Musical Notes is made possible through the generosity of
Music by HARRY WARREN  
Lyrics by AL DUBIN  
Book by MICHAEL STEWART and MARK BRAMBLE

Directed by RAY RODERICK  
Choreographed by RICK CONANT

Scenery Design HOWARD JONES  
Costume Design DAVID H. LAWRENCE  
Lighting Design CHARLIE MORRISON

Hair and Wig Design MARK ADAM RAMPMEYER  
Sound JAY HILTON  
Orchestrations DAN DELANGE  
Music Supervisor MICHAEL O’FLAHERTY  
Music Director WILLIAM J. THOMAS

Production Manager R. GLEN GRUSMARK  
Production Stage Manager BRADLEY G. SPACHMAN  
Casting STUART HOWARD ASSOCIATES, PAUL HARDT

Associate Producer BOB ALWINE  
Line Producer DONNA LYNN COOPER HILTON

Produced for Goodspeed Musicals by MICHAEL P. PRICE

Cast of Characters

Andy Lee……………………………………………………… TIM FALTER  
Maggie Jones………………………………………………….. DOROTHY STANLEY  
Bert Barry…………………………………………………… DALE HENSLEY  
Phyllis Dale…………………………………………………… ELISE KINNON  
Lorraine Fleming……………………………………………… ERIN WEST  
Ann Reilly…………………………………………………… JENIFER FOOTE  
Billy Lawlor…………………………………………………. AUSTIN MILLER  
Peggy Sawyer………………………………………………….. KRISTEN MARTIN  
Julian Walsh…………………………………………………… JAMES LLOYD REYNOLDS  
Dorothy Brock……………………………………………… LAURIE WELLS  
Abner Dillon…………………………………………………. ERICK DEVINE  
Pat Denning………………………………………………….. JONATHAN STEWART  
Ensemble……………………………………………………… ALISSA ALTER  
Kelly Day…………………………………………………….. BRANDON DAVIDSON  
Erin Denman…………………………………………………. ERIN WEST  
Tim Falter……………………………………………………. JOE GRANDY  
Chad Harlow………………………………………………….. ELISE KINNON  
Ashley Peacock……………………………………………… KRISTYN POPE  
Colin Pritchard………………………………………………. ERNIE PRUNEDA  
Tara Jeanne Vallee………………………………………… ERIN WEST  
Swings………………………………………………………. TYLER ALBRIGHT  
Emily Thompson…………………………………………….
Biographies

Harry Warren and Al Dubin (Music and Lyrics)

Harry Warren and Al Dubin were legendary tunesmiths both as a team and as individuals. Between the two, their prodigious careers spanned six decades. They wrote Broadway shows and revues and were pioneer songwriters for sound pictures. Their combined output of songs can only be described as astonishing. Al Dubin, born in Switzerland in 1891, died in New York in 1945. Harry Warren was born in Brooklyn in 1893 and passed away in 1981. His first hit song was written in 1922, and he scored his last movie in 1962. His other collaborators included Ira Gershwin, Billy Rose, Joe Young, Gus Kahn, Arther Freed, Johnny Mercer, Marck Gordon, Mort Dixon, Bud Green and Ralph Blane.

Michael Stewart & Mark Bramble (Book)

Michael Stewart scored on Broadway the first time out when he won a Tony for his Bye Bye Birdie libretto. Subsequently, he was the librettist for Carnival, for which he won the Drama Critics Circle Award, and Hello, Dolly!, which won him both the Tony and the Drama Critics prize. He also wrote the books for George M!, Mack and Mabel and I Love My Wife, and lyrics for Barnum. Mr Stewart died in 1987. Mark Bramble began his theatrical career working for David Merrick. He directed 42nd Street in London, Tokyo, Sydney and Amsterdam and is the author of Barnum (Tony Award Nomination for Best Book and Best Musical) and The Three Musketeers and co-author (with Michael Stewart) of The Grand Tour, Treasure Island, Elizabeth & Essex and 42nd Street (Tony Award Best Musical, Laurence Olivier Award for Musical of the Year, etc.)
Synopsis:

Act One, Scene One: 42nd Street Theatre

It's 1933, and the curtain rises at the chorus audition for a new Broadway show, *Pretty Lady*. The audition is just about finished when Peggy Sawyer arrives fresh off the bus from Allentown, Penn. Billy Lawlor, already cast in *Pretty Lady* as one of the leading "juvenile" actors, has been observing the audition and notices Peggy right away. Before long he's serenading Peggy with "Young & Healthy" in his attempts to charm her into a date. He informs Peggy that she's missed the audition but he can help her bypass that process. He convinces Peggy to join him and sing her "first notes on Broadway" right there and then. This unorthodox behavior is quickly quashed by the show's choreographer, Andy Lee, who has no time for Billy's latest conquest. "Amscray, toots," he tells her. Embarrassed and flustered Peggy rushes off only to slam right into Julian Marsh, the show's director. Peggy, forgetting her purse, exits even more mortified than before.

