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Series: Speech File Backup Files
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OA/ID Number: 13836
Folder ID Number: 13836-002

Folder Title:
Chattanooga, Tennessee 9/29/92 [OA 7581]

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CHATTANOOGA

Nestled in a valley and surrounded by steep ridges, Chattanooga has served as a crossroads since prehistoric days. A number of Indian trails converged at this site along the Tennessee River, and white trade routes followed these ancient paths. After the influx of settlers into East Tennessee, Chief Dragging Canoe and his followers declared war on the whites. They broke away from the Cherokee tribe and established themselves near Chattanooga. Known as the Chickamauga, they waged war throughout the frontier region until 1794, when they were crushed and their village destroyed. A ferry established along the Tennessee River in the opening years of the nineteenth century came to be known as Ross's Landing, for the Cherokee-Scottish family who operated it; when the federal government ordered the removal of the Cherokee in 1838, the landing became an embarkation point for the Indians on their way west. In that same year the town's name was changed to Chattanooga, possibly a corruption of a Creek word



The vista from Lookout Mountain in Chattanooga National Military Park. Because the slope was so steep, the Confederate guns on the top of the mountain could not be aimed down on the attacking Federals.

that means "rock that comes to a point," believed to be a reference to Lookout Mountain, which dominates the skyline.

During the Civil War, Chattanooga was important because four major rail lines converged here, and it was considered the gateway to the Deep South. The town changed hands several times. Union victories in the Chattanooga area during the autumn of 1863 caught the country's imagination when the struggle for the fog-laden heights of Lookout Mountain was dubbed the "Battle Above the Clouds" by journalists. Observed Ulysses S. Grant, "The battle of Lookout Mountain is one of the romances of the war . . . it is all poetry." Grant's success at Chattanooga led to his promotion to lieutenant general and commander in chief of the U.S. armies.

At the close of the war, the town was extremely anxious to rebuild its shattered economy. In December 1868 the following message appeared on the front page of the *Daily Republican*: WANTED IMMEDIATELY ANY NUMBER OF CARBET-BAGGERS TO COME TO CHATTANOOGA AND SETTLE. The ad went on to extol the city's virtues and inform interested parties that "those who wish to come can be assured they will not be required to renounce their political and religious tenets, as the jurisdiction of the Ku Klux and other vermin does not extend over these parts."

A number of industries, including iron and coal, contributed to the town's postwar recovery. In 1899 a new business, destined for international success, was born in the city when two enterprising lawyers along with Benjamin Franklin, Tomas and Joseph Whitehead hit upon the idea of bottling Coca-Cola, a drink that had previously been available only at soda fountains. Downtown, along the Tennessee River, is the site of **Ross's Landing** (Riverfront Parkway), now a city park. The **Chattanooga Regional History Museum** (400 Chestnut Street, 615-265-3247), housed in a 1910 school building, features exhibits on the city and the surrounding region from prehistoric times to the present. The **Tivoli Theater** (709 Broad Street, 615-757-5048), constructed in 1921, has undergone an extensive renovation and is now a cultural center.

The **Dome Building** (Georgia and East 8th streets, private) was built in 1891 as the headquarters of the *Chattanooga Times*, a newspaper owned by Adolph S. Ochs, who later purchased the struggling *New York Times*, which he built into one of the country's most respected papers. Chattanooga's Southern Railway terminal was built in the Beaux-Arts style between 1906 and 1909 and is now a hotel known as the **Chattanooga Choo-Choo** (1400 Market Street).

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Chattanooga

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CHATTANOOGA: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Chattanooga, a city of 152,466, is located in a valley in southeastern Tennessee between the Appalachian and the Cumberland mountain ranges. The city is situated along the Tennessee River, one of the great river systems in the United States. The Metropolitan Statistical Area population is 433,210.

ABOUT THE AREA:

Chattanooga's recorded history spans 450 years. In June, 1540, the Spanish expedition of Hernando De Soto passed through the area. In 1663 the British established the colony of Carolina which included all of the Tennessee country; at the same time, the French from the Mississippi Valley also claimed the land. About 1769, a crude structure known as the "Old French Store" was established, most likely on Williams Island, marking the first white settlement in the area. England gained undisputed title to the territory in 1763 at the end of the French and Indian War.

The Chickamauga Indians, a splinter group of Cherokee, moved to the South Chickamauga Creek villages in 1777; they resisted white settlement and cooperated with the British during the American Revolution. Frontiersmen destroyed the Chickamauga villages in 1779. In 1782 on the slopes of Lookout Mountain, the Indians engaged the frontiersmen who had destroyed their villages in 1779. This confrontation has become known as the "last battle of the American Revolution." However, in 1785, the United States government took control of Indian affairs.

EARLY CHATTANOOGA HISTORY:

Tennessee became the 16th state in 1796; Indian lands made up about three-fourths of the region, including the Chattanooga area. Ross's Landing was established in 1816 as a trading post on the banks of the Tennessee River by Chief John Ross, leader of the Cherokee nation. Chattanooga became a center of education and culture for the Indians when the Brainerd Mission was created in 1817. Hamilton County was established in 1819 on land north of the Tennessee River. With the Cherokee removal in 1838, the county expanded south of the river.

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During 1837-1838, the "Trail of Tears," considered one of the most shameful episodes in American history, occurred. As a result of a treaty from a disputed land sale, the Cherokee were driven from their homes in several southeastern states and were assembled at various camps, including Ross's Landing, for expulsion to Oklahoma. Forced on a harsh journey through wilderness and bad weather, more than 8,000 of the 16,000 died along the way or upon arrival as a result of the strenuous trip.

The settlement's name was changed from Ross's Landing to Chattanooga by the United States Post Office in 1838. While the origin of the city's name is uncertain, some say the name was an Indian expression describing the "rock that comes to a point," or Lookout Mountain. Legislation establishing Chattanooga and its boundaries was passed in 1839.

CIVIL WAR ACTIVITIES:

Rail transportation began in Chattanooga in the 1850s with connections to other cities being built by the Western & Atlantic, Nashville & Chattanooga, Memphis & Charleston and East Tennessee and Georgia railroads. At the beginning of the Civil War, Chattanooga's population was about 2,500. While Chattanooga's supported secession, Hamilton County as a whole voted to remain in the Union. Hamilton County became one of the key battlegrounds of the war with both the Confederate and Union armies attempting to keep possession of the railway hub.

Union soldiers, under Gen. William Rosecrans, marched into Chattanooga in September, 1863, intent on holding the key railroad center. The Battle of Chickamauga occurred on September 19-20, 1863; the Battle of Lookout Mountain, also known as the "Battle Above the Clouds," on November 24; and the Battle of Missionary Ridge on November 25. In the last battle, the Confederate defenses were broken and the southerners began their retreat into Georgia. Confederate Gen. D. H. Hill remarked, "Chattanooga sealed the fate of the Confederacy."

In November, 1863, the nation's first National Cemetery was established in Chattanooga. Of the 12,000 Union soldiers buried here, 5,000 are unknown. The cemetery contains a total of 31,000 graves (one Revolutionary War soldier and soldiers from the Civil War, World War I, World War II and Viet Nam). Most Confederate soldiers are buried in Confederate Cemetery in Chattanooga.

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CHATTANOOGA PROGRESSES:

After the Civil War, the city continued to progress. In March, 1867, the largest flood on record -- 56.8 feet -- washed away the city's only bridge spanning the Tennessee River. Chattanooga was without a bridge until 1891 when the Walnut Street Bridge opened.

Highlights of the 19th Century included: the first issue of The Chattanooga Times (later acquired by Adolph Ochs) was published in 1869; the public school system was created in 1872; an epidemic of Yellow Fever in 1878 claimed 366 lives; telephone service began in 1880; and the first electric lights were introduced in 1882.

As Chattanooga's rail destinations increased so did the push to develop the area's mineral and timber resources. Development of a wide range of products as well as a growing number of people visiting the city set the basis for two of the industries on which the community still thrives -- manufacturing and tourism. In 1899, Chattanooga became the site of the first franchised Coca-Cola bottling plant.

A NEW CENTURY:

Early in the 20th Century, a boom in downtown area construction occurred and "skyscrapers" such as the James Building went up. The Hamilton County Courthouse, struck by lightning and destroyed in 1910, was rebuilt; the Market Street Bridge was dedicated (1917); and airport facilities opened at Lovell Field (1930).

The Tennessee Valley Authority was created by the United States Congress (1933). Construction of the Chickamauga Dam -- TVA's most dramatic plan -- began in 1936 with formal dedication taking place on September 2, 1940. In 1941, Chattanooga became the center for all TVA power operations.

Communities began to develop around the city, first on Cameron Hill and then Riverview, Lookout Mountain and Signal Mountain -- all popular residential destinations for the wealthy. Middle class communities developed in Brainerd, East Ridge and Red Bank.

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On the music scene, Bessie Smith, who would become known as the "Empress of the Blues," began her career singing for coins on Chattanooga's streets. In 1923, she made a name for herself when Columbia Records released "Down Hearted Blues." In 1941, the Glenn Miller Orchestra recorded "Chattanooga Choo Choo," earning the first gold record awarded in the recording industry. The big band song became a favorite tune throughout the country and has helped keep Chattanooga on the map.

SINCE THE MID-1950s:

The need to respond to a growing city led to the construction of several major bridges across the Tennessee River in addition to the existing Walnut Street and Market Street bridges. The Wilkes T. Thrasher Bridge across Chickamauga Dam opened in 1955; the Olgiati Bridge was dedicated in 1959; the C.B. Robinson Bridge in 1981; and the Veterans Bridge in 1984.

Milestones over the past 40-plus years include desegregation of the Chattanooga and Hamilton County school systems (1962) and discontinuing railroad passenger service (1971) when the last train left Union Station.

Out of this history Chattanooga has grown to be a city with potential. A few of the current growth areas are recreation, tourism, the arts, industry, corporate headquarters, wholesale and distribution facilities, transportation and convention and meeting facilities.

Trade and commerce are an important part of the city's history. Chattanooga has become home to Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Tennessee, Olan Mills, Constar International, Dixie Yarns, Chattem, Inc. and North American Royalties. Chattanooga is not only home to the first franchised Coca-Cola bottling plant, it is also the city where Brock Candy was first made, Little Debbie pastries were invented and Moon Pies are manufactured.

RENAISSANCE ON THE RIVER:

Chattanooga is experiencing a renaissance on the Tennessee River with a fresh focus on riverfront development and downtown redevelopment. As

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a result of a 1983 report issued by the Moccasin Bend Task Force, the RiverCity Company was formed in 1986 to promote, encourage and assist economic development along 22 miles of river frontage and the central business district.

The Chattanooga Neighborhood Enterprise housing program was founded in 1986 to serve two purposes: (1) to make housing affordable for local residents, and (2) to eliminate substandard housing as a major problem.

The Tennessee Aquarium broke ground in 1988. Considered the linchpin of riverfront development, the \$45 million aquarium -- the largest freshwater facility in the country -- opened May 1, 1992. The educational and entertainment center is expected to draw 650,000 visitors annually. The aquarium is located at Ross's Landing Park and Plaza, the site of a four-acre environmental art park operated by the city.

