Track 1 April Love
April Love is a popular song with music by Sammy Fain & lyrics by Paul Francis Webster. It was written as the theme song for a 1957 film of the same name with Pat Boone & Shirley Jones & directed by Henry Levin.

Charles Eugene "Pat" Boone (born June 1, 1934) is an American singer, actor and writer. He was a successful pop singer in the United States during the 1950s and early 1960s. Among his hit songs were cover versions of black R&B artists' songs (when parts of the country were segregated). He sold over 45 million albums and appeared in more than 12 Hollywood movies. Boone's talent as a singer and actor, combined with his old-fashioned values, contributed to his popularity in the early rock and roll era. In the 1960s, he focused on gospel music. He continues to perform, and speak as a motivational speaker, a television personality, and a conservative political commentator.

Track 2 Alice Blue Gown
The hit song Alice Blue Gown, inspired by Longworth's signature gown, premiered in Harry Tierney's 1919 Broadway musical Irene. The musical was made into a film in 1940 starring Anna Neagle and Ray Milland. It is set in New York City's Upper West Side and focuses on immigrant shop assistant Irene O'Dare, who is introduced to Long Island's high society when she's hired by one of its leading grande dames to help redecorate her home.

Deanna Durbin (born Edna Mae Durbin, December 4, 1921) is a Canadian-born, Southern California-raised retired singer and actress, who appeared in a number of musical films in the 1930s and 1940s singing standards as well as operatic arias. Durbin made her first film appearance in 1936 with Judy Garland in Every Sunday. Her success as the ideal teenage daughter in films such as Three Smart Girls (1936) was credited with saving the studio from bankruptcy. Later, as she matured, Durbin grew dissatisfied with the girl-next-door roles assigned to her, and attempted to portray a more womanly and
sophisticated style. The film noir Christmas Holiday (1944) and the whodunit Lady on a Train (1945) were not as well received as her musical-comedies and romances had been. Durbin withdrew from Hollywood and retired from acting and singing in 1949. She married film producer-director Charles Henri David in 1950, and the couple moved to a farmhouse in the outskirts of Paris.

**Track 3 A Four Legged Friend**  
This track is from the film “Son of Paleface” 1952 and was written by Jack Brooks. It was made famous by singer Roy Rogers and later Bob Hope with Jimmy Wakely also in 1952 and Andy Mackay in 1974.

**Roy Rogers**, born Leonard Franklin Slye (November 5, 1911 – July 6, 1998), was an American singer and cowboy actor, one of the most heavily marketed and merchandised stars of his era, as well as being the namesake of the Roy Rogers Restaurants franchised chain. He and his wife Dale Evans, his golden palomino, Trigger, and his German Shepherd dog, Bullet, were featured in more than 100 movies and The Roy Rogers Show. The show ran on radio for nine years before moving to television from 1951 through 1957. Rogers's nickname was "King of the Cowboys". Evans's nickname was "Queen of the West". Rogers and Evans remained married until Rogers's death in 1998.

**Track 4 Big Bad John**  
This track tells the story of a mysterious and quiet miner who earned the nickname, “Big John” because of his height, weight and muscular physique; It was originally performed by Jimmy Dean and released in September 1961. Columbia Records was considering dropping Jimmy Dean as he hadn't had a hit in years. Dean wrote this song on a flight from New York to Nashville. The inspiration for the character of Big John was an actor, John Minto that Jimmy had met that summer.

