play Paris, which causes a riot.

MAY: Mahavishnu Orchestra re-formed with string and brass sections . . . British folk rock group Steeleye Span write a traditional mummers' play . . . Tom Scott and the LA Express back Joni Mitchell . . . Ragtime boom headed by Joshua Rifkin . . . Ronnie Lane launches "Passion Show" tour in circus tent . . . Pioneer British jazz and rock musician Graham Bond killed when he falls in front of a tube train at Finsbury Park . . . Led Zeppelin launch SwanSong label . . . Leo Sayer drops his "clown" look . . . George Harrison launches own Dark Horse label . . . Who, Lou Reed, Humble Pie, Bad Company play Charlton football ground, London . . . Duke Ellington's tenor sax soloist since 1950, Paul Gonsalves, dies . . . Steely Dan play debut British concert in Manchester.

JUNE: Death of Duke Ellington announced. The world's greatest jazz composer and bandleader dies in New York aged 75 after an illness lasting several months. Duke's musical career spanned more than 50 years. His famous orchestra continues under leadership of son Mercer . . . Steely Dan cancel British tour because of illness . . . Girl fan suffers fatal heart attack at David Cassidy concert in London . . . New British groups emerge: Starry Eyed And Laughing and G. T. Moore and His Reggae Guitars . . . Cockney Rebel tour with special guests, Be-Bop Deluxe . . . Rick Wakeman quits Yes as his current solo album tops chart . . . Eric Clapton band starts American tour with girl singer Yvonne Elliman . . . Druid and Jonathon Coudrille win the MM's National Rock/Folk Contest at London's Roundhouse . . . Cockney Rebel and Sparks hailed as new pop supergroups . . . Alice Cooper's mansion in Greenwich, Connecticut razed to ground by fire.

JULY: Chapman Whitney, Gong, Kevin Ayers and Nico play free concert in London's Hyde Park . . . Latest New York bands: Stilettos, Another Pretty Face, Television, Wayne County and Teenage Lust . . . Dizzy Gillespie stars at Newport Jazz Festival in New York . . . Allman Brothers Band, Van Morrison, Doobie Brothers and Tim Buckley play a "Bucolic Frolic" at Knebworth Park, Herts . . . New York Dolls pull out of poorly attended Rock Proms at London's Olympia . . . Georgie Fame re-forms the Blue Flames and records for Island . . . Ronnie Wood of the Faces plays solo concert at London's Kilburn State with Rod Stewart guesting . . . Drummer Billy Cobham feuds with Buddy Rich and Alphonse Mouzon . . . Rick Wakeman performs "Journey To The Centre Of The Earth" at Crystal Palace Garden Party . . . Van Morrison booed at Montreux Jazz Festival, Sonny Rollins makes sensational appearance, plus Larry Coryell and 11th House . . . Ronnie Lane's Slim Chance split up . . . Cockney Rebel split.

AUGUST: Guitarist Jeff "Skunk" Baxter quits Steely Dan . . . Mama Cass Elliot dies in London . . . Rising stars — the Alex Harvey Band . . . Scots singer and comedian Billy Connolly becomes Scottish superstar, "and threatens England" . . . Orchestral version of Mike Oldfield's "Tubular Bells" planned . . . London holds "Festival Of Real Music" featuring the Pub Rock bands . . . Mick Jagger says the books about him were "fiction" and he doesn't want to see another . . . Santana drummer Michael Shrieve quits the band . . . Singer Andy Fairweather Low makes a comeback . . . Refugee split up and organist Patrick Moraz joins Yes, replacing Rick Wakeman . . . Tenor player Gene Ammons dies aged 49, and bluesman Lightnin' Slim, 59 . . . Be-bop Deluxe split up then re-form . . . George Harrison launches new group Splinter.

SEPTEMBER: Row over police brutality in clearing Windsor Free Festival site of campers . . . Roger McGuinn, Toots & The Maytals and Roy Harper play free concert in London's Hyde Park . . . 20,000 jazz fans attend a three-day Bix Beiderbecke Memorial Festival in Davenport, Iowa . . . Robert Wyatt plays solo concert at London's Theatre Royal with Mike Oldfield, Julie Tippetts and others . . . Grateful Dead play three days at London's Alexandra Palace . . . Guitarist Ariel Bender quits Mott The Hoople . . . MM predicts Sailor for stardom . . . Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young, Joni Mitchell and The Band play Wembley Stadium . . . Satrical band the Tubes become popular in San Francisco . . . Trad trombonist Chris Barber celebrates 25 years as a bandleader . . . Bad Company sweep the board in MM Pop Poll results . . . Ex-Bowie guitarist Mick Ronson joins Mott The Hoople . . . Guitarist Robert Fripp breaks up King Crimson.