Marsh hopes *Pretty Lady* will put him back on top despite the terrible financial state in which the Great Depression has put him. He's not happy, though, with the proposed star of the show, Dorothy Brock...he thinks she's past her prime. His writers, Bert Barry and Maggie Jones, say she'll be fine, besides... the main reason for her casting is that her current companion, the very wealthy Abner Dillon, is the show's bankroll. Brock storms on stage, indignant at being asked to actually audition for a role. After being assured that Julian just wants to make sure the keys are good for her voice, Dorothy sings "Shadow Waltz," which Julian admits is "Not bad, Ms. Brock."

Outside the theatre, Maggie, finds Peggy and returns her purse. She and three "experienced" chorus girls - Anytime Annie, Phyllis and Lorraine – invite Peggy to lunch at the Gypsy Tea Kettle and explain to her that to get a job in a Broadway chorus, you've got to “Go Into Your Dance.” Andy Lee happens by and is drawn into the girls' spontaneous song and dance. Before long, Julian Marsh himself is standing by witnessing Peggy's fancy footwork and decides there might just be room for one more chorus girl after all.

Act One Scene Two: Outside the Gypsy Tea Kettle

Later, during a rehearsal, Julian learns that Dorothy is seeing an old boyfriend, Pat Denning. Knowing this could destroy the show's funding should Abner find out, he decides to put an end to the affair. One phone call to an unsavory acquaintance and Pat Denning is visited by a couple of thugs who convince him to break it off with Dorothy.

Act One Scene Four: Dorothy's Dressing Room
Soon, everyone is "Gettin' Out of Town" as the cast of *Pretty Lady* heads to its out-of-town try-out in Philadelphia.

**Act One Scene Six: Arch Street Theatre**

On opening night, Peggy accidentally trips and crashes into Dorothy, knocking her to the stage. Julian fires Peggy on the spot as the curtain falls on Act One.

At the top of Act Two, we learn that Dorothy's ankle is broken and she will not be able to go on. The show will close before it ever really opened. Now out of work, the chorus kids try to convince themselves that "There's a Sunny Side to Every Situation."

**Act Two Scene One: Dressing Rooms**

While consoling each other they hit upon the idea that Peggy could take over Brock's role. They find Julian Marsh and argue that Peggy's a fresh young face who can sing and "dance circles around Brock." Julian decides it's worth a shot and rushes off to the train station to catch Peggy before she can leave.

At Philadelphia's Broad Street Station, Julian apologizes to Peggy and asks her to stay...and star in *Pretty Lady*. But Peggy's had enough of show business and wants to go back home to Allentown.

Dumbfounded Julian asks, "Allentown? I'm offering you the chance to star in the biggest musical this town has seen in twenty years and you say, Allentown?!" The only way to convince her is to paint a picture of the life she'd miss..."Lullaby of Broadway." After Billy, Burt, Maggie, Abner and the rest of the cast join in the serenade, Peggy decides to stay.

**Act Two Scene Seven: Opening Night**

Forced to learn the part in two days, Peggy is on the verge of a nervous breakdown when she has an unexpected visit from Dorothy Brock. Dorothy has been watching the rehearsals and admits she wanted to hate Peggy but she can't, "Because you're good," she says, "maybe even better than I would have been." She even offers a little friendly advice in "About a Quarter to Nine."

The show is about to start when Julian stops by for a last minute pep talk in which he utters the now iconic line, "Sawyer, you're going out there a youngster. But you've got to come back a star!" The show is a huge success sure to catapult Peggy into stardom. And even though she's invited, and surely expected, at the official opening night party, Peggy decides to go instead to the "kids' party" with the chorus. And Julian Marsh is left alone on stage staring at the darkened light bulbs on the marquee. Spotlight picks him up and he quietly begins to sing, "Come and meet those dancing feet on the avenue I'm taking you to...Forty-Second Street." At the end, he starts off, not to the official party, but in the direction Peggy left. The spotlight remains center, curtain starts down and that's...the end of the show.

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**Preliminary set design sketches by Howard Jones**
Events/landmarks/trends 1933

The Depression, now in its 4th year, deepens as unemployment passes 25%. By 1933 the value of stock on the New York Stock Exchange was less than a fifth of what it had been at its peak in 1929.

