

SOUNDS OF THE SEVENTIES • 1978

- Werewolves of London Warren Zevon
- 2 Baby Hold On Eddie Money
- 3 Because the Night Patti Smith Group
- Two out of Three Ain't Bad
 Meat Loaf
- 5 Hot Child in the City Nick Gilder
- 1 Lay Down Sally Eric Clapton
- I Hot Blooded Foreigner
- Been Good Joe Walsh
- Peg Steely Dan
- 10 Use Ta Be My Girl The O'Jays

- We Are the Champions Queen
- 12 Night Fever The Bee Gees
- I Love the Nightlife (Disco 'Round) Alicia Bridges
- 14 Kiss You All Over Exile
- 15 Short People Randy Newman
- 16 Dust in the Wind Kansas
- 1 Le Freak Chic
- 18 Double Vision Foreigner
- 19 You're in My Heart (The Final Acclaim) Rod Stewart
- 20 Och Baby Baby Linda Ronstadt

SEE PROGRAM NOTES INSIDE

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By 1978, disco music had been garnering occasional crossover hits, but Chic's **Le Freak** was the first by a black group to inject elements of rock into the idiom and make it truly hip. The single wound up selling four million copies.

The masterminds behind Chic were Bernard Edwards (who played bass) and Nile Rodgers (guitar). They met while jamming in New York City jazz clubs in 1970, and by 1972 had formed a fusion trio called the Big Apple Band, which took its sense of theatricality from Britain's Roxy Music. In 1976, they

formed Allah and the Knife-Wielding Punks, a male and female punk-rock outfit that went nowhere fast and promptly disbanded.

Rodgers and Edwards moved toward disco not because they liked the music but because it seemed like the only way for blacks to win a recording contract.

They adopted an international, highfashion approach that they felt would prevent them from being racially pigeonholed. Their demo was rejected by every label in New York before Atlantic president Jerry Greenberg

took a personal interest and signed them.

By the time the single Le Freak was released, Chic had settled into a threeman, two-woman format augmented by studio musicians. This record took a popular gay-disco-rap phrase and turned it into slang, gave it an international flavor and created a new dance craze.

Their minimalist sound—guitar/bass interplay, scratchy funk-pop guitar lines, a wash of strings and female voices that seemed only half there—became so popular that Rodgers and Edwards became one of New York's hottest production teams for black and

white artists.

The Bee Gees had written a tune called Night Fever that seemed a perfect fit for the John Travolta disco. movie, Saturday Night Fever, produced by their manager Robert Stigwood. But Stigwood thought the title sounded pornographic. He had heard the group perform a song in Bermuda called Saturday Night, Saturday Night, which evolved into Stayin' Alive. Manager and band decided to combine the "Saturday Night" title with the name of the new song and call the film Saturday Night Fever, By the end of the year, it was one of the biggest grossing movies in history. The Bee Gees set new records for producing No. 1 hits for themselves and for other Stigwood acts such as Yvonne Elliman.

Mike Chapman was another producer who had a good year in 1978. The Australian had been best known for collaborating with producer Nicky Chinn on recordings by British glam-rock stars such as Suzi Quatro (actually an American expatriate), Sweet, Gary Glitter and Mud. In 1975 he moved to Los Angeles, where he came across a demo tape by

a Kentucky band called the Exiles. Liking what he heard, Chapman scouted the group at the grand opening of an apartment complex in Lexington, Kentucky. He changed their name to Exile and gave them Kiss You All Over, which he described as a crass pastiche of soft rock and middle-of-the-road pop, with a fashionable snatch of disco.

Chapman also produced Nick Gilder's Hot Child in the City. Gilder, a veteran of the Canadian band Sweeney Todd, had moved to L.A., where he noticed many young prostitutes and their pimps on Hollywood Boulevard. But he was unable to turn his tale of a streetwise Lollta into an effective song until he rewrote it from the point of view of an aging lecher.