**Jimmy Dean** was born in Texas in 1928 and attributed his interest in music to the Seth Ward Baptist Church. Jimmy became best known for his 1961 recitation song about a heroic miner, “Big John” which was recorded in Nashville. In the mid 60’s Jimmy helped bring country music into the mainstream with his 1963 – 1966 ABC TV variety series, The Jimmy Dean Show, which presented country singers including, Roger Miller, George Jones, Charlie Rich, Buck Owens and Joe Maphis. Jimmy Dean turned to acting after his TV show ended in 1966. His best known role was in the 1971 James Bond film, Diamonds Are Forever. In the autumn of 2004 he released his blunt, straight talking autobiography, “30 Years of Sausage, 50 Years of Ham.” Jimmy lived in semi-retirement with second wife Donna Meade Dean. Jimmy died at the age of 81 in 2010. He was interned in a nine foot tall piano shaped mausoleum on the grounds of his estate. His grave reads, “Here Lies One Hell of a Man”, a quote from his uncensored version of the song “Big
Track 5 Oh My Darling Clementine
Oh My Darling Clementine is an American western folk ballad. At first the song seems to be a sad ballad about the loss of his darling, the daughter of a miner in the 1849 California Gold Rush, it is obvious that the song is in fact tongue-in-cheek. Clementine's feet are so big that she has to wear boxes instead of shoes, her "tragic demise" is caused by a splinter in her toe that causes her to fall and drown and at the end of the song, the lover forgets his lost love after one kiss from Clementine's "little sister"!

Freddy Quinn (born Franz Eugen Helmut Manfred Nidl, 27 September 1931, in Austria) is a singer and actor whose popularity within the German-speaking world soared in the late 1950s and 1960s. His father was Irish – hence his surname Quinn. Quinn was also an accomplished circus performer who stunned television audiences as a tightrope walker, performing live and without a safety net. On another occasion, which was also televised, he rode a lion inside a circus cage.

Track 6 Little Things Mean A Lot
Little Things Mean a Lot is a popular song written by Edith Lindeman (lyrics) and Carl Stutz (music), published in 1953. The best known recording of "Little Things Mean a Lot," is by Kitty Kallen.

Kitty Kallen (born May 25, 1922 is an American popular singer. Born in Philadelphia to a Jewish family, she won an amateur contest as a child doing imitations of popular singers of the day. While still a child, she sang on The Children's Hour. As a pre-teen, she had her own radio program and sang with the big bands of Artie Shaw in 1938, and Jack Teagarden in 1940. She scored her biggest success in 1954 with the song "Little Things Mean a Lot. She followed up this song with "Chapel in the Moonlight".

Track 7 All Of Me
All of Me was released by Max Bygraves and is one of his most popular hits.

Max Bygraves OBE (born Walter William Bygraves on 16 October 1922) is an English comedian, singer, actor and variety performer. He appeared on his own television shows, sometimes performing comedy sketches between songs. Shows he presented included the game show Family Fortunes. Bygraves was born the son of poor parents in London, England. His father was a professional boxer, known as Battling Tom Smith, and a casual dockworker. Bygraves later changed his name from Walter William to Max after comedian Max Miller.
Track 8 Anything Goes
Anything Goes is a popular song written by Cole Porter for his musical Anything Goes (1934). Anything Goes was the first of five Porter shows featuring Merman. He loved her loud, brassy voice and wrote many numbers that featured her strengths. The original idea for the musical to be set on board an ocean liner came from producer Vinton Freedley, who was living on a boat, having left the US to avoid his creditors. According to theatre legend, the title was born from the haste with which the show was revamped: at a late-night production meeting, an exasperated and over-worked member of the production team cried out "And just how in the world are we going to end the first act?" "At this point," one of the producers, responded "anything goes!"

Patti Ann LuPone (born April 21, 1949) is an American singer and actress, known for her Tony Award-winning performance as Eva Perón in the 1979 stage musical Evita and for her Olivier Award-winning performance as Fantine in the original London cast of Les Misérables.

Track 9 God Save The Queen
God Save The Queen (alternatively "God Save the King" during the reign of a male sovereign) is an anthem used in a number of Commonwealth realms, their territories, and the British Crown Dependencies. It is the national anthem of the United Kingdom. It is the royal anthem of Australia (since 1984), Canada (since 1980), Barbados and Tuvalu. The sovereign and his or her consort are saluted with the entire anthem, while other members of the royal family (such as the Prince of Wales) receive just the first six bars. In countries not previously part of the British Empire, the tune of "God Save the Queen" has provided the basis for various patriotic songs, though still generally connected with royal ceremony.