Historic preservation is a revered concept in Chattanooga. Two major entertainment facilities, the Tivoli Theatre and Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Auditorium, have been completely refurbished and are listed on the Register of Historic Places. The Walnut Street Bridge is being renovated as the nation's largest pedestrian parkway and construction crews are busy bringing the Bessie Smith Hall (which will also house the Chattanooga African-American Museum) to life. Both projects will be completed in 1992.

Social progress continues in Chattanooga. A new city council form of government was mandated by the federal court in 1990, promising fair racial representation. The Chattanooga and Hamilton County school districts, while suffering severe budget cuts, continue to make strides as nationally recognized schools of excellence. Allied Arts serves as an umbrella organization for arts programs and Chattanooga Venture, a community think tank, introduces new programs to meet the needs of local residents. City and county governments focus on quality of life issues for local residents.

In mid-1991, an environmental initiative was designed in a citywide effort to position Chattanooga as an environmental city. The Target '96 plan follows a major success story which includes cleaning up the city's air pollution over a 20-year period. The Chattanooga initiative -- the first comprehensive environmental plan in the country -- focuses on education, business development and community action.

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'Hicktown' '65, 'Honey Eyed Girl' '69, 'Happy Songs Of Love' '71. Became national TV personality on *College Of Musical Knowledge* '53, *I Love Lucy* '54, *Daytime Show* '55; own variety show '56-61; also film *River Of No Return* '54. Turned to gospel '56 with *Hymns*, first country LP to sell a million. *Great Gospel Songs* '64 won a Grammy. Other LPs incl. *This Lusty Land* '55, *Spirituals* '68, *25th Anniversary* '74 (2-disc set later reissued as single LPs), *Ernie Sings*, *Glen Picks* '75 with Glen CAMPBELL, all on Capitol; *Very Best Of* '74 reissued '83 on Music For Pleasure UK. Also gospel released on Word from late '70s: *Swing Wide Your Gate Of Love* with the JORDANAIREs, *He Touched Me*, *Tell Me The Old, Old Story*, *There's A Song In My Heart. Ol' Rockin' Ern* reissued on Stetson '87 after 30 years restores the early boogie hits to the catalogue.

FORD, Frankie (b 4 Aug. '39, Gretna, La.) R&B singer. White teenager selected by New Orleans Ace label for Elvis PRESLEY/Ricky NELSON-type stardom; 'Sea Cruise' existing track by Huey 'Piano' SMITH and the Clowns: Smith's vocal removed, Ford's substituted, record made pop no. 14, R&B no. 11 '59, but success never repeated. Owns club in New Orleans; has toured Europe, USA in '80s pleasing enthusiasts of vintage R&B.

FOREIGNER UK/USA. AOR supergroup formed NYC '76 by English expatriate guitarist Mick Jones (b 27 Dec. '47), who'd sessioned in Europe and played with UK heavy rockers SPOOKY TOOTH and Leslie West band. Joined by fellow Brit Ian McDonald, multi-instrumentalist late of King Crimson, completing lineup with Americans Al Greenwood, keyboards (ex-Storm), Ed Gagliardi on bass (b 13 Feb. '52, NYC), drummer Dennis Elliott (b 18 Aug. '50, London), also ex-Crimson. Lou Gramm (b 2 May '50, Rochester, NY; ex-Black Sheep) bestowed distinctive whiskey-soaked vocals, but debut *Foreigner* '77 basically workmanlike heavy rock in BAD COMPANY mould. USA hit singles attested to ready market: 'Feels Like The First Time' no. 4, 'Cold As Ice' no. 6, 'Long Long Way From Home' no. 20. *Double Vision* '78 more solid hard rock, offering three more hits:

top 5 title song and 'Hot Blooded', no. 15 'Blue Morning Blue Day'. By *Head Games* '80, despite two more top 20 singles, even leader/songwriter Jones thought things were becoming 'a little blasé and predictable': another Brit Rick Wills (ex-Peter FRAMPTON, ROXY MUSIC, SMALL FACES) had replaced Gagliardi for LP; Greenwood and McDonald departed soon after; 4 '81 showed wisdom of Jones's reshaping of band, now three-quarters foreign in USA eyes: co-prod. by Jones and AC/DC prod. Mutt Lange, mix of hard-edged rock with melodic songs got the best out of Gramm: 'Urgent', with sax solo from Junior WALKER, was USA no. 3, quite their best single for a while; UK new wave keyboardist Thomas DOLBY synthwashed 'Waiting For A Girl Like You' to no. 8 UK, their biggest hit there, and no. 2 USA, where LP topped chart. Compilation *Records* '82 preceded long wait for *Agent Provocateur* late '84, continuing in less overtly rockish mould of 4: lush gospel-tinged choir-backed ballad 'I Want To Know What Love Is' the outstanding track (and transatlantic no. 1). But 'That Was Yesterday' becalmed at no. 15 USA; band may be uncomfortable in AOR vein that groups like REO SPEEDWAGON mine more convincingly; further, Gramm publicly expressed irritation at Jones's method of working (three years between LPs) and resurgence of interest in his former band Black Sheep: solo projects may fit in, but with multi-million-selling status Foreigners should not be rash: *Inside Information* early '88 was first prod. entirely by Jones, guests incl. synth wizard Tom Bailey of THOMPSON TWINS.

FORESTER SISTERS, The USA country-rock vocal quartet: Kathy, June, Kim, Christy from Lookout Mountain, Ga. Kathy and June sang in church as children, got college degrees, began gigging; Kim joined '80, soon youngest Christy left college to join: they formed their own band, began exploring songs, harmonies; toured 35 states with ALABAMA, Ronnie MILSAP, Ricky Scaggs, John ANDERSON, George JONES, others; made demos in Muscle Shoals, signed to WEA: debut single '(That's What You Do) When You're In Love' made no. 10 in country chart, 'I Fell In Love Again Last Night' no. 1 same year, *The Forrester*

FORREST

Sisters no. 4 LP all '85; nominated for Grammy and by ACM as Vocal Group of the Year. LP *Perfume, Ribbons & Lace* '87 confirms promise of superb country rock with a heart: good songs incl. 'Blame It On The Moon' by producers J. L. Wallace and Terry Skinner, 'Back In My Arms Again' by HOLLAND-DOZIER-HOLLAND. Third LP *You Again* late '87 looked like another winner.

FORMBY, George (b George Hoy Booth, 26 May '04, Wigan; d 6 Mar. '61, Penwortham, England) Singing comedian. Son of famous Edwardian comedian, jockey at 15, first appearance on stage at 17. Played ukelele, sang saucy songs with toothy grin; made 20 comedy/musical films '34-46; usually played amiable dope who got the girl, incl. *Keep Your Seats Please* ('The Window Cleaner'), *Feather Your Nest* ('Leaning On A Lamp Post'), *Let George Do It* ('Mr Wu's A Window Cleaner Now', 'Grandad's Flannelette Nightshirt'), etc. UK's top male entertainer performed for troops worldwide '39-45, OBE '46. West End debut in *Zip Goes A Million* '51, musical version of G. B. McCutcheon's novel *Brewster's Millions*; left cast owing to illness, semi-retired. Alan Randall keeps memory and songs alive today; 'Lamp Post' was interpolated into West End revival of *Me And My Girl* '85. Compilations incl. 2-disc *Leaning On A Lamp Post* '83 on Music For Pleasure; also *A Chip Off The Old Block* '81 on ASV, with Formbys Sr and Jr.

FORREST, Helen (b 12 Apr. '18, Atlantic City, N.J.) Vocalist of big band era: a gifted singer, strong on lyric projection. Sang under various names in early career: Bonnie Blue, The Blue Lady, Marlene, etc. With brother's band in Washington DC, then Artie SHAW band '38 following Billie HOLIDAY: first record with Shaw 'You're A Sweet Little Heartache' on Bluebird. After Shaw junked band, she joined Benny GOODMAN late '39, stayed till Aug. '41; cut lovely side with Lionel HAMPTON, Nat COLE trio July '40 'I Don't Stand A Ghost Of A Chance With You'. Hits with Harry JAMES as Billboard began printing charts: 'I Don't Want To Walk Without You' no. 2, 'He's My Guy' no. 9, 'I Had The Craziest Dream' no. 1, 'Mister Five By Five' no. 2 (all '42),

'I've Heard That Song Before' no. 1 '43: handed over to Kitty KALLEN, went solo. Made films *Springtime In The Rockies* '42, *Bathing Beauty* and *Two Girls And A Sailor* '44; sang 'Time Waits For No One' in *Shine On Harvest Moon* '44, had no. 2 hit with it. Teamed that year with Dick HAYMES on radio show, recorded duets incl. six top 10 hits: 'Long Ago And Far Away', 'It Had To Be You', 'Together', 'I'll Buy That Dream', 'Oh! What It Seemed To Be' all top 5 '44-6. Sang 'Out Of Nowhere' in film *You Came Along* '45. Less active in '50s; early '60s sang with Tommy DORSEY Orchestra (led by Sam Donahue); active on club circuit '70s. *Now And Forever* on Stash '83 has backing from Grady Tate, Frank Wess, Hank JONES, George DUVIVIER, others.

FORREST, Jimmy (b James Robert Forrest Jr, 24 Jan. '20, St Louis; d 26 Aug. '80, Grand Rapids, Mich.) Tenor sax, leader. Played with Fate MARABLE, Jeter-Pillars '30s; Jay McSHANN, Andy KIRK '40s; Duke ELLINGTON '49-50. Own R&B band, early '50s: scored hit with 'Night Train' (no. 1 R&B chart '52) taking composer credit for bluesy Ellington riff ('That's The Blues Old Man', credited to Johnny HODGES '40; 'Happy-Go-Lucky Local' to Duke and son Mercer c.'46). Duke took philosophical attitude, at least in public; Forrest took the money, having seen commercial value of tune: every high school band played 'Night Train'; few would have heard the beautiful originals. 'Hey Mrs Jones' also hit '52, both covered by Buddy MORROW for white market, 'Jones' without sly lyrics sung by Forrest's band. Recorded live with Miles DAVIS at Barrelhouse Club St Louis '52; single 'Night Train Mambo' '54 on Dot; out of music as guest of the authorities mid-'50s; played with BASIE mid-'70s; happily married and retired to Grand Rapids late '70s. R&B hits '51-3 compiled on Delmark LP *Night Train*. LPs as leader: *All The Gin Is Gone*, *Black Forrest* '59 are quintet sets with Gene Ramey, Elvin JONES, also on Delmark; more from these sessions may be issued. LPs on New Jazz or Prestige incl. *Forrest Fire!*, *Out Of The Forrest* (with Joe ZAWINUL), *Sit Down And Relax*, *Most Much* '60-1; *Soul Street* '62 incl. some 9-piece tracks dir. by Oliver NELSON. Live *Heart Of The Forrest* '78 on Palo Alto made in Alibi

Chattanooga Regional History Museum

400 Chestnut Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402

(615) 265-3247

FAX (615) 266-9280

DATE: Sept. 28, 1992
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CHATTANOOGA CHOO CHOO

P. 02

Lyric by MACK GORDON

Music by HARRY WARREN



From the Universal-International picture starring

JAMES STEWART JUNE ALLYSON

"The GLENN MILLER STORY"

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Technicolor

Songs

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CHATTANOOGA CHOO CHOO

Lyric by
MACK GORDON

Music by
HARRY WARREN

Moderato (with rhythm)

Moderato (with rhythm)

Par-don me boy is that the Chat-ta-noo-ga Choo-choo, Track twenty-nine.