Not all music in 1978, however, was influenced by disco. Eccentric L.A. musicians managed unprecedented commercial success. Steely Dan—by now consisting of Donald Fagen, Walter Becker and various studio musicians—had their first platinum album with Aja, which yielded three hit singles, including Peg. Warren Zevon set himself apart from the wave of Hollywood singersongwriters by writing tough, skewed

songs on complicated subjects. Linda Ronstadt cut two of his tunes in 1976 and two more in 1977. His friend Jackson: Browne persuaded the one-time bandleader for the Everly Brothers to return from Spain, where he was living, and record a solo album in 1976. Browne produced Zevon's critically acclaimed debut, but it wasn't until 1978 that the singer-pianist reached a mass audience with Werewolves of London.

Randy Newman, the nephew of Alfred and Lionel Newman, who scored music for numerous films, had been writing hits for others since the early '60s, and had recorded his own debut album in 1968 when he was a staff arranger at Warner Brothers, His cynical, insightful tunes—Invariably about winners who end up losing and losers who end up winningwere melodic, artfully arranged and rife with hooks, but they were hardly pop fare. Short People was meant to satirize bigotry, a perennial Newman theme which had been growing in importance for him, as evidenced by his 1974 ode to the South, Good Old Boys. Short People, like much of his material, was widely misunderstood—and the object of anary

boycotts. But the average-height (5 feet, 11 inches) Newman neither apologized for the song nor tried to exploit the new audience it attracted.

Patti Smith, the queen of the New York City punk scene, was another unlikely hit-maker, Smith, a poet and rock critic who had collaborated with playwright Sam Shepherd, turned to music with an independent label single in 1974 and made her album debut with Horses the next year. Her streetwise mysticism, along with her appreciation for three chords and a big beat, sustained her underground reputation until she fell off the stage during a performance in Florida and was hospitalized in 1977. She recorded her next album, Easter, in a studio down the hall from Bruce Springsteen, himself still just a critic's darling. Smith's producer Jimmy lovine introduced the two, and Springsteen gave her Because the Night, w'-h she revised and parlayed into her first hit single. She then went into retirement until the late '80s, Ironically, this marked the first time the Boss' name reached the top 20.

Queen and Kansas had more in common than a cursory listen might indicate. The former were pre-punk Englishmen who combined glitter and metal with harmonies to create an arty arena-rock hybrid. We Are the Champions joined with We Will Rock You as a double-sided single that went platinum. Kansas was originally conceived as a marriage of Midwestern metal and English progressive rock, though by the time they recorded Dust In the Wind they had moved beyond Anglo-boogie into something they considered more metaphysical.

Many old and familiar sounds, too, were on the radio and the charts in 1978. With Use Ta Be My Girl, the O'Jays made their move from topical songs back to romance; that summer, they celebrated their 20th anniversary with a show at L.A.'s Greek Theater, Eric Clapton wrote Lay Down Sally in the style of soft-country crooner Don Williams, with whom he formed a mutual admiration society. A modest country hit for Clapton, the sinale was covered by country singers Red Sovine and Jerry Paris. Joe Walsh, who had replaced guitarist Bernie Leadon in the Eagles just in time to add some overdue muscle to the group on its 1976 album, Hotel California, mocked superstar decadence with Life's Been Good, Speaking of which, even Rod Stewart admitted that his You're in My Heart was a calculated attempt to placate former lover Britt Ekland, who had filed a \$12 million palimony suit against him. It worked, and once she withdrew the suit the cavalier Rod the Mod cheerfully claimed, "It wasn't totally about Britt.... It could have been anybody I met in that period—and there were a lot of them."

-John Morthland

DISCOGRAPHY

*Indicates highest Billboard chart position

- Werewolves of London Warren Zevon Music and lyrics by Leroy Marinell, Robert Wachtel and Warren Zevon. Politie Music. ASCAP/Zevon Music. BMI. Asylum 45472. © 1978 Elektra/Asylum Records. No. 21*
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Polydor 14483. @ 1977 Polydor Inc. Caurtesy of PolyGram Special Products, a Division of PolyGram Records, Inc. No. 5°

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