The Last Night Of The Proms
The Last Night Of The Proms concert is traditionally a lighter, 'winding-down' of the eight-week summer season of daily orchestral classical music concerts known as The Proms. It consists of popular classics followed by a series of British patriotic pieces.

Track 10 I Wanna Be Loved By You
I Wanna Be Loved by You is a song written by Herbert Stothart and Harry Ruby, with lyrics by Bert Kalmar, for the 1928 musical "Good Boy". One of Marilyn Monroe's most famous musical performances is her singing it in Billy Wilder's classic farce Some Like It Hot.

Marilyn Monroe (born Norma Jeane Mortenson; June 1, 1926 – August 5, 1962) was an American actress, model, and singer, who became a major sex
symbol, starring in a number of commercially successful motion pictures during the 1950s and early 1960s.
After spending much of her childhood in foster homes, Monroe began a career as a model, which led to a film contract in 1946 with Twentieth Century-Fox. 1953 brought a lead in Niagara, a melodramatic film noir that dwelt on her seductiveness. Her "dumb blonde" persona was used to comic effect in subsequent films such as Gentlemen Prefer Blondes (1953), How to Marry a Millionaire (1953) and The Seven Year Itch (1955). Limited by typecasting, Monroe studied at the Actors Studio to broaden her range. Her production company, Marilyn Monroe Productions, released The Prince and the Showgirl (1957). She received a Golden Globe Award for her performance in Some Like It Hot (1959). Monroe's last completed film was The Misfits (1961), co-starring Clark Gable, with a screenplay written by her then-husband, Arthur Miller.
The final years of Monroe's life were marked by illness, personal problems, and a reputation for unreliability and being difficult to work with. The circumstances of her death, from an overdose of barbiturates, have been the subject of conjecture. Though officially classified as a "probable suicide", the possibilities of an accidental overdose or a homicide have not been ruled out. In the decades following her death, she has often been cited as both a pop and a cultural icon as well as the quintessential American sex symbol.

Track 11 Me And My Shadow
Me and My Shadow is a 1927 popular song. Officially the credits show it as written by Al Jolson, Billy Rose, and Dave Dreyer. In fact, Billy Rose was exclusively a lyricist, Dreyer a composer, and Al Jolson a performer who was often given credits so he could earn some more money!

Frank Sinatra was an American singer, actor, and producer who was one of the most popular and influential musical artists of the 20th century. He is one of the best-selling music artists of all time, having sold more than 150 million records worldwide. Born in Hoboken, New Jersey, to Italian immigrants, Sinatra began his musical career in the swing era with bandleaders Harry James and Tommy Dorsey. Sinatra found success as a solo artist after he signed with Columbia Records in 1943, becoming the idol of the "bobby soxers". He released his debut album, The Voice of Frank Sinatra, in 1946. Sinatra's professional career had stalled by the early 1950s, and he turned to Las Vegas, where he became one of its best-known residency performers as part of the Rat Pack. His career was reborn in 1953 with the success of From Here to Eternity, with his performance subsequently winning an Academy Award and Golden Globe Award for Best Supporting Actor. Sinatra released several critically lauded albums.

Track 12 There's No Business Like Show Business
There's No Business like Show Business is an Irving Berlin song, written for the musical Annie Get Your Gun and orchestrated by Ted Royal. The song is a slightly tongue-in-cheek salute to the glamour and excitement of a life in show
business. It is reprised three times in the musical. In the 1950 film of Annie Get Your Gun, the song was performed by Becky Hutton, Howard Keel, Keenan Wynn and Louis Calhern.

Harry Clifford Keel (April 13, 1919 – November 7, 2004), known professionally as Howard Keel, was an American actor and singer. He starred in many film musicals of the 1950s. Keel starred in the CBS television series Dallas from 1981-91. But to an earlier generation, with his rich bass-baritone singing voice, he was known as the star of some of the most famous MGM film musicals ever made.