Boy you can gim-me a shine.

I can af-ford to board a Chat-ta-noo-ga Choo-choo,

7302-4

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I've got my fare — and just a tri-ble to spare.

Chord diagrams: Dm7, C7, G9, C.

You leave the Penn-syl-va-nia station 'bout a quar-ter to four, — read — a mag-a-zine and then you're

Chord diagrams: C7, Bb(Csus), C7, F, C7, F, Gm7, C7, F.

in Bal-ti-more, — Din-ner in the din-er, noth-ing could be fin-er than — to have your ham'n eggs in

Chord diagrams: F, F9, Bb, Fdim, F, D+, D7, G-9.

Car-o-li-na. When — you hear the whis-tle blow-in' eight to the bar — Then —

Chord diagrams: Abm6, C9, F, C7, F, Gm7, C7.

A

F *C7* *F* *F9* *Bb* *Fdim* *F* *G7* *F7*

— you know that Ten-nes-see is not ver-y far, — Show - el all the coal in, got - ta keep it roll-in'

G9 *C7* *F* *G7* *C.*

Woo, Woo, Chat - ta - noo - ga there_ you are...

C *Cdim* *C6*

There's gon-na be _____ a cer-tain par-ty at the sta-tion _____ Sat - in and face,.

Dm7 *G7* *G9* *C*

I used to call fun - ny face...

7302-4

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with Guitar Chords

Containing: TEMPTATION, SHOULD I, SLEEPY TIME GAL, ROSE ROOM, PAGAN LOVE SONG, I DON'T KNOW WHY, I'M AN OLD COWBOY, A SONG OF OLD HAWAII, I'M IN THE MOOD FOR LOVE, SWINGIN' DOWN THE LANE and 19 others. Price \$1.25

30 YEARS — 30 HITS No. 1
Words and Music Complete

A fabulous song folio including: AT SYNDOWN, JOSEPHINE, PARKTOWN STRUTTERS' BALL, DON'T BLAME ME, HOLD ME, I CRIED FOR YOU, I DON'T KNOW WHY, ONCE IN A WHILE, MAYBE, SWEET AND LOVELY and 20 others. Price \$1.25

Musical score for two songs. The first system includes the lyrics "She's got-a cry un-til I tell her that I'll nev-er roam," with guitar chords Gdim, G6, G7, and F. The second system includes the lyrics "So Chat-ta-noo-ga Choo-Choo went, you choo-choo me home." with guitar chords Ab7, D9-b, C, Am7, D7, Dm7, G6, and C. The third system includes the lyrics "Chat-ta-noo-ga Choo-Choo went" with guitar chords Cm6, G7 (Asha), Cm6, G7, and Am7. The fourth system includes the lyrics "you choo-choo me home." with guitar chords D7-b, Dm7, G6, C, G7, C, and C (Single note).

7502-4

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CAVALCADE OF SONG HITS
 An exceptional collection of 30 hit songs. Complete with words, music and guitar chords. Includes MY BLUE HEAVEN, ISEPT TIME GAIL, M-O-T-H-E-R, HONEY, PARADISE, OVER THE RAINBOW, STUNTLING, LINGER AWHILE, OGGY O'NEIL, etc.
 Price \$1.25

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1862, led to the early capture of Corinth, Mississippi, and of Memphis, and helped the North to gain control of the Mississippi River from Cairo, Illinois, to the Gulf of Mexico. A tour of the battlefield should begin at the visitor center, where exhibits

and maps plot the course of the action. A national cemetery within the park contains the graves of more than 3,000 soldiers killed during the fray. NR. Open June-Labor Day, daily 8-6; Labor Day-May, daily 8-5. Free. (901) 689-5275. ★

Historic Accommodations

An asterisk (*) indicates that meals are served.

Chattanooga

CHATTANOOGA CHOO-CHOO HILTON INN, 1400 Market St., 37402. (615) 266-5000. Open all year. An 85-foot-high skylit dome is the centerpiece of Chattanooga's Terminal Station (1908), now converted into a fine hotel. (See historical listing.) NR.*

Gatlinburg

BUCKHORN INN, Tudor Mountain Rd., 37738. (615) 436-4668. Open all year. Near the entrance to Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and with its own tranquil lake, the Buckhorn Inn (1938) and cottages, all furnished with antiques offer a peaceful respite.

Knoxville

THREE CHIMNEYS OF KNOXVILLE, 1302 White Ave., 37916. (615) 521-4970. A lovely old Queen Anne residence (1896),

Three Chimneys is decorated with Victorian furniture and artifacts.

Memphis

THE PEABODY, 149 Union Ave., 38103. (901) 529-4100. Open all year. The opulent Italian Renaissance Revival Peabody was completed in 1925, and quickly gained a reputation as the most elegant hotel in the South. Recently restored and refurbished after years of neglect, it is noted for its permanent residents—a family of ducks—which waddle across to the central fountain in the lobby each morning. NR.*

Nashville

THE HERMITAGE, 231 6th Ave., N, 37219. (615) 244-3131. Open all year. Preservationists recently saved this 10-story Beaux-Arts landmark (1910) from the bulldozers. It has been painstakingly refurbished, and is once again a first-class hotel. NR.*

East Tennessee

The roots of Tennessee are deeply embedded in the mountainous terrain known to locals as "First Tennessee." Davy Crockett's grandparents were among the pioneers of the area, and it was here that the first capital of the Territory of the United States South of the River Ohio was established in the late-18th century. Pioneer forts and log houses are among the eastern section's many historic attractions; more sophisticated dwellings, dating from the latter part of the 19th century, can be found in the cosmopolitan centers of Chattanooga and Knoxville.

Byrdstown vicinity

CORDELL HULL BIRTHPLACE, 1.2 miles S. on TN 42, 19th century. Member of the Tennessee legislature, U.S. congressman, and secretary of state for eleven years (1933-44), Cordell Hull is best remembered for his support of the United Nations, for which he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. The rude log cabin where Hull was born has been reconstructed; a nearby museum houses a collection of memorabilia relating to the statesman. NR. Open late May-Labor Day, daily 10-6. Free. (615) 864-3247.

Chattanooga

Sprawled in the Tennessee River's Mocassin Bend, and surrounded by mountains on three sides, Chattanooga is one of Tennessee's liveliest industrial centers. Remains of the city's first heavy industry, the East Tennessee Iron Manufacturing Company Blast Furnace (c. 1854), can still be seen downtown in Bluff City Park (NR).

Nearby Lookout Mountain (which see) was the site of a bloody three-day battle, one of the major engagements of the Civil War. On the lighter side, Chattanooga is justly proud of its famous "choo-choo," and throughout the city are exhibits which no railroad buff will want to miss.

CHATTANOOGA CHOO-CHOO, Terminal Station, 1400 Market St. An enormous



Beaux Arts structure, Terminal Station was completed in 1908 at a then-staggering cost of \$1.5 million. In recent years imaginative renovation has turned the domed building into a hotel, restaurants, shops, and exhibits featuring the great age of rail travel. You can even ride a trolley! NR. Open daily. (615) 266-5000.

HOUSTON ANTIQUE MUSEUM, 201 High St., 1898. An elaborately-decorated Victorian-era building houses Tiffany glass, 19th-century decorative arts and furniture, pewter, porcelains, dolls, and pottery. Open Tu-Sa 10-4:30, Su 2-4:30. \$1.50 adults, 75¢ children. (615) 267-7176.

HUNTER MUSEUM OF ART, Bluff View, 1904. A superb Georgian Revival mansion perched high above the Tennessee River is the repository for the Chattanooga Art Association's extensive collection of American painting, drawing and sculpture. The collection, which ranges over three centuries, is housed both in the mansion, once owned by Coca-Cola magnate George Thomas Hunter, and in an adjoining modern annex. NR. Open Tu-Sa 10-4:30, Su 1-4:30. Donations accepted. (615) 267-0968.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, Ochs Hwy. and Scenic Hwy. Certainly the most breathtaking way to reach the top of Lookout Mountain, which towers over the city, is via the Lookout Mountain Incline,



3917 St. Elmo Ave., constructed as a tourist attraction in 1895. Cable cars rise more than 2,000 feet on double track. NR. Open June-Labor Day daily 9 am-9:30 pm; otherwise 9-6. Round trip \$3 adults, \$2.25 children 6-12. (615) 821-4224. ✓

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, which spreads across the mountain into Georgia, is accessible from the incline railway or by car; some of the Civil War battle sites within the park, such as **Missionary Ridge**, where Sherman's attack was repeatedly stymied by Confederate forces, are somewhat far afield. The assault on Lookout Mountain was a key engagement in the **Battle of Chattanooga**; the **Ochs Museum** within the park should be your first stop for information about the course of the battle and its effect on the war. The fiercest fighting on the mountain took place at the **Cravens House**, an antebellum home which has been restored, and where further information about the conflict is available. Cravens House is open Mar-Nov, M-Sa 9-5, Su 1-5. 50¢ adults; free to children under 16. The park is open May-Sept, daily 9-8, otherwise daily 9-6. Free. (615) 821-7786. ★

TENNESSEE VALLEY RAILROAD MUSEUM, 2202 N. Chamberlain Ave. Several miles of track, four railroad bridges, and historic Cumberland Tunnel which cuts through Missionary Ridge, are part of this vast railroad museum. A replica of a turn-of-the-century depot, old pullman cars, mail cars, dining cars, cabooses—most dating from the early 1900s—are still in operation. You can hop aboard for a ride through the tunnel (45 minutes), have lunch in a dining car built in 1926, and tour luxurious Pullman cars from the heyday of railroading. All aboard! NR. Open late May-early Oct, Sa 10-5, Su 1-5 and by appointment. \$2 adults, \$1 children. (615) 622-5908. ✓

Cumberland Gap National Historic Park (see Kentucky)

Dayton

RHEA COUNTY COURTHOUSE, Market St. at 2nd Ave., 1890-91. William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow met at this brick courthouse in 1925 to do legal battle over John Scopes, a Dayton high school teacher accused of teaching the Darwinian theory of evolution in violation of a Tennessee statute which forbade the teaching of "any theory other than of the divine creation of man as taught in the Bible." The resulting "Monkey" trial became one of the most famous in American history. NR. Open M-Tu, Th-F 8-4:30, W, Sa 8-12. Free. (615) 775-0185.

Elizabethton

SYCAMORE SHOALS STATE HISTORIC AREA, US 321, 18th-20th centuries. A reconstructed fort, including a stockade and five log buildings, stands on the site of one of the earliest settlements in the Appalachian foothills. Members of the 1770s settlement called themselves the Watauga Association, and were ruled by an early written constitution. Open daily 8-5. Free. (615) 543-5808.

Gatlinburg vicinity

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, US 441. The Sugar-

lands Visitor Center, located south of Gatlinburg at the intersection of the Newfound Gap and Little River Falls, should be your first stop for maps, brochures, and information about the trails, campgrounds, historical attractions, and recreational facilities available in this 500-square-mile preserve, which is located in both Tennessee and North Carolina (which see). Open May-Oct, daily 8-5:30; Nov-Apr, daily 8-4:30. Free. (615) 435-5615.