OCTOBER: Singer Maggie Bell starts first British solo tour . . . Robbie McKintosh, drummer with the Average White Band, dies after given a fatal drugs overdose at a Los Angeles party . . . Buddy Rich tours Britain with a small group, featuring Teddy Wilson . . . Black trio Labelle gain following in New York . . . Singer David Clayton-Thomas rejoins Blood, Sweat & Tears . . . Supertramp tour, performing their "Crime Of The Century" album . . . Genesis scrap their British tour as guitarist Steve Hackett severs tendor in his hand and is unable to play . . . Incredible String Band breaks up . . . Actor Peter Sellers plays ukelele for Steeleye Span . . . Soul artists saturate pop chart . . . George Harrison begins first American tour since the Beatles.

NOVEMBER: Queen hit with "Killer Queen" . . . George Harrison meets the press in Beverly Hills and says: "It's all a fantasy, putting the Beatles back together" . . . Wild party held in London's Chiselhurst Caves for launch of Pretty Things' "Silk Torpedo" album on new Led Zeppelin label . . . David Essex movie Stardust a smash hit . . . Jethro Tull make triumphant British tour comeback . . . Drifters and Crystals back in chart . . . Sparks plan to quit Britain for a year . . . Jethro Tull play London's Rainbow and the Pink Floyd play Empire Pool, Wembley . . . Ginger Baker launches new band, the Baker Gurvitz Army.

DECEMBER: John Lennon jams with Elton John on stage at New York's Madison Square Gardens, singing "I Saw Her Standing There" and "Lucy In The Sky With Diamonds" . . . Disco Tex hits with "Get Dancing" . . . Eric Clapton plays at London's Odeon Hammersmith; Faces and Elton John both give London Christmas concerts . . . Hawkwind sell out on British tour . . . Lynyrd Skynyrd a sell-out at London's Rainbow . . . Mott The Hoople split.

1975

JANUARY: MM predicts stardom for Supertramp. . . . Status Quo win huge following for their earthy R&B . . . Pub rock groups star on Naughty Rhythms Tour . . . Pasadena Roof Orchestra revive Twenties dance music . . . American reports say concerts slump and less new talent appearing . . . Economic recession hits rock business . . . Warner Brothers Music Show hits London featuring the Doobies, Tower Of Power, Little Feat, Graham Central Station, Montrose and Bonaroo . . . Elvis Presley celebrates 40th birthday . . . Rolling Stones seek new guitarist as Mick Taylor quits to form new Jack Bruce Band with Carla Bley . . . Ken Russell's new film Tommy previewed.

FEBRUARY: Rainbow Theatre due to close down again . . . Lindisfarne split . . . Ginger Baker starts comeback tour in Europe . . . Ex-jazzman Donald Byrd wins success in America with funk music . . . Humble Pie on verge of split . . . Captain Beefheart missing in America, British tour scrapped . . . John Holt, Rupie Edwards and Ken Boothe hailed as reggae superstars . . . Anthony Braxton and Derek Bailey record an historic duo album in London . . . Ticket touts plague Hawkwind's British tour . . . R&B pioneer saxist Louis Jordan dies in Los Angeles aged 66 . . . Folk singer Al Stewart quits Britain to live in America . . . After "Hendrix copyist" controversy, Robin Trower gets rave reviews.

MARCH: Massive campaign to launch Moody Blues Justin Hayward and John Lodge as solo artists . . . Kojak star Telly Savalas hits with "If" . . . Average White Band hit with "Pick Up The Pieces" and announce plans to quit Britain for America . . . Giant nine-hour rock show closes London's Rainbow Theatre . . . Peter Gabriel freaks Paris audience with split image projection of himself on stage with Genesis . . . Suzi Quatro, Arrows, Cozy Powell tour flops . . . T. Rex split . . . Mick Ronson and Ian Hunter tour as Hunter-Ronson . . . Chieftains, Irish traditional group, play sell-out concert at London's Albert Hall . . . British jazz band leader and clarinettist Sandy Brown, and bluesman T. Bone Walker die.