Track 13 Mairi's Wedding
Mairi's Wedding is a Scottish folk song originally written in Gaelic by Johnny Bannerman for Mary McNiven. Written using a traditional Scottish tune, it was first played for McNiven in 1935 at the Old Highlanders Institute in Glasgow's Elmbank Street. It is also a Scottish country dance.

Noel McLoughlin, acclaimed recording artist, talented multi-instrumentalist, singer and interpreter of songs, ballads and Irish music was born 1955 in Limerick in the Southwest of Ireland. With a career spanning four decades his broad repertoire consists not only of Irish Folk, but also Scottish, English, American Folk and Country Music as well as music from the 30s to the 70s .......and beyond. The magic he creates during his performances and recordings are down to his unique musicianship, skillful guitar playing and expressive and melodic voice.

Track 14 I Don't Know Why I Love You (But I Do)
I Don't Know Why I Love You (but I do) is a song most often performed by Clarence "Frogman" Henry. The song was made popular in recent times after being in the film Forrest Gump (1994).

Tab Hunter (born Arthur Andrew Kelm ( July 11, 1931) is an American actor, singer and author who has starred in over forty films. As well as making a name for himself in acting, he was a talented singer, and his hit single Young Love reached number 1 in the UK in 1957.

Track 15 Show Me The Way To Go Home
Show Me the Way to Go Home is a folk song. The song was written on a train journey from London by Campbell and Connelly. They were tired from the travelling and had a few alcoholic drinks during the journey, hence the lyrics. It is believed to be of English origin but is also sung commonly in Ireland and North America.

The Andrews Sisters were a highly successful close harmony singing group
of the swing and boogie-woogie eras. The group consisted of three sisters: contralto LaVerne Sophia Andrews (1911 - 1967), soprano Maxene Angelyn Andrews (1916 - 1995), and mezzo-soprano Patricia Marie "Patty" Andrews (1918). Throughout their long career, the sisters sold well over 75 million records. Their 1941 hit Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy can be considered an early example of rhythm and blues or jump blues. The Andrews Sisters' harmonies and songs are still influential today.

Track 16 All I Have To Do Is Dream
All I Have to Do Is Dream is a popular song written by the husband and wife songwriting team Felice and Boudleaux Bryant and published in 1958. By far the best-known version was recorded by The Everly Brothers and released as a single in April 1958.

The Everly Brothers — Isaac Donald "Don" Everly (born February 1, 1937) and Phillip "Phil" Everly (born January 19, 1939) — are American country-influenced rock and roll singers, known for steel-string guitar playing and close harmony singing. In the late 1950s, the Everly Brothers were the rock 'n' roll youth movement's addition to close harmony vocal groups of which many were family bands. The duo's harmony singing had a strong influence on rock groups of the 1960s. The Beatles, The Beach Boys and Simon & Garfunkel developed their early singing styles by performing Everly covers. The brothers toured extensively with Buddy Holly during 1957 and 1958. Phil Everly was one of Buddy Holly's pallbearers at his funeral in February 1959, although Don did not attend. He later said, "I couldn't go to the funeral. I couldn't go anywhere. I just took to my bed."

Track 17 Tell Me a Story
A duet with Frankie Laine and Jimmie Boyd.