Cades Cove, located about twenty miles southwest of the visitor center, is an extensive museum complex whose buildings—gristmill, log homesteads, blacksmith shop—date from a settlement established in the early 19th century. The showpiece is the **John P. Cable Mill** (1868), whose water-powered wheel is still operating. Samples of stone-ground cornmeal can be purchased daily during the summer. Buildings are furnished with rustic Appalachian pieces, and spinning and weaving demonstrations are presented. NR. Open Apr-Oct, daily 9-5. Free. (615) 435-5615. ✓

Greeneville

ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, Depot and College Sts., 19th century. Before succeeding to the presidency upon the assassination of Abraham Lincoln in 1865, Andrew Johnson had had a varied career. He began as a tailor, then became an alderman, mayor of Greeneville, state legislator, U.S. senator, and finally vice president. The small frame tailor shop and two-story brick house he owned have been restored, and contain



September 29

Holidays

- Brunei** **Constitution Day**
Commemorates the promulgation of the constitution, 1959.
- Paraguay** **Battle of Boqueron Day**

Religious Calendar

Feasts

St. Michael and All the Angels. Commonly called **Michaelmas Day**. Feast originated in the sixth century. [major holy day, Episcopal Church; minor festival, Lutheran Church]

Birthdates

- 1547** **Miguel de Cervantes (Saavedra)**, Spanish novelist, dramatist, poet; nicknamed *The Handless One* because of injury to his left hand. Author of *Don Quixote*, the burlesque novel of a country lord and his squire and their chivalric misadventures. [d. April 23, 1616]
- 1640** **Antoine Coysevox**, French sculptor; noted for his sculptural decorations at Versailles and his busts of such prominent figures as King Louis XIV, Richelieu, Mazarin, and Condé. [d. October 10, 1720]
- 1703** **François Boucher**, French painter, tapestry and porcelain designer and engraver; a favorite of Madame Pompadour; known for his historical and pastoral painting. [d. May 30, 1770]
- 1725** **Robert Clive, Baron Clive of Plassey**, English administrator, soldier; obtained sovereignty over Bengal for East India Company; his governorship of India, 1758–59, was marked by corruption. Committed suicide after dishonorable return to England. [d. November 22, 1774]
- 1758** **Viscount Horatio Nelson**, British naval hero; won great victories in wars with Revolutionary and Napoleonic France; recognized for conspicuous bravery at **Battle of Cape St. Vincent**, 1797; defeated Danish fleet at Copenhagen; most famous for defeat of French fleet at **Trafalgar**, 1805. [d. October 21, 1805]
- 1838** **Henry Hobson Richardson**, U.S. architect, noted for his neo-Romanesque style; examples of his work are Trinity Church, Boston, and Harvard University Law School. [d. April 27, 1886]
- 1865** **Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell**, British novelist; wrote about life in the manufacturing cities of the English Midlands; biographer of Charlotte Brontë. [d. November 12, 1865]
- 1871** **Gerardo Machado y Morales**, Cuban patriot, president 1924–33. [d. March 29, 1939]
- Emma Wold**, U.S. lawyer, reformer; women's rights activist. [d. July 21, 1950]
- 1896** **Jolie Gabor (Jancsi Tilleman)**, Hungarian-born mother of Eva, Magda, and Zsa Zsa Gabor.
- 1897** **Herbert (Sebastian) Agar**, U.S. journalist, author; Pulitzer Prize in history, 1933; after World War II, lived in London. [d. November 24, 1980]
- 1901** **Enrico Fermi**, U.S. physicist born in Italy; pioneer in research on **man-made nuclear chain reaction**; Nobel Prize in physics for work on **radioactive elements**, including artificial ones produced by neutron bombardment, 1938. [d. November 28, 1954]
- 1907** **(Orvon) Gene Autry**, U.S. actor, business executive; known as *The Singing Cowboy*, starred in over 80 Westerns, 1934–54.
- 1908** **Greer Garson**, U.S. actress; Academy Award for *Mrs. Miniver*, 1942.
- 1910** **Virginia Bruce**, U.S. actress of the 1930s. [d. February 24, 1982]
- 1912** **Michelangelo Antonioni**, Italian film director, scriptwriter, noted for his surrealis-

The Saints

SS. Rhipsime, Gaiana, and their Companions, virgins and martyrs. Protomartyrs of the Armenian Church. Rhipsime also called **Arepsima**, [d. c. 312]

St. Theodata, martyr. [d. c. 318]

The Beatified

Blessed Richard of Hampole, hermit. Also called **Richard Rolle**. [d. 1349]

Blessed Charles of Blois. [d. 1364]

Blessed Guillelmus Courtet, Michael de Aozaraza, Vincentius Schiwozuka, Laurentius Ruiz and Lazarus de Kyoto, the Martyrs of Nagasaki. [beatified 1981]

(Continues...)

tic films such as *The Red Desert*, *Zambriskie Point*, *Blow Up*.

1913 Stanley Kramer, U.S. producer, director; noted for his production of such classics as *Death of a Salesman*, *High Noon*, and *The Caine Mutiny*.

1916 Trevor (Wallace) Howard, British actor. [d. January 7, 1988]

1920 Peter Mitchell, British chemist; Nobel Prize in chemistry for study of energy reception of human cells, 1978.

1922 Lizabeth Scott (Emma Matzo), U.S. actress; appeared in the film, *You Came Along*, 1945.

1925 John Goodwin Tower, U.S. politician, political scientist; Senator, 1961-85.

1927 Paul N. McCloskey, Jr., U.S. politician, lawyer; Congressman, 1967-83.

1931 James Cronin, U.S. physicist; Nobel Prize in physics (with Val Fitch), 1980.

Anita Ekberg, Swedish actress; films include *La Dolce Vita* and *Boccaccio '70*; called the *Ice Maiden*.

1933 Samora Machel, President, People's Republic of Mozambique, 1975- .

1935 Jerry Lee Lewis, U.S. musician; one of the early rock stars.

1939 Larry Lavon Linville, U.S. actor; known for his role as Frank Burns on the television series, *M*A*S*H**, 1972-77.

1942 Madeline Gail Kahn, U.S. actress; Academy Award nominee for *Paper Moon*; often asso-

ciated with Mel Brooks' films including *Young Frankenstein* and *Blazing Saddles*.

Jean-Luc Ponty, French composer, violinist; jazz, rock, and fusion musician who popularized the use of violin in jazz.

1943 Lech Walesa, Polish labor leader, political figure; founder of **Solidarity** union; leader of the political opposition to the Communist Party; Nobel Peace Prize, 1983.

1948 Bryant Charles Gumbel, U.S. broadcast journalist; hosted *NBC Sports*, 1975-82; Emmy Awards, 1976, 1977; host of the television series, *Today Show*, 1982- .

1956 Sebastian Coe, British distance runner.

Historical Events

1829 Robert Peel remodels London police, henceforth known as **bobbies**.

1833 King Ferdinand VII of Spain dies and his wife becomes regent for their infant daughter, **Isabella II**.

1868 Queen Isabella II of Spain flees to France in the wake of a revolution and is declared deposed.

1879 A proclamation of the British government declares the **Transvaal** in South Africa a British Territory.

1911 Italy declares war on Turkey over Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

1913 Fuller Brush Co. is incorporated in Connecticut.

Kevin (202) 494-9862
Hant

- 1918** The British pierce the **Hindenburg Line** of German defense between Cambrai and St. Quentin in the final offensive of **World War I**.
- 1938** European leaders sign the **Munich Pact**, allowing Germany to occupy Sudetenland in exchange for peace in Europe.
- 1948** Lawrence Olivier's film version of Shakespeare's **Hamlet** premieres in New York.
- 1950** General Douglas MacArthur, on behalf of the UN command, hands over the city of **Seoul** to President Syngman Rhee of the Republic of **Korea**.
- 1953** **The Danny Thomas Show** makes its television debut.
- 1964** Roman Catholic Church's Ecumenical Council approves admission of married men to the diaconate.
- 1970** The **New American Bible** is published by St. Anthony Guild Press. It represents the first English translation of a Roman Catholic bible.
- 1972** **China** and **Japan** agree to end the legal state of war existing between them since 1937 and to establish diplomatic relations.
- 1978** **Pope John Paul I** dies after a reign of only 34 days.
- 1979** China condemns the **Cultural Revolution of 1966-69**.
Equatorial Guinea executes deposed President **Macias Nguema** after a trial attended by international observers.
- 1981** The U.S. **federal debt ceiling** is raised to \$1 trillion.
- 1983** Lady **Mary Donaldson** is elected as the first woman Lord Mayor of London in the 800-year history of the position.
- 1986** The Soviet Union releases U.S. reporter, **Nicholas Daniloff**, who had been arrested one month earlier on charges of espionage.

Sept ☆ ☆ Chase's Annual Events ☆ ☆ 1992

ROSH HASHANAH OR JEWISH NEW YEAR. Sept 28. Jewish holy day; observed on following day also. Hebrew calendar date: Tishri 1, 5753. Rosh Hashanah is beginning of ten days of repentance and spiritual renewal. (Began at sundown of previous day.)

TAIWAN: CONFUCIUS'S BIRTHDAY AND TEACHERS' DAY. Sept 28. National holiday, designated as Teachers' Day. Confucius is the Latinized name of Kung-futzu, born in Shantung province on the 27th day of the tenth moon (lunar calendar) in the 22nd year of Kuke Hsiang of Lu (551 BC). He died at age 72, having spent some 40 years as a teacher. Teachers' Day is observed annually on Sept 28.

WIGGIN, KATE DOUGLAS: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 28. Kate Wiggin was born Kate Douglas Smith Sept 28, 1856, at Philadelphia, PA. She helped organize the first free kindergarten on the west coast in 1878 in San Francisco, and in 1880 she and her sister established the California Kindergarten Training School. After moving back to the east coast she devoted herself to writing, producing a number of children's books including *The Birds' Christmas Carol*, *Timothy's Quest*, *Polly Oliver's Problem* and *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*. She died at Harrow, England, on Aug 24, 1923.

WILLARD, FRANCES ELIZABETH CAROLINE: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 28. American educator and reformer, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1879-1898, and women's suffrage leader, born at Churchville, NY, Sept 28, 1839. Died at New York, NY, Feb 18, 1898.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

- Brigitte Bardot (Camille Javal)**, 58, actress, born at Paris, France, Sept 28, 1934.
Jerry Clower, 66, comedian, born at Liberty, MS, Sept 28, 1926.
Johnny Earl Dawkins, Jr, 29, professional basketball player, born at Washington, DC, Sept 28, 1963.
Ben E. King, 54, singer, musician, born at Henderson, NC, Sept 28, 1938.
Steve Largent, 38, football player, born at Tulsa, OK, Sept 28, 1954.
Marcello Mastroianni, 68, actor, born at Fontana Liri, Italy, Sept 28, 1924.
William Windom, 69, actor, born at New York, NY, Sept 28, 1923.