APRIL: Rick Wakeman announces plans for rock show on ice . . . Roy Harper forms new band with Bill Bruford on drums and Chris Spedding, guitar . . . Wild ticket rush for forthcoming Zeppelin dates . . . Bob Dylan jams with Neil Young in San Francisco . . . Elton John splits up his band . . . Guitarist Steve Miller arrested in San Francisco and charged with allegedly burning his girlfriend's jewellery and wardrobe . . . Velvet Underground star John Cale resurfaces and plays in Paris, his first tour in eight years.

MAY: Ozark Mountain Daredevils big hit in America . . . Tammy Wynette hits with "Stand By Your Man," a reissue . . . Peter Ham, guitarist, singer and songwriter with Badfinger, dies . . . Bachman Turner Overdrive make debut British tour . . . Bay City Roller-mania sweeping Scotland . . . Yes, Seals And Crofts and Ace play London's Queens Park Rangers football ground but Barry White flops at Aston Villa football ground . . . Led Zeppelin play concerts at London Earls Court, and feature a laser beam and giant video screen . . . Scientists investigate level of noise at pop concerts.

JUNE: David Bowie starts work on film The Man Who Fell To Earth . . . John Cale, Billy Cobham and Jack Bruce Band play Crystal Palace Garden Party . . . Rick Wakeman plays ice concert at Empire Pool . . . Repertory theatres begin playing Pete Townshend's "Tommy" . . . Inflation pushes up cost of records . . . Former general secretary of the British Musicians' Union, Hardie Ratcliffe, dies . . . Guitarist Richie Blackmore quits Deep Purple, is later replaced by Tommy Bolin . . . Musicians Union urge the closure of commercial radio in Britain . . . Beach Boys steal show from Elton John at giant Wembley Stadium concert, with the Eagles. Joe Walsh, Stackridge and Rufus.

JULY: Man play concert at Cardiff Castle . . . Marty Marsala, Chicago trumpet player, dies aged 66 . . . Session guitarist Big Jim Sullivan plans own band . . . Pink Floyd, Steve Miller Band, Captain Beefheart, Roy Harper play Knebworth Festival . . . Payola scandal rocks America . . . Deaf School and Ivan Chandler win MM National Rock/Folk Contest . . . Todd Rundgren, American producer composer, says "Rock is dead" . . . New American group Aerosmith tipped for stardom . . . Rory Gallagher triumphs at Montreux Festival . . . Jon Hiseman reforms Colosseum II . . . Bob Marley hailed as reggae's first superstar . . . Three members of Dublin's Miami Showband killed in Irish troubles.

AUGUST: Jazz alto saxist and bandleader Cannonball Adderley dies . . . Led Zeppelin singer Robert Plant seriously injured in car crash in Greece . . . Peter Gabriel quits Genesis . . . Singer Paul Rodgers hurt in fight at Orange Festival, France . . . Thin Lizzy, Yes and Robin Trower triumph at Reading Festival . . . Watchfield Free Festival peaceful but dull after national press hysteria.

SEPTEMBER: Monkees reform and play in Los Angeles . . . Fender Sound House music store in London destroyed by fire . . . Bruce Springsteen releases "Born To Run" album, and is critically acclaimed . . . Drummer Alphonse Mouzon quits 11th House group . . . Yes, Genesis, Camel, Robert Plant, Joni Mitchell sweep board of MM Pop Poll.

OCTOBER: Chuck Berry plays to an audience of 40 people at a New York concert. The promoter loses 15,000 dollars on his first promotion . . . Rumours circulate that Rod Stewart will quit the Faces . . . David Essex in new outburst of teen hysteria . . . Rock stars become British tax exiles . . . John Lennon wins fight against deportation order from United States.

NOVEMBER: Steve Howe and Chris Squire of Yes release solo albums . . . Bob Dylan leads remarkable Rolling Thunder revue across America, playing clubs and universities with Joan Baez, Roger McGuinn, Rambling Jack Elliott, David Blue and Mick Ronson . . . Walker Brothers reform . . . Roger Daltrey stars in new Ken Russell film Lisztomania based on life of Franz Liszt . . . Hunter-Ronson split . . . Count Basie Orchestra plays London Palladium with Frank Sinatra and Sarah Vaughan.

