THE '405





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During the 1940s, American popular music underwent major changes whose echoes continue to this day. The bigband era peaked in the early '40s, declined during the wand faded away as the decade ended, replaced by the new era of the solo singer. The beginnings of the next musical trends—rhythm and blues and rock 'n' roll—developed during the '40s as outgrowths of jazz and pop. And, just as would happen later in the rock era, white bands often had hits with songs written and recorded by black performers and orchestras.

Bandleader Lucky Millinder, who had led bands for others in the 1930s, formed his own orchestra in 1940. By mid-decade the group boasted several future stars of rhythm and blues, among them gospel singer-guitarist Sister Rosetta Tharpe and blues shouter Wynonie Harris. Harris, vocalist on Millinder's 1945 novelty Who Threw the Whiskey in the Well, went on to a stellar rhythm and blues career performing songs much like this one. Louis Jordan's upbeat, humorous music was similarly influential in R & B and enjoyed enormous success with pop audiences as well. One typical Jordan number was Buzz Me, which featured backing from his combo, the Tympany Five.

Though Tuxedo Junction remains one of Glenn Miller's best-known numbers, he first heard the tune when his orchestra and Erskine Hawkins' orchestra played the same date at Harlem's Savoy Ballroom on Christmas Eve, 1939. Hawkins, who had recorded his version earlier that year, wrote the song to honor a streetcar terminal near a Birmingham, Alabama, dance hall, and he shared writing credit with his alto saxophonist Bill Johnson and tenor saxophonist Julian Dash. When Miller noted the Savoy crowd's

positive reaction, he had arranger Jerry Gray work with band members to create a new arrangement. The Miller version sold 115,000 copies the first week, and it remains one of the outstanding tunes of the entire swing era.

Margaret Whiting, daughter of songwriter Richard Whiting, began her career singing on other artists' records. By 1946 she was recording in her own right, and her first top-10 hit was Oh, But I Do, from the film The Time, the Place and the Girl. Her orchestra leader on this number was none other than Jerry Gray, Glenn Miller's former arranger.

In the '40s Decca Records commonly teamed their top artists for duets that often became big hits. The Ink Spots, for example, joined forces with Ella Fitzgerald for Into Each Life Some Rain Must Fall in 1944.

Latin and Western music influenced pop music throughout the decade. Bing Crosby and the Andrews Sisters joined forces in 1945 for Along the Navajo Trail, backed by Patty, Laverne and Maxene's usual accompanists, Vic Schoen and His Orchestra. Bandleader John Scott Trotter provided the Latin-style backing on Crosby's 1944 solo version of I Love You, a tune taken from the Mike Todd production of Cole Porter's Mexican Hayride. In 1947 vocalist Eddy Howard's version of Louise Massey and the Westerners' 1941 hit My Adobe Hacienda became so popular that four other recordings (including a new version by Massey) became bestsellers.

The legendary Western vocal group the Sons of the Pioneers first recorded Cool Water, written by charter member Bob Nolan, in 1941. In 1945, newly signed to RCA Victor, the boys re-recorded it with Vaughn Monroe and His Orchestra, with Monroe singing the lead, though it was not

released until 1948.

Les Brown and His Orchestra and vocalist Doris Day came into their own with Sentimental Journey and My Dreams Are Getting Better All the Time in 1945. They continued accumulating hits into 1946. Their first of that year was You Won't Be Satisfied (Until You Break My Heart). Also in 1946, It's All Over Now became Peggy Lee's fourth top-10 record in barely a year. As on her other early releases, her husband, guitarist Dave Barbour, led the accompanists. Dinah Shore's 1942 Miss You was appropriate for a year when thousands of men left wives, children and girlfriends for military service.

Movie musicals provided many hit records during the decade. Perry Como's I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now was used in the 1947 film biography (of the same name) of songwriter Joe Howard. Betty Hutton's frantic novelty His Rocking Horse Ran Away, written by Johnny Burke and Jimmy Van Heusen, came from the 1944 musical And the Angels Sing, with Hutton, Dorothy Lamour and Fred Mac-Murray. Paul Weston and His Orchestra provided the lively accompaniment. Ella Mae Morse's 1944 novelty Milkman, Keep Those Bottles Quiet likewise had a Hollywood connection; it was performed in MGM's 1943 Broadway Rhythm.

The Dorsey brothers, leading separate orchestras, also dominated the hit parade throughout the '40s. Jimmy had a No. 1 record in 1941 with **Blue Champagne**, featuring his popular vocalist Bob Eberly. Tommy's **Our Love Affair** spotlighted singer Frank Sinatra, whose rise to fame was just beginning.