SEPTEMBER 29 — TUESDAY

273rd Day — Remaining, 93

AMERICAN INDIAN CEREMONIAL DANCING. Sept 29-30. Taos, NM. Sundown dance is performed at dusk each Sept 29, followed the next day (San Geronimo's Day) with foot races, high pole climb, clowning, feasting and dancing.

ENGLAND: SCOTLAND YARD: FIRST APPEARANCE ANNIVERSARY. Sept 29. The first public appearance of Greater London's Metropolitan Police occurred on Sept 29, 1829, amid jeering and abuse from disapproving political opponents. Public sentiment turned to confidence and respect in the ensuing years. The Metropolitan Police had been established by act of Parliament in June 1829, at the request of Home Secre-

tary Sir Robert Peel, after whom the London police officers became more affectionately known as "bobbies." Scotland Yard, the site of their first headquarters near Charing Cross, soon became the official name of the force.



GOOSE DAY. Sept 29. Lewistown, PA. Traditionally based on Michaelmas Day, the religious holiday on which the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels is celebrated, Goose Day began as a day of honor and respect for the Archangel Michael, prince of guardian angels. Today, Central Pennsylvanians everywhere go out of their way to indulge themselves in a good goose dinner, heeding the old English proverb: "If you eat goose on Michaelmas Day, you will never want money all the year round." Annually, Sept 29. Info from: Juniata Valley Area Chamber of Commerce, 19 S Wayne St, Lewistown, PA 17044. Phone: (717) 248-6714.

MICHAELMAS. Sept 29. The feast of St. Michael and All Angels in the Greek and Roman Catholic Churches.

NELSON, HORATIO: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 29. English naval hero of the Battle of Trafalgar born Sept 29, 1758. Died Oct 21, 1805.

SPACE MILESTONE: DISCOVERY (US). Sept 29. Space Shuttle *Discovery*, after numerous reschedulings, launched from Kennedy Space Center, FL, on Sept 29, 1988, with a five-member crew on board, and landed on Oct 3, 1988, at Edwards AFB, CA. It marked the first American manned flight since the Challenger tragedy in 1986. See also: "Challenger, Space Shuttle Explosion Anniversary" (Jan 28).

SPACE MILESTONE: SALYUT 6 (USSR). Sept 29. Soviet space station launched on Sept 29, 1977. Burned up when it re-entered Earth's atmosphere after nearly five years, July 29, 1982.

TYLENOL DEATHS: 10TH ANNIVERSARY. Sept 29. On Sept 29, 1982, the first of seven deaths, including that of a 10-year-old child, occurred as a result of the individuals unknowingly taking Tylenol capsules that had been deliberately contaminated with cyanide. After a California man was poisoned taking Tylenol laced with strychnine, Johnson and Johnson, the manufacturer of the product, recalled all capsules of the pain-reliever, some 264,000 bottles. Many lawsuits resulted. The killer has never been identified.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

- Michelangelo Antonioni**, 80, director, born at Ferrara, Italy, Sept 29, 1912.
Gene Autry, 85, actor, singer, born at Tioga, TX, Sept 29, 1907.
Anita Ekberg, 61, actress, born at Malmo, Sweden, Sept 29, 1931.
Greer Garson, 84, actress, born at County Down, Northern Ireland, Sept 29, 1908.
Bryant Gumbel, 44, TV host, sportscaster, born at New Orleans, LA, Sept 29, 1948.
Hersey R. Hawkins Jr, 27, professional basketball player, born at Chicago, IL, Sept 29, 1965.
Madeline Kahn, 50, actress, born at Boston, MA, Sept 29, 1942.
Jerry Lee Lewis, 57, singer, musician, born at Ferriday, LA, Sept 29, 1935.

September
1992

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

351 AD Roman empire reunited after the battle at Mursa
on the Drave

780 St. Lioba died (Feast Day)

176 Louis, founder of the German kingdom, died

1229 St. Wenceslas, patron of Czechoslovakia, died
(Feast Day)

1066 William the Conqueror and his Normans landed in
England

1066 Battle of Tinchebrai

1097 Henry VI, Holy Roman Emperor, died of a cold
caught while hunting

138 King James I, "the Conqueror," defeated the
Moors at Valencia, Spain

1222 Battle of Muhldorf over the throne of Germany

142 Juan Cabrillo discovered San Diego Bay,
California

81 Americans attacked the British at Yorktown,
Virginia

91 Jews in France given full citizenship

95 Britain, Russia, and Austria formed the Triple
Alliance

1803 Prosper Merimee, French writer, died

1839 Frances Willard, temperance leader, born
(Frances Willard Day, Minnesota
state holiday)

1940 George W. Peck, author of Peck's Bad Boy,
born

1941 George Clemenceau, French statesman, born

1950 U.S. Navy abolished flogging as punishment

1963 Carlos I, King of Portugal, born

187 Avery Brundage, head of the U.S. Olympic
Committee, born

191 Herman Melville, author, died

192 Elmer L. Rice, playwright-novelist, born

1901 William S. Paley, broadcast executive, born

1909 Ed Sullivan, columnist-television emcee, born

1912 Al Capp, creator of "Li'l Abner," born

1912 Japanese Kickermaru sank off Japan

1917 Kellyville, Oklahoma, train wreck

1920 Eight players on the Chicago White Sox team
indicated for "throwing" the 1919
World Series to Cincinnati

1934 Bridgette Bardot, actress, born

1931 Allie Reynolds pitched a no-hitter and New York
beat Boston 8-0

1954 James Street, author, died

1955 End of 6 days of hurricane in Mexico and the
British West Indies

1958 France adopted a new constitution

1950 Typhoon Ida left Japan after a two-day stay

1950 Mali and Senegal joined the United Nations

1972 Alovelle I, first Canadian satellite, launched

1969 Gold Star Mothers' Day celebrated in the U.S.

1970 Confucius' Birthday celebrated on Taiwan

1971 Luna 19, Russian moon probe, launched

September 29th

Michaelmas, an English Quarter Day - rents due,
people move in or out

Feast of St. Michael, patron of policemen,
swordsmen, hat-makers, mariners,
grocers, and the sick; invoked for
a peaceful death

Feast of Sts. Rhipsime and Gaiana (Armenian)

Constitution Day in Brunei

48 BC Pompey the Great murdered in Egypt

219 AD Egalabalus, boy-emperor, entered Rome

440 Pope Leo I, "the Great," elected to office

557 St. Cyriacus the Recluse died (Feast Day)

855 Lothair I, Holy Roman Emperor, died

996 Gregory V, first German Pope, driven from the
throne by a revolt

1227 Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor, excommunicated

1273 Rudolph I elected King of Germany

1560 Gustavus I Eriksson, King of Sweden, died

1582 St. Theresa died

1620 Acarigua, Venezuela founded

1703 Francois Boucher, French artist, born

1720 South Sea Bubble burst the English speculators'
market

1725 Robert, Baron Clive, founder of England's
Indian Empire, born

1758 Lord Horatio Nelson, English naval hero, born

1820 King Henry Bourbon of France born, never to
reign

1829 Police took over the duties of London's Night
Watch

1833 Ferdinand VII, King of Spain, died

1842 The Order of the Sons of Temperance organized
in New York City

1877 Nez Perce Indian camp in the Bear Paw Mountains
attacked by the U.S. Army

1879 Meeker Massacre Ute Indian attack on the Army
on the White River Reservation in
Colorado

1901 Enrico Fermi, physicist, born

1902 Emile Zola, French novelist, died of
asphyxiation

1908 Gene Autry, singing movie cowboy, born

Greer Garson, actress, born

1911 Italian-Turkish war began

1913 Rudolf Diesel, engine inventor, lost overboard
from the mail steamer and presumed
drowned

1916 Trevor Howard, actor, born
 1927 Telephone service began between U.S. and Mexico
 1956 Anastasio Somoza, President of Nicaragua, assassinated
 1963 Second session of the Ecumenical Council began
 1967 Start of the Water Dowers' Convention at Danville, Vermont
 1968 Cape of Good Hope, Africa, rocked by an earthquake
 1969 Earthquake shook western South Africa
 1970 Dancing held at Taos Pueblo, New Mexico
 1971 Yom Kippur
 OSO-7, U.S. sun-study satellite, launched

 September 30th

Feast of St. Otto of Bamberg
 Feast of St. Sophia
 World Championship Goose-calling Contest, Missouri Valley, Iowa
 106 BC Pompey the Great, enemy of Caesar, born
 420 AD St. Jerome died, patron of students (Feast Day)
 653 St. Honorius of Canterbury died (Feast Day)
 1139 Empress Matilda landed in England to claim her throne
 1207 Rumi, Persian poet, born
 1399 King Richard II of England, imprisoned by his cousin in the Tower of London, abdicated
 1560 King Gustavus Vasa of Sweden died
 1568 Insane Eric XIV deposed as Swedish king
 1572 St. Francis Borgia died
 1619 The baronetage established in Ireland
 1673 Mary of Modena became by proxy the second wife of King James II of England
 1745 Prussians under Frederick the Great beat the Austro-Saxons at Soor
 1787 The Columbia left Boston to be the first to carry the U.S. flag around the world
 1812 A Russian fort established near Bodega Bay, California
 1846 Ether first used, for a tooth extraction
 1855 Bechuanaland became a British protectorate
 1880 First photograph taken of a nebula, in Orion
 1890 Revolutionary War widows' pension raised from \$12 to \$30 per month
 1897 St. Therese of Lisieux died
 1906 New York Central Railroad began using electric locomotives
 1915 End of eight days of hurricane on the U.S. Gulf coast

1918 Bulgaria surrendered
Ticonderoga torpedoed in the Atlantic
 1921 Germany ratified a peace treaty with the U.S.
 Deborah Kerr, actress, born
 1924 Truman Capote, author, born
 1938 Munich agreement signed; peace declaration between Hitler and England in which Germany gained Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia
 1945 U.S. returned to Standard Time from War Time
 1946 Nuremberg Tribunal convicted 22 Nazi leaders of war crimes
 1947 Pakistan and Yemen joined the United Nations
 1948 Edith K. C. (Mrs. Theodore) Roosevelt died
 1949 Blockade of Berlin removed after the Berlin Airlift
 1954 First atomic-powered U.S. vessel, submarine Nautilus, commissioned
 1956 End of nine days of Hurricane Flossy in the Gulf states
 1961 Syria withdrew from the United Arab Republic, leaving Egypt as the only member
 1962 Third revision of the English Bible since 1611 published
 James Meredith became the first black student at the University of Mississippi
 1966 Botswana (Bechuanaland) became independent of Britain
 Hurricane Alma ended its devastating stay in the southeast U.S.
 1969 England's general post office became a public corporation
 1970 Festival of Lights held in Singapore
 1971 Hunting World Exhibition, at Budapest, Hungary, closed

AUTRY, GENE—*Continued*

the San Fernando Valley. Mrs. Autry is the former Ina Mae Spivey, niece of Jimmy Long, whom Autry met when she was a student at Teachers College in St. Louis. They were married in 1932. Autry keeps a former circus trainer for his purebred horses. The star's other interests include world events, baseball (though he sees only a few games a year), and flying (he flies his three planes and a newly purchased helicopter); and on his travels he picks up antiques for his wife's collection. Most of Autry's social hours are spent with business associates. He is said to be a good public speaker and conversationalist, but apt to go to sleep if bored. A paid-up member of the rodeo cowboys' union, Autry is also honorary vice-president of the Morse Telegraphers Association. Familiar as Autry's sandy brown hair, blue eyes, pleasant face, and five-foot-ten-plus physique are to the public, recognition is made easier by the colorful cowboy costumes which are his usual attire.