Frankie Laine, born Francesco Paolo LoVecchio (March 30, 1913 - February 6, 2007), was a successful American singer, songwriter, and actor whose career spanned 75 years, from his first concerts in 1930 with a marathon dance company to his final performance of "That's My Desire" in 2005. Often billed as America's Number One Song Stylist, his other nicknames include Mr. Rhythm, Old Leather Lungs, and Mr. Steel Tonsils. His hits included "That's My Desire," "That Lucky Old Sun," "Jezebel," "High Noon," "I Believe," "Hey Joe!," "The Kid's Last Fight," and 'Rawhide," He sang well-known theme songs for many movie Western soundtracks, including 3:10 To Yuma, Gunfight at the O.K. Corral, and Blazing Saddles. Laine sang an eclectic variety of song styles and genres, stretching from big band crooning to pop, western-themed songs, gospel, rock, folk, jazz, and blues. He did not sing the soundtrack song for High Noon, which was sung by Tex Ritter, but his own version was the one that became a bigger hit, nor did he sing the theme to another show he is commonly associated with—Champion the Wonder Horse (sung by Mike
Stewart)—but released his own, subsequently more popular version.

**Track 18 The Dashing White Sergeant**
The Dashing White Sergeant is a Scottish Country Dance, performed to a similarly titled piece of music. The dance is in the form of a reel performed by groups of six dancers. The title comes from the original lyrics, traditionally attributed to the 18th century General, John Burgoyne. The better known lyrics were written by the Scottish Composer, Sir Hugh S. Roberton for the Glasgow Orpheus Choir. It quickly became very popular in the United States both as a song and a dance tune, and was added to the repertoire of the West Point Military Academy, where it is still played today at certain events.

**Robert Wilson** (2 January 1907 – 25 September 1964) was a Scottish tenor. Wilson was born in Cambuslang. His father, Alexander, was a tailor, and his mother was Marion née McLurg. He trained at first as a draughtsman, then, in his twenties, as a professional singer in Glasgow. He initially performed for several seasons as part of the Rothesay Entertainers in Scotland. At the same time, he sang at Clan concerts and Scottish Festivals. In 1931, Wilson joined the D’Oyly Carte Opera Company. After this, Wilson became a solo artist, heading his own concert party singing Scottish ballads for several years on tour throughout Britain. He also continued in demand as a recording artist, signing with HMV in 1943. His recordings of such Scottish songs as "A Gordon for Me" and "Down in the Glen" were big sellers. He became a well-known variety performer and in the 1950s he was an early presenter of the White Heather Club and recorded with them. He continued to tour into the 1960s.

**Track 19 Amazing Grace**
Amazing Grace is a Christian hymn with words written by the English poet and clergyman John Newton (1725–1807), published in 1779. It contains the message that forgiveness and redemption are possible regardless of sins committed and that the soul can be delivered from despair through the mercy of God.

**Ann Williamson** is a Scottish country singer originally from Falkirk. She mainly records famous Country and Gospel songs. In 1982 Ann represented her country in Nashville, Tennessee at the Country Music Association’s world famous Fanfare Show. She has continued to build on her success and in 1986 she had 2 albums in the UK Music Week Charts and for the next 2 years enjoyed an enormous amount of success particularly in Northern Ireland where in a 2 year period she had 4 top 10 singles.

**Track 20 Let's Call The Whole Thing Off**
‘Let’s Call the Whole Thing Off’ is a song written by George Gershwin and Ira Gershwin for the 1937 film *Shall We Dance*, where it was introduced by Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers as part of a celebrated dance duet on roller skates. *Shall We Dance* was released in 1937. The plot shows Peter P. Peters (Fred Astaire), an American ballet dancing for a ballet company in Paris. Peters secretly wants to blend classical ballet with modern jazz dancing, and when he sees a photo of famous tap dancer Linda Keene (Ginger Rogers), he falls in love with her.

**Louis Armstrong** was an American trumpeter, composer, singer and occasional actor who was one of the most influential figures in jazz. With his instantly recognizable gravelly voice, Armstrong was also an influential singer, demonstrating great dexterity as an improviser, bending the lyrics and melody of a song for expressive purposes. He was also very skilled at scat singing. Armstrong is renowned for his charismatic stage presence and voice almost as much as for his trumpet playing. Armstrong's influence extends well beyond jazz, and by the end of his career in the 1960s, he was widely regarded as a profound influence on popular music in general. Armstrong was one of the first truly popular African-American entertainers to "cross over", whose skin color was secondary to his music in an America that was extremely racially divided at the time.