Two strikes by the American Federation of Musicians against the record companies took place in 1942 and 1948. During these "recording bans," instrumentalists could not record commercially and vocalists could use only choral accompaniment. This accounted for hits like **Put Your Arms around Me, Honey,** by Dick Haymes, backed by the vocal group the Song Spinners. The song came from the 1943 film *Coney Island*, with Betty Grable, George Montgomery and Phil Silvers.

In 1943 Gene Krupa's Orchestra lost its popular vocalist Anita O'Day, who left because of exhaustion. Just months later an arrest for marijuana possession (which many contended was a police setup) shattered Krupa's career. With help from friends like his former employer Benny Goodman, Krupa reorganized his band, and O'Day, following a brief stint with Stan Kenton, rejoined Krupa in 1945. Boogie Blues, a combination of blues lyrics, had been created for O'Day to sing with Kenton, but the bandleader rejected it. Krupa had it rearranged for his own band, and it helped herald his comeback.

Like many female vocalists of the '40s, Anita O'Day was influenced by the legendary jazz singer Billie Holiday. Though Holiday had previously worked with small jazz groups, in October 1944 she recorded the dark, melancholy ballad **Lover Man**, today considered among her greatest efforts. She was backed for the first time by a lush string section, arranged and led by Toots Camarata.

Kansas City pianist-bandleader Jay McShann first gained fame for his 1941 hit Confessir' the Blues and for employing legendary alto saxophonist Chartie Parker, architect of the modern jazz style known as bebop (Parker plays in the ensemble here). McShann's 1943 Get Me on Your Mind was co-written by John Tums, actually John Tumino, McShann's manager. The vocalist was Al Hibbler, who left McShann to join Duke Ellington's orchestra later in the year.

A "trio" of '40s singers (from left): Billie Holiday, Mel Tormé and Ella Mae Morse





Guitarist Les Paul, a disciple of jazz guitarists Eddie Lang and Django Reinhardt, first achieved fame leading a trio on Fred Waring's radio show. An electronics innovator and inventor, he designed his own solid-body electric guitars and experimented with "multiple recordings," in which he combined many separate parts to create a guitar orchestra. Capitol signed Paul in 1947, and his version of Cole Porter's What Is This Thing Called Love was the first record on which he played his own bass parts. In the '50s, Paul turned out a series of enormously popular records with his wife, singer Mary Ford, and also found the time to invent a line of Gibson solid-body electric guitars that remain mainstays of rock music today.

Mel Torme's 1949 version of the Richard Rodgers-Lorenz Hart ballad **Blue Moon** had a complex history. Originally written in 1934 as *The Prayer*, it was rewritten with new lyrics and reincarnated as *Blue Moon* for *Words and Music*, the MGM biography of the famous Broadway songwriting team. When Tormé, who sang the song in the movie, recorded it for the sound track, Rodgers, who was present at the sessions, objected to some of Tormé's vocal phrasing. Tormé declined to change it, and the composer angrily stormed out of the studio—he never forgave the singer. Tormé re-recorded a release version with an orchestra led by veteran Stan Kenton arranger Pete Rugolo.

The end of the '40s brought the rise of solo vocalists and the waning of the orchestras. Sammy Kaye's final top-10 record of the decade was **The Four Winds and the Seven Seas** in 1949, featuring baritone vocalist Tony Alamo and the Kaye Choir. Alamo, who sang lead on Kaye's 1950 it *Harbor Lights*, eventually left music for a controversial career as an evangelist that continues to this day.

-Rich Kienzle

DISCOGRAPHY

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Vocal by Anita O'Day, Under license from Sony Music Special Products, a Division of Sony Music Entertainment, Inc.

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- Music and lyrics by Louise Massey and Lee Penny. Majestic IIIT (1947). Vocals by Eddy Howard with trio. Under license from PolyGram Special Products, a Division of PolyGram Group Distribution. Inc.
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- 3 Into Each Life Some Rain Must Fall The Ink Spots and Ella Fitzgerald
- 4 Our Love Affair Tommy Dorsey and His Orchestra
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- 11's All Over Now Peggy Lee
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- 11 Blue Champagne Jimmy Dorsey and His Orchestra
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- [14] Get Me on Your Mind Jay McShann and His Orchestra
- 15 Miss You Dinah Shore
- 16 I Love You Bing Crosby
- 17 My Adobe Hacienda Eddy Howard and His Orchestra
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- 19 Tuxedo Junction Glenn Miller and His Orchestra
- 20) Put Your Arms around Me, Honey (I Never Knew Any Girl like You) Dick Haymes and the Song Spinners
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Since none of the tracks in this collection were originally recorded on magnetic tape, we have used the best available lacquers or metal part sources. Digital mastering often enhances anomalies present in such vintage recordings. Every effort has been made to present this material in its truest form.