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 Who's Who in America, 1946-47

AZZAM, ABDUL RAHMAN (äz'zám' äb'dööl rä'mán') Mar. 8, 1893- Secretary-General of the Arab League

Address: b. c/o League of Arab States, Bustan Palace, Cairo, Egypt; Egyptian Foreign Office, Cairo, Egypt

The formation of the League of Arab States in 1945 gave its seven member states a basis for cooperative action for the first time since the dissolution of the Arab Empires. Considered a powerful political and religious influence, the League is headed by its secretary-general, Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, an Egyptian nationalist and advocate of Pan-Arabism. The most imperative question on the League's agenda is that of Palestine; subordinate to this is the kindred problem of removing all Arabic-speaking countries from European control.

Eighth in a family of twelve children (in which there were six brothers and six sisters), Abdul Rahman Azzam was born March 8, 1893, in Shobak in the province of Giza, Egypt, to Hassan Azzam and his wife, Nabiha. Both sides of his family had been living for centuries in Egypt, where they were distinguished in the government of the province, producing governors, legislators, and tribal chieftains. Until he went to the Saidya Secondary School in Cairo, Azzam was educated in his native town, at the Helwan Primary School. Later

he contemplated becoming a doctor, and, with that in view, he studied medicine at the University of London for three years. During the 1913 summer vacation, he went to Albania and took part in the second Balkan war as a volunteer in the Turkish army, joining first the Albanians at Tirana and then the Turks in their reconquest of Adrianople. When this was accomplished, Azzam returned to England to take up his classes again. At the outbreak of World War I, when England declared a protectorate over his country, Azzam suspended his studies and returned to Egypt in order to join the revolutionary forces in the Western Egyptian Desert.

Since 1840 Egypt had been an autonomous state under the nominal sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire, which became an ally of Germany in 1914. The strategically dictated encroachment of the British on the Egyptian Government that year alienated many young Egyptian nationalists like Azzam, who spent 1915 and 1916 with the Senusi forces fighting against the British troops. With the aid of Turkish officers and German submarines, the Arabs of the western part of Egypt had been engaged in warfare with the British forces, carrying on the westernmost salient of the *jihād*, or holy war, proclaimed by the Caliph at Constantinople; subsequently these same guerrillas fought the Italians in the Tripolitanian section of Libya. Azzam gradually advanced in rank, becoming a captain in the revolutionary forces and was singled out to study in Austria, Hungary, and Germany (the allies of Turkey). In August 1917 he was commissioned by the African command to go to Constantinople in search of aid for the forces fighting the Italians, British, and French in North Africa. He then traveled for the same purpose to Austria, Hungary, and Germany before returning to Tripolitania in March 1918 to act as an adviser to the African High Command.

When World War I had ended, Azzam refused to obey the surrender order sent out by Turkish headquarters—he severed his relations with both the Turks and the Germans rather than submit to the Allies. His affiliations with the Arabs, however, endured: allied with Ramadhan el Shtewi, a powerful chieftain, he proclaimed the independence of Tripoli from Italian rule in 1918 and organized the Tripolitanian Republic. The Republic was ruled by a council of four chiefs, to which Azzam was elected adviser. Military action against the Italians, however, had not yet ceased, and was not destined to do so until 1923. For five years before the defeat of the Republican forces by an Italian army under the leadership of Giuseppe Volpi, Azzam maintained the position of his forces against the Italians. Eventually, however, the lack of cohesion among the four chieftains led to the Senusi collapse.

Back in Egypt, which had recently been recognized as independent by the British (subject to certain special relations between the two Governments for their mutual defense), Azzam waited several months for an amnesty to be granted by the Egyptian Government. Under

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Playboys. They became a regular fixture at Disneyland and producer Snuff Garrett signed them to Liberty in 1964. With Leon Russell's arrangements and Al Kooper as cowriter, the Playboys scored a #1 hit their first time out with "This Diamond Ring."

Russell also worked on the subsequent singles: "Count Me In" (#2, 1965), "Save Your Heart for Me" (#2, 1965), "Everybody Loves a Clown" (#4, 1965), "She's Just My Style" (#3, 1966), "Sure Gonna Miss Her" (#9, 1966), and "Green Grass" (#8, 1966).

The group appeared in *A Swingin' Summer* (1965) and *Out of Sight* (1966). The Playboys' popularity had waned just slightly when Lewis was drafted, and upon his discharge, he re-formed the group. Though Lewis would score two more chart singles, he would never again have a Top Ten hit, despite an attempt to update his image from teenage pop star to "sensitive" singer/songwriter. His career was further complicated by drug problems and a divorce. Lewis has attempted comebacks from time to time, veering between the oldies circuit (1973, for example) and eschewing old material completely (1981).

JERRY LEE LEWIS

Born September 29, 1935, Ferriday, Louisiana
 1964—*Live at the Star Club Hamburg* (Philips) 1968—
Another Place, Another Time (Smash) 1970—*Original*
Golden Hits (Sun) *Original Golden Hits, Volume 2;*
Memphis Country; The Best of Jerry Lee Lewis
 (Smash) 1971—*Original Golden Hits, Volume 3*
 (Sun) 1973—*The Session* (Mercury).

Though he had only three Top Ten hits in the first purely rock & roll phase of his career, many critics believe Jerry Lee Lewis was as talented a Fifties rocker as Sun labelmate Elvis Presley. Some also believe he could have made it just as big commercially if his piano-slammng musical style was not so relentlessly wild, his persona not so threateningly hard-edged.

Lewis' first musical influences were eclectic—his parents (who were poor) spun swing and Al Jolson records. But his earliest big influence was country star Jimmie Rodgers. In his early teens he absorbed both the softer country style of Gene Autry and the more rocking music of local black clubs, along with the gospel hymns of the local Assembly of God church. Lewis first played his aunt's piano at age eight and made his public debut in 1949 at age 14, sitting in with a local C&W band in a Ford dealership parking lot. When he was fifteen, Lewis went to a fundamentalist Bible school in Waxahachie, Texas, from which he was soon expelled. He has often said that rock & roll is the Devil's music.

In 1956, Lewis headed for Memphis (financed by his father) to audition for Sam Phillips' Sun Records. Phillips' assistant, Jack Clement, was impressed with Lewis' piano style but suggested he play more rock & roll, in a style similar to Elvis Presley's. (Presley had recently switched

from Sun to RCA.) Lewis' debut single, "Crazy Arms" (previously a country hit for Ray Price), did well regionally, but it was the followup, 1957's "Whole Lotta Shakin' Going On," that finally broke through. The song first sold 100,000 copies in the South; after an appearance by Lewis on Steve Allen's TV show, it sold over six million copies nationally. "Great Balls of Fire" sold more than five million copies and was followed by more than a half-million in sales for "Breathless" and "High School Confidential," the title theme song of a movie in which Lewis also appeared. Both "Whole Lotta Shakin' " and "Great Balls" were #1 on the pop, country and R&B charts simultaneously. Lewis' high school nickname was the "Killer," and it stuck with him as he established a reputation as a tough, rowdy performer, with a flamboyant piano style that used careening glissandos, pounding chords and bench-toppling acrobatics.

Lewis' career slammed to a stop, though, after he married his 13-year-old third cousin, Myra Gale Brown, in December 1957. (She was his third wife; at age 16 he had wed a 17-year-old, and soon after that ended he had got caught in a shotgun marriage.) The marriage lasted 13 years, but at the time, Lewis was condemned by the church in the U.S. and hounded by the British press on a 1958 tour. His career ran dry for nearly a decade. He had a modest 1961 hit with "What'd I Say," but in 1963 he left Sun for Smash/Mercury. He toured relentlessly, playing clubs, billing his act "the greatest show on earth." On the way, he developed a drinking problem. In 1968, he played



Jerry Lee Lewis

Iago in a rock musical version of Shakespeare's *Othello* called *Catch My Soul*.

Eventually, Lewis and his producer, Jerry Kennedy, decided to abandon rock & roll for country music. In 1968, Lewis had the first of many Top Ten country hits with "Another Place, Another Time," followed by "What Made Milwaukee Famous (Made a Loser Out of Me)." Between then and the early Eighties, he had more than thirty big country hits, including "To Make Love Sweeter for You" (#1 C&W, 1968), "There Must Be More to Love Than This" (#1 C&W, 1971), "Would You Take Another Chance on Me" (#1 C&W, 1971), "Chantilly Lace" (#1 C&W, 1972), "Middle Age Crazy" (#4 C&W, 1977) and "Thirty-nine and Holding" (#4 C&W, 1981).

Lewis' life has been marked by tragedy. In 1973, Jerry Lee Lewis, Jr., who played drums in his father's band, was killed in an automobile accident. (Lewis' brother had died when hit by a car when Jerry was two.) His other son, Steve, drowned in 1962. In September 1976, Lewis accidentally shot his bassist in the chest, and in 1982 his estranged wife, Jaren Pate Lewis, also drowned in a pool.

In 1973, Lewis released *The Session*, a return-to-rock album recorded in London with a host of top British musicians, including Peter Frampton, Alvin Lee, Klaus Voormann and Rory Gallagher, redoing oldies, resulting in some pop chart success with "Drinkin' Wine Spo Dee O-dee"—an R&B song he'd performed at his public debut in 1949. In 1978, Lewis signed with Elektra and enjoyed some FM radio play with "Rockin' My Life Away." He also continued to tour, performing all the styles of his career—rock, country, gospel, blues, spirituals and more. In 1981, Lewis played a German concert with fellow Sun alumni Johnny Cash and Carl Perkins. The show was released as an album called *Survivors* in 1982. On June 30, 1981, Lewis was hospitalized in Memphis with hemorrhaging from a perforated stomach ulcer. After two operations, he was given a 50-50 chance of survival; four months later he was back on tour. He appeared on the 1982 Grammy Awards telecast with his cousin Mickey Gilley; another cousin is TV evangelist Jimmy Swaggart.

LINDA LEWIS

Born in London
1970—*Hacienda View* (Ariola, U.K.) 1971—*Say No More* (Reprise, U.K.) 1972—*Lark* (Reprise) 1973—*Fathoms Deep* 1975—*Not a Little Girl Anymore* (Arista) 1977—*Woman Overboard*.

Singer/songwriter Linda Lewis' career was grounded by the same problems Joan Armatrading later faced: how to get an American audience to accept a black female singer who isn't an R&B artist. Though Lewis' music shows some soul influence, it is more often a bubbly combination of English folk rock with reggae and pop.

Lewis was born to Jamaican parents in the Dockland

calypso. As a preteen, she had bit acting parts in *A Hard Day's Night* and *A Taste of Honey*. At age 14, her mother took her to see John Lee Hooker, and Lewis reportedly wound up taking the stage with the old bluesman for a version of Martha and the Vandellas' "Dancing in the Streets." She left acting and school to start playing in bands, first joining Herbie Goins and the Nightmares, then her own group, White Rabbit; in 1967, she achieved some recognition in Europe with Ferris Wheel.