**Ella Fitzgerald** was an American jazz singer often referred to as the First Lady of Song, Queen of Jazz, and Lady Ella. She was noted for her purity of tone, impeccable diction, phrasing and intonation, and a "horn-like" improvisational ability, particularly in her scat singing. In 1993, Fitzgerald capped off her fifty-nine year career with her last public performance. Three years later, she died at the age of 79, following years of decline in her health. After her death, Fitzgerald's influence lived on through her fourteen Grammy Awards, National Medal of Arts, Presidential Medal of Freedom, and tributes in the form of stamps, music festivals, and theatre namesakes.

**Track 21 The Isle of Innisfree**
The Isle of Innisfree is a song composed by Dick Farrelly who wrote both the music and lyrics. He got the inspiration for the song while on a bus journey to Dublin. The song was published in 1950. It is a haunting melody with lyrics expressing the longing of an Irish emigrant for his native land.

Harry Lillis "Bing" Crosby (May 3, 1903 – October 14, 1977) was an American singer and actor. Crosby's trademark bass-baritone voice made him one of the best-selling recording artists of the 20th century, with over half a billion records in circulation. A multimedia star, from 1934 to 1954 Bing Crosby was a leader in record sales, radio ratings and motion picture hits. His early career coincided with technical recording innovations; this allowed him to develop a laid-back, intimate singing style that influenced many of the popular male singers who followed him, including Perry Como, Frank Sinatra, and Dean Martin. Crosby boosted American G.I. morale during World War II
and, during his peak years, around 1948, polls declared him the "most admired man alive," ahead of Jackie Robinson and Pope Pius XII.

**Track 22  Rock A Hula Baby**
Rock-A-Hula Baby is a song performed by Elvis Presley for the 1961 movie Blue Hawaii. Written by Ben Weisman, Fred Wise, and Dolores Fuller, it is a genre mix of Hawaiian folk and rock and roll. It was the first song published by Fuller, who would eventually co-write a dozen songs for Presley.

**Elvis Aaron Presley** (January 8, 1935 – August 16, 1977) was an American singer and actor. A cultural icon, he is commonly known by the single name Elvis. Presley was one of the most popular musicians of the 20th-century. Born in Tupelo, Mississippi, Presley moved to Memphis, Tennessee, with his family at the age of 13. He began his career there in 1954, working with Sun Records owner Sam Phillips, who wanted to bring the sound of African- American music to a wider audience. Accompanied by guitarist Scotty Moore and bassist Bill Black, Presley was the most important person to populist of rockabilly, an up-tempo, backbeat-driven fusion of country and rhythm and blues. Presley’s first single, Heartbreak Hotel, released in January 1956, was a number-one hit. He became the leading figure of the newly popular sound of rock and roll with a series of network television appearances and chart-topping records. His energised interpretations of songs, many from African-American sources, and his uninhibited performance style made him enormously popular—and controversial. In November 1956, he made his film debut in Love Me Tender.

Drafted into military service in 1958, Presley relaunched his recording career two years later. He staged few concerts however, and guided by Parker, proceeded to devote much of the 1960s to making Hollywood movies and soundtrack albums. In 1968, after seven years away from the stage, he returned to live performance in a celebrated comeback television special. In 1973 Presley staged the first concert broadcast globally via satellite, Aloha from Hawaii. Prescription drug abuse severely compromised his health, and he died suddenly in 1977 at the age of 42.

**Track 23 Side By Side**
Side by Side is a popular song with lyrics by Gus Kahn and music by Harry M. Woods written in 1927. Harry Woods, wrote numerous 1920s standards, including "When the Red, Red Robin Comes Bob-Bob-Bobbing Along," "I'm Looking Over a Four-Leaf Clover," and "Try a Little Tenderness." He composed his songs on piano, despite the fact that he was born without fingers on his left hand.
The Ames Brothers were a singing quartet from Malden, Massachusetts. Born into a musically talented family, the boys were raised to enjoy classical and operatic music. Their parents were Russian Jewish immigrants from the Ukraine who read Shakespeare and semi-classics to their nine children. The quartet of brothers were particularly famous in the 1950s for their traditional pop music hits.