DECEMBER: Pasadena Roof Orchestra get riotous reception in Hamburg . . . Roland Kirk ill in New York after a stroke leaves him partially paralysed . . . Rod Stewart quits the Faces to go solo . . . John Lennon is free to travel outside US after long court battle.

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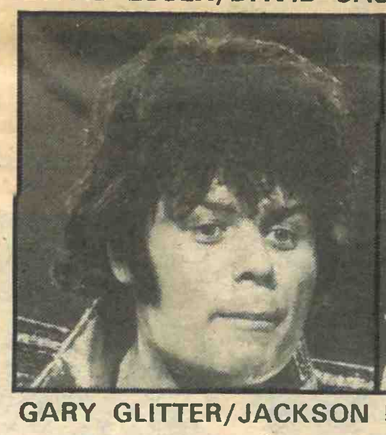

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World Radio History

Last words

Two long-serving and highly-respected MM critics look back on 50 years of music

The 'bible' and me

by Max Jones, co-author of the book Louis

FOR ME, by chance and for a variety of unlikely reasons, the MM is not so much a paper . . . more a way of life. How it started is not clear now, but my initial contact with the journal was made at school during the opening years of the Thirties.

And since that day, more than 43 years ago, there have been very few issues of the MM I haven't seen. It became, in the lingo of those few then in the know, simply "the bible," the only source of jazz wisdom.

It wasn't the magazine — then a fat, eagerly-awaited monthly — which introduced me to hot music, or rhythm music as it was often known. Gramophone records and then the wireless had already done that.

If readers will pardon a personal reminiscence, I'll explain.

My brother and I, keen on unusual records by the Denza Dance Band and the like, bought pawnshop instruments and started an off-the-cuff band which developed at school sufficiently to stagger both staff and fellow students at an end-of-term concert. By then, radio's Christopher Stone had whetted our appetites for American jazz discs.

Several members of the group, called the Campus Club Dance Band at one time, were recruited at the Poly in Regent Street where I was fortunate enough to be instructed, unofficially during art class or private studies, in the mysterious ways of the dance band world.

Our monthly MM was the only guide we knew to which band played where and who was in it, to what record was most worth getting, to who was in town, what music was published, and how much chance there might be of buying a new sax, clarinet or trumpet.

For semi-pros, there was also the opportunity of entering one of the Melody Maker band contests.

Impossible today to convey the atmosphere of those years for boys of 15 or so in search of enlightenment on a new, sacred, semi-secret subject.

Let me say, though, that it was a voyage of fascinating and haphazard discovery which took us in and out of music and record shops from Regent Street to Charing Cross Road, up to Selfridge's roof at lunchtime to hear the latest dance records, and down as far as the exteriors of Soho bottle clubs and dance halls to gaze at photographs of such as the 43 Club band, Syd Roy's Lyricals or, no less, Joe Loss and his Harlem Band.

And it drew us by curiosity and necessity to the pages of the MM, organ of "the profession", which among other wonders announced sudden and usually totally unexpected happenings like the imminent arrival at the London Palladium of Louis Armstrong or, a little later, Duke Ellington's band, the Boswell Sisters or Mills Brothers.

It wasn't out-and-out jazz with us then, or out-and-out anything. It was listening to and trying to play music which possessed something of the new flavour, the swing spirit.

The MM reflected this underground enthusiasm and, through the writings of men such as Spike Hughes, John Hammond and Edgar Jackson, fed and encouraged it. Hughes, who was critic "Mike", influenced a generation of jazz jeunesse.

Thus, at an early age, I engrossed myself in the feeling and excitement of hot music.

Perhaps it was the beginning of a misspent youth which in turn grew into misspent adulthood and middle age; I dare say it was, and if so the monthly "bible" (followed by the weekly journal) deserved a hefty share of the blame. Anyway, I've had very few regrets.

As I've said, we needed the MM in order to **know** and get around. More than anyone else, you needed it if you were a player of almost any sort of popular music over here.