After two years, she went solo with her own material. She toured Britain with Elton John and Family, all before releasing her 1971 album *Say No More*. Critics praised Lewis' flighty 3½-octave voice and pop-folky material, but the record was never released in the U.S. Her next LP, the first in America, *Lark*, was produced by Jim Cregan (who later left Family for Cockney Rebel and then Rod Stewart's band). It was followed by her first U.K. hit, "Rock-a-Doodle-Do" (#15, 1973).

In 1974, Lewis did a world tour with Cat Stevens, and in 1975 she was signed to Arista, where Clive Davis tried to improve her commercial potential by matching her with R&B producers Tony Sylvester and Bert DeCoteaux. *Not a Little Girl Anymore* yielded a #6 U.K. hit with Betty Everett's 1964 smash "It's in His Kiss (The Shoop Shoop Song)." She had another British score with "Baby I'm Yours" (#33, 1976), but she didn't release another LP until 1977's *Woman Overboard*, produced by Cregan, Allen Toussaint and Cat Stevens. The album didn't click in the U.S., and she soon lost her recording contract.

RAMSEY LEWIS

Born May 27, 1935, Chicago
1964—*Barefoot Sunday Blues* (Cadet) 1965—*The In Crowd* 1966—*Hang On Ramsey; Wade in the Water* 1968—*Ramsey Lewis Trio* 1973—*Greatest Hits* (Columbia) *Non-Stop Golden Hits* 1975—*Sun Goddess* 1977—*Tequila Mockingbird* 1978—*Legacy* 1979—*Ramsey* 1980—*Routes* 1981—*Three Piece Suite* 1982—*Live at the Savoy*.

Keyboardist Ramsey Lewis has had much commercial success with his pop-jazz instrumentals, particularly in the mid-Sixties with remakes of current hits. In 1965 the Ramsey Lewis Trio won a Grammy for Best Jazz Instrumental for their #5 gold hit "The 'In' Crowd" (originally recorded by Dobie Gray). Their version of the McCoys' "Hang On Sloopy" went to #11 and likewise went gold.

Lewis studied classical piano at the Chicago College of Music and De Paul University. He began playing professionally at age 16 with the Clefs, a group that included bassist Eldee Young and drummer Red Holt, with whom he formed the Ramsey Lewis Trio in 1956. Besides the Trio's own albums, Lewis also played with Max Roach, Sonny Stitt and Clark Terry. The Trio enjoyed a third Top Twenty hit "Wade in the Water" in 1966.

Unlimited, who has Lewis' new trio drummer Morris J. Donny Hathaway much success through Records (whom her LP went gold). Fire's Maurice Williams Lewis continues to

SMILEY LEWIS

Born Overton, Louisiana; died 1970—*Shame Shame You Knocking* (U

Singer/guitarist/pianist Orleans R&B performer came pop hits for

His parents moved to birthplace when he was born in 1947 for Delux. The best-loved song during his 1950-60 period was "Shame Shame You Knocking" (#10, 1952), which featured a few months later eclipsed by Gale

revived fifteen years later with a hit again. Another hit, "Sin," was clear. Love)" and became a hit. Beginning in 1960 and Loma Records, and he was

and Loma Records, and he was cancer.

GORDON LEWIS

Born November 1966—*Lightfoot Feel; Did She Move on Earth; Early Down Young Soul Mind* 1971—*Quixote; Old* 1975—*Cold on* (United Artists) *time Dream* (R Bros.) 1980—

One of the most powerful baritone Gordon

Memorial on Delmark; *Jazz At Preservation Hall* '63 on Atlantic; *The Perennial George Lewis* '59 on Verve; others on Jazzology, Storyville, GHB; lists in record catalogues tussle this George Lewis with the other one, below.

LEWIS, George (b '52, Chicago) Trombonist, composer. Took up trombone at age 9, later studied philosophy at Yale, attended AACM school in Chicago, had theory lessons from Richard ABRAMS, became virtuoso. *The George Lewis Solo Trombone Record* '76 on Sackville incl. 'Piece For Three Trombones Simultaneously' by means of overdubbing; quartet *Chicago Slow Dance* '77 on Lovely Music is a single composition played by a quartet incl. synthesiser. Sextet *Shadowgraph* '77 (aka *Monads*) incl. Roscoe MITCHELL, Abrams; *Sila* '78 (aka *The Imaginary Suite*) is duet with reedman Douglas Ewart, who plays on most of these; *Hommage To Charlie Parker* '79 is a quartet with electronics, all these on Black Saint. Also *From Saxophone & Trombone* '81 on Incus with Evan Parker.

LEWIS, Huey, and the News USA pop/rock band formed '79 in San Francisco by singer Lewis (Hugh Anthony Cregg III), keyboardist Sean Hopper when Clover disbanded. Clover was formed '68 by guitarist Alex Call and John McFee, bassist John Ciambotti, others; they made legendary LPs *Clover* '70 and *Forty-Niner* '71 on Fantasy (repackaged as *Chronicle* '79); with Lewis and Hopper they worked in London, recorded for Vertigo UK/Mercury USA '77: *Clover* on Mercury, *Unavailable* on Vertigo may be similar; *Love On The Wire* on both labels. Without Lewis they also backed Elvis COSTELLO on his debut *My Aim Is True* '77, disbanded '79 after their good-time country rock had kept them together more than 10 years. McFee joined DOOBIE BROS; Ciambotti turned songwriter (wrote Tommy Tutone hit '8675309/Jenny'); Lewis and Hopper jammed in S.F. bars, calling themselves American Express; did a disco version of 'Exodus' for laughs; 'Exodus' was heard by Phonogram in London, where Lewis had gone to session with Dave EDMUNDS, Nick LOWE; he returned to S.F. with a cash advance and recruited new line-

up three members of San Francisco band Soundhole: Johnny Colla, guitar and sax; Billy Gibson, drums; bassist Mario Cipollina (brother of Quicksilver Messenger Service's John). LPs for Chrysalis: *Huey Lewis And The News* '80 did little; *Picture This* '82 incl. top 40 hits incl. 'Do You Believe In Love', top 10 USA; self-produced albums purveyed a more rockish, hook-laden sound than Clover but with characteristic Lewis good humour; then came *Sports* '83 and years of hard live work paid off: no. 1 LP eventually yielded six top 10 hits in 'Heart And Soul', 'I Want A New Drug', 'The Heart Of Rock & Roll', 'Walking On A Thin Line', 'Bad Is Bad' and 'If This Is It', the latter also their first UK hit at no. 7. 'Power Of Love' written by Lewis/Hopper/Colla, used in soundtrack of hit Spielberg film *Back To The Future*: no. 1 hit USA '85, entered UK charts twice (first released two months before film); a lawsuit caused by similarity of title theme from *Ghostbusters* (no. 1 hit '84 by Ray Parker Jr, former session guitarist for Marvin GAYE, Stevie WONDER, etc.) settled out of court (Parker was the 'guilty' party)? They also contributed 'Trouble In Paradise' to *USA For Africa* LP. Lewis deserves credit for long-serving commitment to live music, retaining sense of humour in 20 years on the road; he is also a nifty harmonica player: learned it hitching around Europe as a teenager, plays it on sessions with Edmunds, others. *Fore* '86 incl. no. 1 USA hit USA 'Stuck With You'.

LEWIS, Hugh X. (b 7 Dec. '32, Yeaddis, Ky.) Country singer, songwriter. Worked in coal mines; moved to Nashville '63; initial success as a writer: 'B.J. The D.J.' for Stonewall JACKSON, 'Take My Ring Off Your Finger' for Carl SMITH; signed with Kapp and had own hits 'What I Need Most' '64, 'I'd Better Call The Law On Me' '65, 'You're So Cold' '67. Continued as writer; made minor chart comeback '78 with 'Love Don't Hide From Me' on Little Darlin'. Also appeared in low-budget films *Forty-Acre Feud* '66, *Gold Guitar* '67, etc. LPs incl. *Just Before Dawn* '65, *My Kind Of Country* '66, *Just A Prayer Away* '67, *Country Fever* '68, all on Kapp; *Goodwill Ambassador* '80 on President.

'25, Irvington, N.J.) Comedian, TV host, film director; also singer. Partnership with Dean MARTIN until '56 for very popular comedy films; they had novelty hit 'That Certain Party' '48 on Capitol; making a radio advert for a film in the mid-'50s, they made a shambles of the session by swearing at each other and the tape, with studio technicians laughing helplessly in the background, disappeared and was bootlegged. Lewis has a deep affection for popular music (used Count BASIE in *Cinderella* soundtrack '60); had hits on Decca: 'Rock-A-Bye Your Baby With A Dixie Melody' reached the top 10 '56 in a latter-day Al JOLSON style; 'It All depends On You' '57 did less well.

LEWIS, Jerry Lee (b 29 Sep. '35, Ferriday, La.) Rockabilly/country singer, pianist; nicknamed 'the Killer' in school. Went to bible school at 15, was expelled; first married at 16. With his vocal style (manic yet precise, predictable yet improvised each time) and his 'pumping piano', replete with finger-stabbing boogie and pointless yet exciting glissandos, no one except Elvis PRESLEY defined rock'n'roll more clearly; but like Presley before him he did not at first reveal his personality in the studio: made audition tape for Jack CLEMENT at Sun Records in Memphis '56, invited back by Sam Philips, first single was cover of Ray PRICE C&W hit 'Crazy Arms' that did well regionally. On tour with Johnny CASH and Carl PERKINS, Perkins recalled later, Lewis suffered shyness; they told him to 'make a fuss. So the next night he carried on, stood up, kicked the stool back, and a new Jerry Lee was born.' 'Whole Lotta Shakin' Goin' On', made at the end of his second session, was no. 1 in national C&W, R&B charts, no. 3 pop; 'Great Balls Of Fire', 'Breathless' and 'High School Confidential' (title song of his film) all huge hits on all three charts, all '57-8; also in UK. On an Alan Freed tour, according to writer John Grissim, he insisted on closing the show; when Chuck BERRY also had a big hit in the charts, Freed insisted that Lewis open, so he did a blistering 3-minute set, poured lighter petrol on the piano and set fire to it, saying 'I'd like to see any son of a bitch follow that!' He married his third wife '58 without both-