The McGuire Sisters were a singing trio in American popular music. The group was composed of three sisters: Christine McGuire (born July 30, 1926); Dorothy "Dottie" McGuire (February 13, 1928 – September 7, 2012); and Phyllis McGuire (born February 14, 1931). As children they sang in church at weddings, funerals, and revivals. When they started singing in 1935, the youngest sister, Phyllis, was only four years old. Eventually, they sang at occasions outside church, and by 1949 were singing at military bases and veterans' hospitals, performing a more diverse repertoire than they had in church. They performed for five Presidents of the United States and retired in 1968.

Track 24 D'ye Ken John Peel
John Peel was an English huntsman who is the subject of the nineteenth century song D'ye ken John Peel - "ken" meaning 'to be aware of' or 'to know' in some dialects of the North of England and Scotland. It is believed that 3 Inns were named after his hounds, The Towler at Bury, The Hark to Bounty at Slaidburn, and The Bellman Inn Clitheroe.

Peter Smith Dawson (31 January 1882 – 27 September 1961) was an Australian bass-baritone and songwriter. Dawson gained worldwide renown through song recitals and many best-selling recordings of operatic arias, oratorio solos and rousing ballads during a career spanning almost 60 years.

Track 25 Because You’re Mine
Because You're Mine is a song written by Nicholas Brodszky with lyrics by Sammy Cahn taken from the 1952 musical film of the same title. It was recorded by Mario Lanza (who starred in the film) and Nat King Cole in two different versions, which were both released as singles in 1952.

Mario Lanza was an American tenor of Italian ancestry, and an actor and Hollywood film star of the late 1940s and the 1950s. The title song of his next film, Because You're Mine, was his final million-selling hit song. The song went on to receive an Academy Award nomination for Best Original Song. After recording the soundtrack for his next film, The Student Prince, he embarked upon a protracted battle with studio head Dore Schary arising from artistic differences with director Curtis Bernhardt, and was eventually dismissed by MGM. Lanza was known to be "rebellious, tough, and ambitious." During most of his film career, he suffered from addictions to
overeating and alcohol which had a serious effect on his health and his relationships with directors, producers and, occasionally, other cast members. Hollywood columnist Hedda Hopper writes that "his smile, which was as big as his voice, was matched with the habits of a tiger cub, impossible to housebreak." She adds that he was the "last of the great romantic performers". He made three more films before dying of an apparent pulmonary embolism at the age of 38. At the time of his death in 1959 he was still "the most famous tenor in the world". Author Eleonora Kimmel concludes that Lanza "blazed like a meteor whose light lasts a brief moment in time".

Track 26 The Twist
The Twist is a song that gave birth to the Twist dance craze. The song was written and originally released in early 1959 by Hank Ballard and the Midnighters. The song, and the dance the Twist, was popularised in 1960 when the song was covered by Chubby Checker.

Chubby Checker (Ernest Evans) is an American rock n roll singer and dancer. He is widely known for popularising many dance styles including the twist dance style, with his 1960 hit cover of Hank Ballard's R&B hit "The Twist" and the Pony with hit Pony Time. In September 2008 "The Twist" topped Billboard's list of the most popular singles to have appeared in the Hot 100 since its debut in 1958, an honor it maintained for an August 2013 update of the list. He also popularized the Limbo Rock and its trademark limbo dance, as well as various dance styles such as The Fly. Checker is the only recording artist to place five albums in the Top 12 at once. The performer has often claimed to have personally changed the way we dance to the beat of music, as when he told Billboard, "Anyplace on the planet, when someone has a song that has a beat, they're on the floor dancing apart to the beat. And before Chubby Checker, it wasn't here." Clay Cole agreed: "Chubby Checker has never been properly acknowledged for one major contribution to pop culture—Chubby and the Twist got adults out and onto the dance floor for the first time. Before the Twist dance phenomenon, grown ups did not dance to teenage music."