Congress passes The Glass-Steagall Act, also known as the Banking Act of 1933. This was one of many attempts to restore financial stability, by creating federal deposit insurance and separating commercial and investment banking.

Chicago mayor Anton Cermak is killed in Miami during an assassination attempt on president-elect Franklin Roosevelt.

Adolph Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany. He was appointed by Germany's President, Paul von Hindenburg. In Germany, the President is the head of state and his duties are mostly representative and ceremonial. All the real power is exercised by the Chancellor.

Typical annual earnings:
- Lawyer…$4,218
- Physician…$3,382
- Public School Teacher…$1,227
- Domestic servant…$260
- Hired farm hand…$216

Typical U.S. food prices:
- Butter…$.28/lb
- Eggs…$.29/dozen
- Milk…$.10/qt
- Sirloin steak…$.29/lb

The German Reichstag burns. Ostensibly set by a deranged Communist (there are conflicting reports that Nazi storm troopers assisted the man) the fire destroyed the building in Berlin where the elected members of the republic met to conduct the daily business of government. Using this event for his own means, Hitler described the fire as a "beacon from heaven. You are now witnessing the beginning of a great epoch in German history...This fire is the beginning."

Franklin D. Roosevelt sworn in as 32nd President on March 4. Says, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." One of the most famous quotes from a presidential inaugural, the quote appears in the opening paragraph. In part, the pertinent section is as follows: "This is preeminently the time to speak the truth, the whole truth, frankly and boldly. Nor need we shrink from honestly facing conditions in our country today. This great Nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So, first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance."

Tennessee Valley Authority is established to bring electricity, flood control and economic development to rural areas in southeastern states.

Construction of the Golden Gate Bridge begins. The bridge was completed in April, 1937.

The Lone Ranger debuts on radio and King Kong premieres.

Frances Perkins becomes the first female cabinet member as Secretary of Labor.

March 20, 1933, Dachau prison camp opens. It is located about 10 miles northwest of Munich in southern Germany. Dachau is one of the first concentration camps the Nazis establish. The first prisoners, mainly Communists and Socialists and other political opponents of the Nazi Party, arrive two days later. Dachau is the only camp to remain in operation from 1933 until 1945.

December 5, 1933, The 21st Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is ratified, repealing the 18th Amendment and bringing an end to the era of national prohibition of alcohol in America. At 5:32 p.m. EST, Utah became the 36th state to ratify the amendment, achieving the requisite three-fourths majority of states' approval.

**Hitler Consolidates His Power**

During 1933 and 1934, Hitler consolidated his authority through the destruction of all other political parties, "coordination" of all aspects of German life, and the liquidation of dissent among Nazis' and conservatives. After taking office as chancellor, Hitler quickly outmaneuvered former Chancellor Franz von Papen and the conservative nationalists. Several steps along the way were:

1. The Reichstag Fire, February 1933. After Hitler and his National Socialists maneuvered themselves into power, a new Reichstag election was scheduled for early March 1933. Only a few days before the election, on February 27, the Reichstag building was partially destroyed by fire. The Nazis may well have set the blaze, but they blamed the Communists, charging that the Communists were plotting to seize power. Hitler convinced German President, Paul von Hindenburg to take strong action against the supposed Communist threat, and the president suspended freedom of speech and the press and other civil liberties.

2. March 1933 Election. The Nazis stepped up their harassment of their political opponents, and the March 5 election was held in an atmosphere of fear and intimidation. Polling 44 percent of the votes, the Nazis won 288 seats in the Reichstag. With the support of their conservative nationalist allies (under Papen), who held 52 seats, the Nazis controlled a majority of the 647 member Reichstag. The Nazi majority was even more substantial, since none of the 81 Communist deputies were allowed to take their seats.

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1 The earliest recorded example of "Nazi" is from 1930. The acronymic explanation of its origin, which traces it to the "Na" and "zi" of the German word "Nationalsozialist," is now recognized as incorrect. The true origin of "Nazi" appears to be as a shortening and respelling of the longer word, based on the German pronunciation of "Nati-," in which the "t" is pronounced like "ts."
3. The Enabling Act, March 1933. On March 23, 1933, the Reichstag passed the Enabling Act, which gave dictatorial authority to Hitler’s cabinet for four years. Armed with full powers, Hitler moved to eliminate all possible centers of opposition. His policy is known as *Gleichschaltung*, which translates literally as coordination. In this context, however, it meant more precisely “subordination,” that is, subordinating all independent institutions to the authority of Hitler and the Nazi Party. It was the Enabling Act of March 23, 1933, which in a legal way conferred dictatorial powers on Adolf Hitler.