It was the musicians' paper, their directory and publicity organ. "The Staunchest Pillar of the Profession" was how it was sometimes advertised in the middle Thirties: Every Friday, 3d. That it was, and an excellent three-pennies' worth our band considered it. Then, as now, one copy often went round a whole band.

At no time did it set out to be a jazz paper, though older enthusiasts complaining of disenchantment often suggest otherwise. No dance musician, the MM claimed, could be up-to-date in his views without it.

And the faces looking out of its pages were more likely to belong to Lou Preager, Ambrose, Al Bowlly, Henry Hall, Jack Hylton, Harry Roy or Carroll Gibbons than to Bix, Hawkins, the Teagardens or even Louis — though Armstrong always enjoyed a special association with this paper (which ran the first letter from him ever to burst into print) and was fairly heavily featured in it through the Thirties.

Although it was the mirror of the dance profession, the MM nonetheless gave hospitality to jazz writers in its features pages and letters columns — I wrote to the latter before the war without success, though my brother got one in — and sponsored the Rhythm Club movement from its inception in June of 1933. No doubt the MM was the first weekly in the world to run regular jazz record reviews.

The clubs were a vital factor in spreading rhythm around, as you might say, and when the Melody Maker published Hilton Schleman's pioneering Rhythm On Record in '36, the author dedicated it to the clubs. R on R, a rare book today, came out for seven-and-sixpence and was a very enterprising MM venture into the jazz field.

And that field, I should explain for younger readers, was quite unlike today's jazz scene in Britain. Home-grown jazz, stifled almost in its infancy by an official ban on US jazz and dance players, was far from flourishing.

MM contests uncovered talented individuals; Rhythm Club jam sessions sometimes presented them; and the "bible" reported and supported their activities.

But the music suffered badly from feelings of insularity and inferiority, though Benny Carter's arrival in 1936 as resident arranger for the BBC Dance Orchestra gave it a powerful boost.

The war changed Britain's music scene abruptly, as it changed everything, and after 1939 the profession was never the same for what we thought of as "the bands". That aspect of West End life, of the luxury trade, was altered for ever. And tastes were changing too.

During the war, the MM naturally endured a lean period — short of newsprint and staff and cut off still further for a while from musical ideas from abroad — but it survived the vicissitudes and maintained what was in some cases literally an army of loyal readers spread about the world. Sinclair Traill, Ken Brown, Vic Bellerby and Hector Stewart are four, still writing about jazz, who managed to see the MM in India.

Up to this time, if I may return to a personal note, my connection with the paper had been that of a keen reader who followed dance band contests and went to special MM events — such as the musicians' matinee for Armstrong, the Ellington and Carter concerts and so on — and was involved with the Number One Rhythm Club and others affiliated to the MM.

It's true that through Johnny Claes, in whose first band I played sax until I was rumbled, I had met Edgar Jackson and others who worked for the paper. I started two or three rhythm clubs, even a federation of same, and sometimes visited the MM to drum up publicity.

By now I had started scribbling down thoughts about jazz and Afro-American music, and very purist and pretentious most of them were, and contributing occasional scripts to Radio Rhythm Club. But the notion of working for the MM hadn't crossed my mind.

It came about by accident when Bill Elliott left the Collectors' Corner feature, and his partner Rex Harris, who I knew well through the rhythm clubs, invited me to take over from Bill. Later, purely on a chance recommendation by Edgar Jackson, I was asked to join full-time.

The decision didn't take long, as I recall, though I was supposed to return from the Civil Defence to my father's business. It was metal versus music, no contest really, and so I jumped with no experience into a world disturbed by reports of Glenn Miller's disappearance, presumed dead, and interested in Ted Heath's decision to start his own orchestra. My own head was filled with Bunk, Louis, Bechet, Yancey and music-makers of that kind.

Those were the days when the traditional or New Orleans "revival" was getting off the ground over here; modern jazz groups were catching up with bop happenings; Sunday Swing Concerts and Jazz Jamborees were big attractions; and most of the big bands left were showing the marks left by Glenn Miller's Band of the AEF.

Stimulating times they were for the MM, which identified editorially with the changing tastes of young musicians, and (to be personal again) for me, who began to realise that the more music you listen to, especially live, the more you realise how little you know.

