by Nicole M. Imbracsio

Superband 4-Naught-6, who has been in recluse for a few years, has now decidedly decided to emerge. This May, New England's first superband will play at the Clark University Honorary Degree Awards reception to celebrate of their long-time friend and stalker, Ted Kaczynski (a.k.a. The Unabomber), who is receiving an Honorary Degree for his "contribution to the global environment."

In lieu of this coming appearance of 4ø6, this reporter has committed herself to to the painstaking quest of unearthing the history of 4ø6, the band who singlehandedly brought clam chowder back to New England.

4ø6 has often, and with no surprise, been compared to the likes of the Rolling Stones and the Beatles. The members do admit to being greatly influenced by the Fab Four, but feel some resentment towards the Rolling "Bloody Wanker" Stones. Unknown to most, Chuck Anderson, bongo-player for the band, has shared close history with the Rolling Stones.

Anderson was a past flat mate of Mick Jagger in 1961 (before Mick met Keith, but soon after the collagen lip implant).

Anderson also knew Keith and Charlie from the university days and brought the "boys" together. "I'm not gonna lie to ya," said Anderson in a recent late-night interview at the old Cavern Club "there were a lot of drugs in those days. We all know that Keith is no stranger to the vice. One night he was getting it on with Marylane and some rolling papers, I says to him 'Hey Keith, tell me, what's it like rolling stoned?' At that time, Mick was in the kitchen making mashed potatoes with cognac and over heard our conversation and though I had said 'What's it like to be a rolling stone?' The rest is history."

Apparently. Soon after the naming of the band, Anderson was forced to return to his native Nordic homeland of Stockholm in June of 1962 to answer the call of his family farm.

At the same time, one TJ Schubert, now lead guitarist for 4ø6, going door-to-door in Stockholm peddling Fender guitars for an internship he had taken to dodge the draft (even though there was none at the time). Coming to the Anderson farm, TJ, no stranger to the big British rock scene, recognized Chuck to be a former member of the Stones. Anderson thought TJ to be endearing and admired his guitar picking, and therefore put him up at the farm (consider-

ing there was quite a distance between farms in Stockholm, this is a very hospitable gesture).

In late August of 1962 Lady Luck walked hand and hand with Fate and rolled a seven. Anderson gets a call from Sam Phillips, president of Sun Records. Phillips knew of Anderson's musical upbringing in London, and offered him a recording contract in the Sun studios. Seizing the moment (and his bongo), Anderson convinced TJ to come with him to Dallas for an opportunity to pay off his student loans.

Later in August of 1962, Anderson and Schubert arrived in Logan International Airport, Boston MA. With their flight to Memphis being delayed, the couple ran into Mark Q. Bessel, who

watch and dehumidifier black market).

As if in a Dickens' novel, Anderson reached out to the poor street urchin and told the airport security and FBI officials that "the Kid is in the band." From that moment on, Trottier vowed to use his gansta' powers for good and not evil. "I promised myself that I would only use my deft, slight-off-hand skills for powerful guitar riffs and not for fixing gin rummy games in Vegas" says the now-reformed Trottier in a interview via satellite in Tel Aviv.

Since the foursome was in the New England area, they decided to call Dan Bilodeau in Lancaster, Maine. Anderson and Bilodeau were traders in the black market triangle— of el pac-

as, Ludens cough drops, and goat hair— that ran through Lancaster, Stockholm and the Ivory Coast. The partners had kept correspondence by smoke signals, telepathy, and mail (usually relying on the latter, since the other two only worked on a "good day").

Anderson contacted Bilodeau, also a founder and CEO of "Wildman's Heavy Water" (a giant business gold mine because of a nuclear accident in the area that killed the entire town, ex-

cept his family— population of 5,189 before the accident, 5,183 after). Bilodeau agrees to underwrite the band as long as he can lend his rich baritone voice to the group.

In September of 1962 (why not?) the group arrived in Memphis. Sam Phillips suggests that the band is missing a "je ne sais quoi" (that's a direct quote). Bessel proposed that the band put an advertisement in the newspaper for a MexicanAmerican drummer/flutist. Enter Juan Rojo, from off Broadway.

Juan Rojo had been previously employed at the Dirty Dishwater Theater off off Broadway (in fact, it was in Long Island) as the starring role in the musical "The Piped Piper of Harlem." Juan, however, lost the illustrious role of the Pedro the Piper because he displayed "sardonic laughter when the rats started nawing on the legs of the children." Looking for a break, Juan answered the ad in the newspaper and shortly joined the band in Memphis.

While in Memphis, the band hooked up with a gentlemanly fellow named "Lee" who informed the boys of a friend of his, one Jack Ruby, who owned half of the clubs in Dallas and offered to set them up.

Over the next few years, the band, now known as "Q. Bessel and the No-tones" played





at the time was performing as a one-man-band (complete with sousaphone, knee symbols, harmonica, etc.). After watching Bessel drink a glass of water and do shadow-puppetry, all the while singing "Auld Lang Syne," Anderson and Schubert knew that they had encountered raw talent. They told him of their plans to form a band in Dallas and offered Bessel an opportunity of a lifetime.

While the three were engaged in conversation, Eric "Snoop" Trottier, of the Haverhill Gaps clan with ties a far away as Providence (and possibly Uxbridge) gets apprehended by authorities who had a warrant for his arrest (Trottier was an alleged link to the giant "hot" Rolex

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