LEWIS

ering to divorce the second: Myra was 13 or 14 years old and his second, third, fourth cousin, depending which source is consulted. He brought her along on a UK tour, where the press decided to apply its own standards to the American South; he was booed off the stage, the tour cancelled. His only top 40 pop hit through the '60s was a cover of Ray CHARLES's 'What'd I Say', no. 30 '61. He switched to Smash/Mercury '64, touring hard and giving good value, but developing problems with alcohol and pills, his always-threatening persona contributing to an effective blacklisting: he could not get on TV or big tours and radio stations would not give his records the exposure they needed. In '68 he played Iago in a rock'n'roll version of *Othello* called *Catch My Soul* in L.A. He switched to country songs and had 12 top 5 hits in that chart '68-71, incl. reissues of country songs from the Sun period; 'To Make Love Sweeter For You', 'There Must Be More To Love Than This', 'Would You Take Another Chance On Me' were no. 1, as was 'Chantilly Lace' in '72. Cover of Kris KRISTOFFERSON's 'Me And Bobby McGee' crossed over to no. 40 '72, his last top 40 entry in pop chart. He always played a wide range of material on stage and came back to rock'n'roll '70s; *The Session* '73 made in London with Peter FRAMPTON, Rory GALLAGHER, etc., incl. remakes of hits and 'Drinkin' Wine Spo-Dee-O-Dee', a '49 R&B hit which he had played that year in his first public performance, sitting in with a C&W band in a Ford dealer's lot. Signed with Elektra '78; he was hospitalised mid-'82 with perforated ulcers and given a 50-50 chance of survival: before the end of the year he was back on the road. In '82 he appeared with his cousin Mickey GILLEY on the Grammy Awards TV show. A gun nut like Presley, in '76 he shot his bass player in the chest; he once tried to drive through the gates at Presley's Graceland house, waving a pistol. It was the same Dr George Nichopoulos who dispensed too many pills to both Presley and Lewis. Both Lewis's sons were killed in accidents; the marriage to Myra lasted 13 years, but it wasn't easy (she published book *Great Balls Of Fire* '82). Of five ex-wives two are dead, the fourth found at the bottom of a swimming pool '82 as a divorcee

of a drug overdose '83 after 77 days of marriage, after she had told her family she intended to leave him. He said to a Chicago audience in '86, 'Elvis? He's dead We got rid of his ass.' *Sun-Times* critic Dan McLeese said that Lewis's was the most exciting set in a revival weekend that included the EVERLY Bros and Fats DOMINO. More albums incl. *Live At The Star Club Hamburg* '64, *I'm On Fire* from the same period, *Another Time, Another Place* '68 (title song no. 2 C&W hit), *Memphis Country* '70, *Best Of The Country Music Hall Of Fame Hits* '81 in UK, all on various Polygram labels, *Jerry Lee Lewis* '79 (incl. 'Rockin' My Life Away') on Elektra; *Monsters* '83 and *I Am What I Am* '84 on MCA. Compilations and reissues of Smash/Mercury material are numerous; Sun tracks are reissued on Sun, Rhino and Power in the USA, on Chariv UK incl. 12-disc set *Jerry Lee Lewis The Sun Years* complete and *Million Dollar Quartet*, a studio tape of Lewis, Cash, Perkins and Presley singing gospel songs, formerly widely bootlegged; *Keep Your Hands Off It* '87 on Zu-Zazz UK incl. unissued Sun tracks from '59-60.

LEWIS, John (b John Aaron Lewis, 3 May '20, La Grange, Ill.) Pianist, composer, leader. Grew up in New Mexico. Studied piano from '27; attended U. of N.M.; met Kenny CLARKE in US Army '42-5; attended Manhattan School of Music (MA '53, joined Board of Trustees '66); played and arr. for Dizzy GILLESPIE big band ('Two Bass Hit', 'Emanon', 'Minor Walk', 'Stay On It'); 'Toccata For Trumpet And Orchestra' for Gillespie at Carnegie Hall '47; with Miles DAVIS Birth of the Cool combo '49 ('Move', 'Budo', 'Rouge'). Founder member and mentor of MODERN JAZZ QUARTET from '52. His music is confident, uncluttered, elegant and swings. Wrote soundtrack for French film *No Sun In Venice* '57, recorded by quartet; mus. dir. of Monterey Jazz Festival from '58; music for Harry BELAFONTE TV special *New York 19*, William Inge play *Natural Affection* '63, TV film *Cities For People* '75, much more; TV and festivals overseas. Played solo at Newport Jazz Festival '75. Has taught at Harvard, City College NYC, etc. See MODERN JAZZ QUARTET.

European Windows '58 on RCA with Symphony Orchestra; *Odds Against Tomorrow* '59 on UA (score for film); on Atlantic label: small group sets incl. *The John Lewis Piano* '56 with Connie Kay, Percy Heath, Barry Galbraith on guitar; *Afternoon In Paris* '56 with Sacha DISTEL *Improvised Meditations And Excursions* '59, *The Wonderful World Of Jazz* '60, *European Encounter* '62 with Fred ASMUSSEN; with large groups: *The Golden Striker* '60 with Joe WILDER, Gunther SCHULLER, others (title track name from film *One Never Knows*), *Jazz Abstractions - John Lewis Presents Contemporary Music* '60 ('Abstraction' comp. & cond. by Schuller, with Ornette COLEMAN, etc.) *Original Sin* '61 (score for San Francisco Ballet), *A Milanese Story* '62, *Essence* '62 with Gary MCFARLAND. Discovered and helped European artists such as Albert MANGELSDORFF (quartet LP on Atlantic made in Baden-Baden '62). Other LPs: with singer Helen MERRILL '76 (b 21 July '30, NYC; active in Europe and Japan until '72; own LPs *The Feeling Is Mutual*, *A Shade Of Difference* on Mainstream; Japanese LPs with Teddy WILSON, Gary PEACOCK, others); album on Mercury with Helen Merrill '76; *John Lewis Solo/Duo with Hank Jones* '76; *An Evening With Two Grand Pianos in NYC and Piano Play House in Tokyo* with Jones '79; solo tracks on 2-disc Columbia compilations *I Remember Bebop*, *They All Played Bebop* '77; solo *Piano, Paris 1979*, '77 Remember April' on Palo Alto LP *A Tribute* (to Bill EVANS) '82; *Mirjana* '78, quartet made in France; trio *The John Lewis Album With Putte Wickman And Red Mitchell* '81 (clarinet and bass) on Stockholm radio; sextet *Kansas City Breaks* '82 on Finesse with Joe Kennedy, violin; quartet *Slavic Smile* '82 on French RCA with Bobby HUTCHERSON; quintet versions of J. S. Bach *Preludes And Fugues* '84 on Japanese Philips made in NYC.

LEWIS, Meade Lux (b 4 Sep. '05, Chicago; b 7 June '64, Minneapolis, Minn.) Pianist in BOOGIE-WOOGIE blues piano genre. Nickname from 'The Duke of Luxemburg' as a child. Infl. by Jimmy YANCEY; recorded 'Honky Tonk Train Blues' for Paramount.

ber more than two hundred. One of the few songs he sings, which he did not write, is "South of the Border," written for him in 1939, which sold some three million records within two years.

Autry was selected for a different kind of Western picture, featuring melody and "de-emphasizing" violence, to be produced by Republic Studios, then a new consolidation of minor motion-picture makers: after a first appearance in 1934 in a square dance sequence in a Ken Maynard film, he was sent on a personal appearance tour with the picture. Public reaction was favorable, and he was given the lead in a serial, *The Phantom Empire*. *Tumbling Tumbleweeds* was the first picture in what became the standard Autry pattern, even to the title derived from a Western ballad. Succeeding Autry pictures always showed the hero under his own name, accompanied by the same "side-kicks," in stock company fashion. Smiley Burnette, the comedian, and others of the supporting cast were drawn from the *Barn Dance* actors; Autry's horse, Champion, was given billing and attracted fan mail of his own. In the early "horse operas" Autry used the standard fade-out kiss, but the studio eliminated it when it was discovered that romance annoyed the young boys in the Autry audience.

The rules for Autry's screen conduct, determined largely by the desire to have him exert a good influence upon boys, included these key points: "must always take the side of the oppressed," "must have no racial prejudices whatever," "must keep his actions honorable always." Appearing in eight low-budget "quickies" in a year, Autry remained practically unknown in large cities, but soon became "the old mortgage lifter" to small-town exhibitors, especially in the West and Southwest. He is said by his studio to have played in more theaters and broken more house attendance records than any other star. In a *New York Times* article, the writer discusses Autry as a model for the youth of the country: "Thousands of Gene Autry clubs are pledged to live the good life, and policy departments use his name to impress their safety campaigns on school children." "Acting like a true American is very important," is Autry's summary of this aspect of his work. "These young people watch me very carefully and there are certain things they expect me to do and not to do."

In 1936, when the cowboy singer went on the first of his extended personal appearance tours, he took with him what the *New York Evening Journal* described as the most expensive set ever built for a vaudeville act—a running waterfall before which he stood to sing. In 1937 and 1938 Autry made guest appearances on "big time" radio programs, including those of Eddie Cantor⁴¹ and Rudy Vallee⁴², and in August 1939 he went to the British Isles with an air-conditioned trailer which housed Champion and another horse. Autry has said that the greatest day in his career was his arrival in Dublin, where he was unable to reach the theater because traffic was

completely jammed by the crowd which had turned out in O'Connell Square to see him. His tour was ended after three weeks by the outbreak of World War II.

In 1939 (as in 1937 and 1938) Autry was voted the top cowboy star in a poll of exhibitors, and the *Saturday Evening Post* published a four-page article about him ("Tenor On Horseback"). The year 1940 was an especially notable one for him. After one of his contract disputes with Republic, he won the right to make a Paramount short subject and the full-length Twentieth Century-Fox *Shooting High*, with Jane Withers—his only "outside" pictures until 1947. Jimmy Durante⁴³ and Ann Miller were cast in his *Melody Ranch*. He went on the air with his own Wrigley-sponsored radio program. He made his first appearance in Madison Square Garden. That same year (1940) Autry was for the first time voted a place among the ten box-office leaders, ranking after Mickey Rooney⁴⁴, Spencer Tracy⁴⁵ and Clark Gable⁴⁶; and in November 1941 Berwyn, Oklahoma (population 227), officially changed its name to Gene Autry. Then, as now, Autry received substantial royalties from forty to fifty commercial products, from cap pistols to shaving cream, which bear his name.

The cowboy star enlisted in the World War II Army Air Forces in July 1942, taking his oath over the air. (Six months earlier Autry had formed a hundred-thousand-dollar rodeo; while in service, he exchanged it for a quarter-interest in the World's Championship Rodeo, of which he is also the main attraction.) Assigned to entertainment duty, the staff sergeant took flying lessons in his spare time. Having won his wings, Autry was transferred to the Air Transport Command, in which he co-piloted cargo-carrying C-47's to Europe, the China-Burma-India theater, and the South Pacific. While on terminal leave (he was discharged in September 1945), Flight Officer Autry immediately went back to the Pacific theater with a USO Camp Shows unit. His fan mail approximated 248,000 letters that year, after his three-year absence. Autry's Sunday radio program, now called *Melody Ranch*, returned to the air as a quarter-hour show in September 1945, and resumed its half-hour time in the spring of 1946.

Autry's first pictures after his return to civilian life—and his last for Republic—were *Sioux City Sue*, *Trail to San Antonio*, and *Robin Hood of Texas*. In April 1947 the new corporation, Gene Autry Productions, began work on four pictures a year at the Columbia studios on a fifty-fifty profit-sharing basis. Its star and shareholder was already "in the tycoon class" by reason of his large holdings, which include a chain of Texas movie theaters, a flying school, three Western radio stations, five ranches, and two cowboy music publishing houses, one affiliated with ASCAP, the other with Broadcast Music Incorporated. In 1947 Autry was also at work on his first color pictures, *Last Roundup* and *Strawberry Roan*.

Since the burning of their Toluca Lake home late in 1941, the Autrys have lived in the large "week-end shack" on their "Melody Ranch" in