Ah, well, a way of life as I remarked at the start, and what a way to work! Meeting Django Reinhardt, Toots Camarata, Jimmy and Marian McPartland, the Miller musicians and such critics as Hugues Panassie, Charles Delaunay and Robert Goffin within my initial year or two on the strength helped to convince me I was being hired to enjoy myself.

That's how life has continued; another point is that no one on the MM ever tells me what to say in print.

Jazz: the art with nine lives

by Leonard Feather, MM contributor since 1933, who has two new books due: The Pleasures Of Jazz and The Encylopedia Of Jazz In The '70's

FIFTY YEARS ago, when the Melody Maker was born, jazz was not even the minority-interest music it would soon become. The word itself was well known; the MM first flourished during what was known as the jazz era, though nobody knew precisely the meaning of the term.

There was even a so-called King of Jazz, but only a tiny minority within the minority knew that Paul Whiteman, who bore that crown with all the pomp of a grand pretender, had precious little right to the throne.

The evolution of jazz from half-ignored, half-despised novelty to respected art form, taught in countless American colleges and heard throughout the world on offical US Government missions, is inextricably interwoven with the story of the black man's rise from a swamp of oppression that almost engulfed him in the early years of this century.

That the music matured from its original character as a lusty, primitive folk form could be attributed more to the indomitable spirit and determination of the performers than to any encouragement they received from the American people.

There had been just a few milestones in the development of jazz at the time the MM first appeared. At the turn of the century Scott Joplin's "Maple Leaf Rag" had just been published and the ragtime craze would overlap with the advent of the free-wheeling Dixieland and New Orleans bands.

The blues, a seminal form powerful enough to make its presence felt throughout every stage of jazz history, went public in 1912 and 1914 with W. C. Handy's "Memphis Blues" and "St Louis Blues".

The 12-bar form found a substantial place in the repertoire of the Original Dixieland Jazz Band, the white quintet that broke the recording barrier in 1917. In 1923 King Oliver made his first classic sides with Louis Armstrong on second cornet.

But just where was jazz in 1926?

Most of the developments that seem vitally important from today's retrospective went by virtually unnoticed at the time. Louis Armstrong was still mainly a sideman, with the Carroll Dickerson and Erskine Tate bands in Chicago, but it was during '26 that his early Hot Five sessions began to gain currency.

Duke Ellington, ensconced in a downtown New York speakeasy, the Kentucky Club, recorded with a ten-piece ensemble such works as "East St Louis Toodle-O", the band's radio theme song for the next 15 years.

Bix Beiderbecke spent the first part of the year working in Frank Trumbauer's band before he and Trumbauer both joined the Jean Goldkette orchestra. In October they recorded with the band, alongside Joe Venuti and Eddie Lang.

On a memorable night, October 13, Goldkette's band played opposite the Fletcher Henderson orchestra at Roseland, the dance hall at 51st and Broadway. That may have been the night when the strong friendship began between Bix and Henderson's featured cornettist Rex Stewart, who idolised Bix and a year later copied, note for note off the record, the Beiderbecke solo on "Singin' The Blues".

Among the other events of 1926 were the first recordings by Jelly Roll Morton's Red Hot Peppers; the organisation of the orchestra led by Ben Pollack, who (despite Whiteman's claims) had the first genuinely jazz-orientated white band and made extensive use of such soloists as his incredible 16-year-old clarinettist, Benny Goodman.

Something happened to John Coltrane, Ray Brown, Gerry Mulligan and Miles Davis in 1926. They were born.

Jazz evolved during the late Twenties and the Thirties on four main levels: rhythmically, there was a gradual improvement in finesse as guitars replaced banjos and string basses took over from tubas; harmonically, men like Ellington, Don Redman, Fletcher Henderson and Benny Carter showed the way, both as composers/arrangers and soloists, towards newer and bolder horizons; melodically, the innovations were a direct offshoot of jazz's harmonic growth; and improvisationally, the music gave jazz possibly its most distinctive quality of all.

It has often been said that every change in Jazz begins with the soloist, and that the orchestral evolution reflects the innovations of the soloists. This over-simplification does not take into account certain swing era developments that could be attributed mainly to the big bands and their arrangers.

The use of riffs as a sectional or ensemble device was first prominently heard in Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra, an otherwise second-rate white band; in some of Fletcher Henderson's writing for Benny Goodman (though it's true that "King Porter Stomp" started out in life as a head arrangement in Henderson's own band); and of course in the Count Basic orchestra, which before it could afford to pay for arrangements relied very largely on riff constructions.