In April 1933, the government abolished self-government in the German states by appointing governors responsible to the central government in Berlin. The states lost even more power in January 1934 when the Reichsrat, the upper house of the parliament, was abolished. The Reichsrat had represented the states.

In May 1933, the Nazis ordered the abolition of the independent labor unions. Both strikes and lockouts were prohibited, and a system of compulsory arbitration of labor-management disputes was established. All workers were compelled to join the German Labor Front, an agency of the Nazi Party, which was designed primarily to promote labor discipline rather than the interests of the workers.

During the spring of 1933, the Nazis moved to eliminate opposition political parties. In July, the Nazi Party became the only legal party.

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**The Great Depression: Causes and Consequences**

During the Great Depression, which is generally considered to have lasted from 1930 to 1939, the prices of stock fell 40%. 9,000 banks went out of business and 9 million savings accounts were wiped out. 86,000 businesses failed, and wages were decreased by an average of 60%. The unemployment rate went from 9% all the way to 25%, about 15 million jobless people.

The causes or various factors that lead to this painful period have been debated and analyzed for decades. Causes include (depending upon who is analyzing the data and historical situation) unequal distribution of wealth, high tariffs and war debts incurred by World War I, overproduction in industry and agriculture, the stock market crash and unbridled financial speculation. Various schools of thought have come down in support on one side or the other of the various issues presented. Though there is no single, definitive list, the consensus of most economists, politicians, teachers, scientists and assorted critics and analysts is that the five major causes and related events were 1, the stock market crash of 1929; 2, bank failures; 3, widespread reduction in purchasing power in all areas of society and business; 4, American economic policy with Europe; and, 5, drought conditions throughout a vast area in the United States.

**1. The Stock Market Crash**

Many believe, erroneously, that the stock market crash that occurred on Black Tuesday, October 29, 1929 is one and the same with the

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2 The emblem on the Nazi Germany flag, the Swastika, was developed from an ancient cosmic or religious symbol formed by a Greek cross with the ends of the arms bent at right angles in either a clockwise or a counterclockwise direction. The origin of the word “swastika” is from the Sanskrit *svastikā*, (sign of good luck), and *svasti* (well-being).

3 As you read this, you may find it eerily “all too familiar” at this time.
Great Depression. In fact, it is considered merely one of its major causes. Two months after the original crash in October, stockholders had lost more than $40 billion dollars. Even though the stock market began to regain some of its losses, by the end of 1930, it just was not enough. Though these losses surely affected the affluent, they fell particularly hard upon the middle classes, especially when coupled with raging unemployment.

2. Bank Failures

Throughout the 1930s over 9,000 banks failed. Bank deposits were uninsured and thus as banks failed people simply lost their savings. Surviving banks, unsure of the economic situation and concerned for their own survival, stopped being as willing to create new loans. This exacerbated the situation leading to less and less expenditures.

3. Widespread Reduction in Purchasing

With the stock market crash and the fears of further economic woes, individuals from all classes stopped purchasing items. This then led to a reduction in the number of items produced and thus a reduction in the workforce. As people lost their jobs, they were unable to keep up with paying for items they had bought through installment plans and their items were repossessed. More and more inventory began to accumulate. The unemployment rate rose above 25% which meant, of course, even less spending to help alleviate the economic situation.

4. American Economic Policy with Europe

As businesses began failing, the government created the Smoot-Hawley Tariff to help protect American companies. The act was passed in June of 1930 and increased tariffs to a tax of 50 percent on over 20,000 goods imported into the United States. American imports and exports plunged by more than 50%. Since this occurred after the onset of the Depression, it’s hard to see how it could have caused it. However, since the real effect of the increased tariffs was to increase prices and increase price rigidity, it is easy to see how the Act could have exacerbated the Depression. Enacting the tariff was exactly the wrong thing to do and about 1,000 economists signed a petition begging Congress not to pass it. Eventually, 60 foreign countries passed retaliatory tariffs in response. This act was a catalyst for the severe reduction in US-European trade from its high in 1929 to the depressed levels of 1932.

5. Drought Conditions

While not a direct cause of the Great Depression, the drought that occurred in the Mississippi Valley in 1930 was of such proportions that many could not even pay their taxes or other debts and had to sell their farms for no profit to themselves.

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4 Named for its sponsors Senator Reed Smoot, Republican of Utah, and Representative Willis C. Hawley, Republican of Oregon.

5 In 1988, the Council of Economic Advisors proclaimed that the Smoot Hawley Tariff Act was "probably one of the most damaging pieces of legislation ever signed in the United States."