Track 27 I’m Forever Blowing Bubbles
I’m Forever Blowing Bubbles is a popular song which debuted in 1918 and was first published in 1919. The song became a hit with the public in British music halls and theatres during the early 1920s. Dorothy Ward was especially renowned for making the song famous with her appearances at these venues. The song was also used by English comedian “Professor” Jimmy Edwards as his signature tune - played on the trombone. Harpo Marx would play the song on clarinet, which would then begin emitting bubbles.
Henry Burr (January 15, 1882 – April 6, 1941) was a Canadian singer of popular songs in the early 20th century, an early radio performer and producer. He was one of the first singers to make popular acoustic recordings. While still in his teens (probably in 1902), Burr began recording for Columbia. The first recording on which his name appeared was released in 1904. In 1906, he joined the Columbia Male Quartet. He also sang with a number of ensembles, and the Sterling Trio, and performed many popular duets with Albert Campbell. In 1915, he assembled a touring troupe of recording artists, including singers Billy Murray, Arthur Collins, Albert Campbell and banjo player Vess Ossman.

Track 28 Football Crazy
This song is believed to have been written by James Curran (died 1900), which, with slightly different lyrics, became a minor hit in 1960 for Scots folk duo Robin Hall and Jimmie Macgregor, largely as a result of exposure on the BBC's Tonight programme. The phrase "football crazy" came into popular use during the 1960s, following this song’s success.

Jimmie Macgregor was born in Springburn, Glasgow, and grew up in a tenement and then a council house, about which he has said: "Our house was a focus for people to gather and make music... I had aunties and cousins who were chorus girls." After doing his national service, he studied at Glasgow School of Art, graduating in the mid-1950s and becoming a potter and teacher. In 1960 he formed a musical partnership with Robin Hall that would last 20 years. Hall and Macgregor recorded over 20 albums during their partnership, which ended in 1981.

Track 29 World Cup Willie
Each FIFA World Cup since 1966 has its own mascot. World Cup Willie, the mascot for the 1966 competition, was the first World Cup mascot, and one of the first mascots to be associated with a major sporting competition. The mascot designs represent a characteristic feature (costume, flora, fauna, etc.) of the host country.

Anthony James Donegan (29 April 1931 – 3 November 2002), known as Lonnie Donegan, was a Scottish skiffle singer, songwriter and musician, referred to as the King of Skiffle, who influenced 1960s British pop musicians.

Track 30 The Teddy Bears Picnic
Teddy Bears Picnic is a melody by U.S. American composer John Walter Bratton, written in 1907, and lyrics added by Irish songwriter Jimmy Kennedy in 1932. It remains popular as a children’s song. Kennedy lived at Staplegrove Elm and is buried in Staplegrove Church, Taunton, Somerset. Local folklore has it that the small wooded area between the church and
Staplegrove Scout Hut was the inspiration for his lyrics.

**Henry (Harry) Hall** (2 May 1898 – 28 October 1989) was an English bandleader who performed regularly on BBC Radio during the British dance band era of the 1920s and 1930s, through to the 1960s. In 1932 he recorded the songs Here Comes the Bogeyman and Teddy Bears' Picnic with his BBC Orchestra. The latter song gained enormous popularity and sold over a million copies. In 1934 his popularity was confirmed when his orchestra topped the bill at the London Palladium. In 1936 Henry Hall he was guest conductor of the ship’s orchestra on the Queen Mary’s maiden voyage.

Released on the 1959 album, "Harry Secombe Sings the Favourite Songs of Richard Tauber". Written in 1902 with music by Guy d'Hardelot and lyrics by Edward Teschemacher. Enrico Caruso had a hit with his recording of the song during the early part of the 1900's.