It is also beyond question that the expansion of jazz to a point where it could take valid material out of popular songs of the day was due substantially to the efforts of Henderson and a few of his contemporaries.

While this development may not have been essential to the aesthetic advancement of jazz, certainly it was a vital factor in bringing greater public acceptance during the 1930-1945 period when big bands dominated the scene.

In the retrospective light of 1976 the swing era looks very different from the way it appeared three or four decades ago when the media — mainly radio, magazines and newspapers — made an effective propaganda machine for the prevailing heroes — Benny Goodman, Woody Herman, Artie Shaw, to some degree Ellington and Basic — while all but ignoring the other giants of big band jazz, the Jimmie Luncefords and Chick Webbs and Andy Kirks and the Teddy Hills, whose work opportunities were confined largely to black theatres, clubs and ballrooms.

Nor must it be forgotten that the swing era produced a tremendous wealth of soloists. A handful, notably Art Tatum, worked mainly on their own (but could not gain access to concert halls — their solo recitals had to be held in smoke-filled bistros). Others worked in small combos or big bands but gained individual prominence by recording as leaders in their own right.

The European market for jazz records played a great role in bringing these giants to prominence.

Bessie Smith and the early folk-blues singers such as Blind Lemon Jefferson and Leadbelly had shown that jazz could indeed be a vocal art, but it was during the Thirties and Forties that jazz singing and the pop world overlapped effectively, influencing one another.

It was during the Forties that the evolution of jazz took a dramatic turn. For the first time, instead of a vague blending and interrelating of idioms, there was a sharp uprise in factionalism as bebop was brewed by Gillespie, Parker, Monk, Bud Powell and their fellow-radicals.

The Forties also were the years of belated acceptance for jazz on the concert level. The jam session, once an all but secret after-hours event, was offered on big stages at home and abroad through the courtesy of Norman Granz.

If any one factor can be singled out as having been the dominant element in the Fifties, it was the quest for respectability.

Jazz found its way into the high society world of Newport with the first festival there in 1954; into equally prestigious magazines.

Dave Brubeck took his quartet into colleges for concerts that were actually regarded seriously as musical events; John Lewis dressed his MJQ in swallow tail coats and played music that sometimes reflected his concern for Johann Sebastian Bach.

Bop coalesced into cool jazz as the influence of the Miles Davis nine-piece band was felt worldwide. The cool sounds of Davis, Gerry Mulligan with his pianoless quartet, the cerebrations of the Lennie Tristano combo (whose "Intuition" in 1949 was the world's first example of free jazz) all contributed in their various ways to a sense of respectability through moderation, dignity and intellectuality.

Stan Kenton tried another route, switching from a regular size band to the "Innovations" ensemble, heavy with strings and bombast, which didn't last very long, though it was in fact a harbinger of the jazz-and-classics Third Stream movement that would be brought to fruition by John Lewis, Gunther Schuller & co a decade later.

The Fifties also saw the belated expansion of jazz as a medium of expression through all instruments. The organ, flute, french horn, oboe and bassoon edged their way in from the sidelines. Afro-Cuban instruments and rhythms became commonplace, thanks to the initiatives of Kenton and Gillespie.

The late Fifties and early Sixties were years of agonising reappraisal. No longer was the music limited to 4/4 time; waltzes finally were not regarded as oddities.

John Coltrane, Miles and others began to explore the uses of modes rather than tones as a medium for adlibbing, while Ornette Coleman, Cecil Taylor and other prophets of the new, free jazz movement cast aside all taboos, shucked off tonality when so inclined, and rejected the mathematical simplicity that had tied down so much of jazz to multiples of four bars.

Along with the gradual breakdown of the old concepts of meter and symmetry came new racial awareness.

By around 1967 the cross-cultural encounters had brought jazz and non-jazz music and musicians into contact, blending this once pure Afro-American form with rhythms, melodies, modes, timbres and concepts from all over the world — India, the Near East, the Middle East, Brazil, Spain, the Dutch East Indies, and the Iron Curtain countries.

