The casting choices Forman made for the major roles in Hair were uniformly impeccable. Gerome Ragni had let it be known that he was very much interested in reprising his portrayal of Berger for the movie, but by 1977 he was simply too old for the part, and the role went instead to the charismatic Treat Williams, whose work Forman had recently admired in a Broadway production of Grease. Williams dominates virtually every scene in which he appears, and transforms the raucous "I Got Life" number into a show-stopping star turn. Another crucial and perfectly nuanced performance is given by John Savage as the naive Army inductee Claude Bukowski. Savage was on a career roll at the time, and had made a lasting impression with his earlier film work in The Deer Hunter (1978). Also commendable was Beverly D'Angelo as Sheila, the addled young debutante who captures Claude's heart. Forman later recalled that "the most impressive audition for Hair was done by Cheryl Barnes," an at an open audition and stunned everyone with her beautiful iilted fiancee of a tribe member named Hud, and her powerful rendition of "Easy To Be Hard" struck many critics as the musical highlight of the entire film. Regrettably, Barnes wasn't inclined to actively pursue & a show business career after Hair, depriving the entertainment world of a formidable talent. On the

other hand, it is fascinating to note the identities of two young hopefuls who didn't make the cut with *Hair*, but went on to greater things afterward. Forman later recalled that, "the first name on our very first casting sheet read Madonna Ciccone." Later, a disinterested lad dropped by the director's apartment but declined to

audition, claiming that he had reluctantly been steered toward this encounter by a misguided agent. His name was Bruce Springsteen.

To briefly summarize the plot, the film version of Hair begins with the character of Claude leaving his farm home in Oklahoma to take a bus to New York City, where he plans to enlist in the Army and eventually serve in Vietnam. In Central Park, he encounters hippie leader Berger and his tribe, as well as the fair debutante Sheila, who rides by on horseback. Berger introduces Claude to his irreverent world and leads him on a series



of adventures, including the crashing of an upscale Long Island party for Sheila that results in Claude and the hippies being jailed. After their release, the group takes part in a massive "be-in" where Claude's experiment with LSD leads to hallucinatory visions. He leaves his new friends to join the Army and is sent to Nevada for basic training, after which the tribe, along with Sheila, embarks on a cross-country trip to Claude's base in an attempt to persuade him to reconsider before it's too late. The denouement involves a case of mistaken identity (a plot device completely original to the film version) that ends the story on a tragic note. Forman made some controversial decisions while weaving the musical content of the stage work into his film's narrative, such as the bewildering staging of the title number as part of a prison riot sequence, but the end result pleased most critics, and Variety singled the movie out for "vibrant and innovative" moments that outshone similar highlights from competing film musicals of the late 1970s.

Unfortunately, the nature of this competition made Hair seem an anachronism at the time of its initial release, relegating the film version to the undeserved status of "box office disappointment." In the nearly two years that elapsed between the beginning of principle photography on Hair in New York's East Village in October of 1977 and its release in 1979, the public was treated



to a trio of film musicals that each had a major impact: The Wiz, a splashy adaptation-of The Wizard Of Oz with a black cast that was considered by many to constitute an important social breakthrough; Grease, an unabashed time capsule homage to the '50s that was widely embraced and celebrated as such; and, most important of all, Saturday Night Fever, which provided indelible visual and aural definitions of a disco era that was light years removed from the

events which transpire in Hair. Nonetheless, the film had its early champions, notably The New York Times' Vincent Canby, who praised Hair as "a good, authentically stylish movie musical." Of course, time has since worked its magic with the passing decades. The '60s now sport the required rosy patina of bemused hindsight that was lacking in 1979, and the movie version of Hair has benefited accordingly. Milos Forman's directing credits are impressive by any measure, but in his memoirs he confided that "I find myself showing Hair to people more often than my other films."

Movie buffs will be interested to learn that although the Pentagon was initially reluctant to cooperate with the military training sequences, it eventually acquiesced and the film crew moved from various New York locations to Fort Irwin near Barstow, California, where some 1,500 National Guardsmen were employed as extras (in a nice touch, a general shown addressing the troops was played by Nicholas Ray, cult director of such film classics as *They Live By Night* and *Rebel Without A Cause*). Returning to New York, the fantasy

wedding sequence was shot on a giant sound stage at the Astoria Studios in Queens. A massive "be-in" was filmed at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., and the final event of the shoot was the sprawling Central Park "be-in," for which small ads in *The Village Voice* and *Soho News* in May of 1978 turned up roughly 5,000 retro-clad extras.

Hair aficionados will insist on noting that two memorable songs from the original score, "What A Piece Of Work Is Man" and "Frank Mills," failed to make the transition to the film. These same devotees, however, should be delighted to learn that this re-issue returns to the fold "Party Music" and "My Conviction," two selections that were deleted from the film soundtrack's first compact disc appearance in 1989 due to timing constraints. Today, on the 20th Anniversary of Hair's cinematic debut, the music on this newly remastered collection sounds better than ever before. It remains an indispensable companion piece to the study and enjoyment of an important chapter in the continuing story of a remarkably potent and enduring cultural phenomenon.







ORIGINAL SOUNDTRACK RECORDING



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- 2. Sodomy
- 3. Donna/Hashish
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- 6. Abie Baby/Fourscore
- 7. I'm Black/Ain't Got No
- 8. Air
- 9. Party Music
- 10. My Conviction
- 11. I Got Life
- 12. Frank Mills
- 13. Hair
- 14. L.B.J.
- 15. Electric Blues/ Old Fashioned Melody

- 16. Hare Krishna
- 17, Where Do I Go
- 18. Black Boys
- 19. White Boys
- 20. Walking In Space
- 21. Easy To Be Hard
- 22 3-5-0-0
- 23. Good Morning Starshine
- 24. What A Piece Of Work Is Man
- 25. Somebody To Love
- 26. Don't Put It Down
- 27. The Flesh Failures/ Let The Sunshine In

Re-Recording Directed by Al Garrison

Executive Producer for RCA Records: Warren Schatz

Reissue Supervision: Paul Williams for House of Hits Productions, Ltd.

Project Manager: Simeon Margolis

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