One result of this internationalisation was a gradual shift of the centre of gravity. More and more, since about 1962, the heralds of the new free jazz, whatever their nationality, have found their most frequent opportunities for expression of their aims at concerts and festivals in Europe.

It was, in fact, in West Berlin and in Scandanavia that Eric Dolphy, Cecil Taylor, Albert Ayler, Don Cherry and George Russell found some of their most appreciative audiences.

The past decade is viewed by some critics as crucial because of the incorporation of jazz and rock, and because of the greatly increased use of electronic instruments in jazz circles.

Certainly the contributions of such rock-influenced groups as those of Miles Davis, Herbie Hancock, Blood Sweat & Tears, Chicago and Return to Forever have made a deep mark in the music of this period; and beyond question the electric piano and synthesizer contributions of Hancock, Chick Corea, George Duke and many others, like the electric bass of Stanley Clarke and Ron Carter, have brought a permanent change in the sound of jazz.

Yet I find even more important another facet of today's scene, the complete breakdown of national as well as racial lines.

It is extremely significant that Miles Davis saw fit to import from Britain such men as John McLaughlin and Dave Holland; that the style of the Adderley Quintet was determined in large measure, for nine years, by Joe Zawinul from Vienna; that three of the most respected bassists in the world are Miroslav Vitous, George Mraz and Niels Pederson.

Crystal ball gazing is a dangerous game, one in which I have indulged cautiously and infrequently during an adult lifetime spent listening to jazz and watching it grow.

Having been around when it all happened, I am thoroughly aware that none of us, in 1942, had the slightest inkling of what bebop would be, nor of the enormous change it would make in the entire face of jazz.

Neither was anybody in the late Fifties able to predict accurately the role that would ultimately be played, and the legacy that would be left to posterity, by Coltrane or any of the other messengers of the avant garde. Knowing this, I can only make a few comments concerning any peep into the future.

First, there may be a new development under way that is just as unpredictable as were those other apocalyptic events; and ten years from now it will seem incredible, in hindsight, that all of us failed to see the writing on the manuscript paper, or hear the sound bouncing off the wall.

Second, I predict that more than ever the great innovators of jazz will be an international group. It is already obvious that men like Albert Mangelsdorff, Karl Berger, and the others cited above have something influential to offer, and that the background on which the fight for the future will be waged may just as well be a concert hall in Berlin, London or Tokyo as in New York, Los Angeles or New Orleans.

I don't think any music of the future will render obsolete the achievements of the past and present. The true giants, from Earl Hines and Eddie Lang to Oscar Peterson and Joe Pass, have shown that there is no time limit on the acceptance of such talent. They or their records will be around, and will be a part of our scene, long after many of our contemporary nine-day wonders are forgotten.

Lastly, I predict that the blues will continue to be played, for this is the one ongoing element that has proved to be a common thread since the first notes were played that were identified as jazz.

I don't know what will be the equivalent, in the year 2000, of B. B. King or Muddy Waters or Jimmy Witherspoon, but I hope and believe that something comparable will still be around to acquaint the aficionados of that distant year with the essential roots of an art form that by then will have rounded out its first incredibly eventful century.

World Radio History

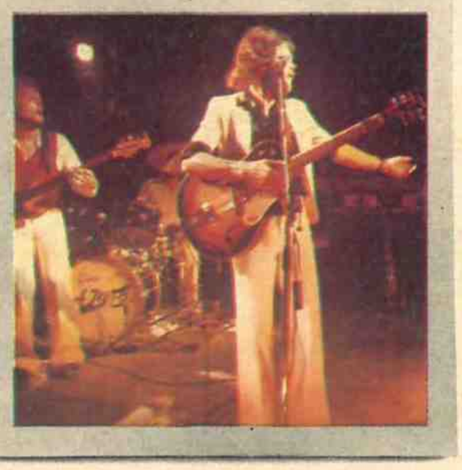
Who did you write about for the first 20 years or so?

Melody Maker LED ZEPPELIN

Melody Maker PRETTY THINGS

Melody Maker THE DRIFTERS

Melody Maker AVERAGE WHITE BAND



Melody Maker STEPHEN STILLS

Photo: Calvero, Stockholm

Melody Maker YES

Melody Maker ROBERTA FLACK

Melody Maker ROLLING STONES

Melody Maker SISTER SLEDGE

Melody Maker MANHATTAN TRANSFER

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