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Records Rewiewed

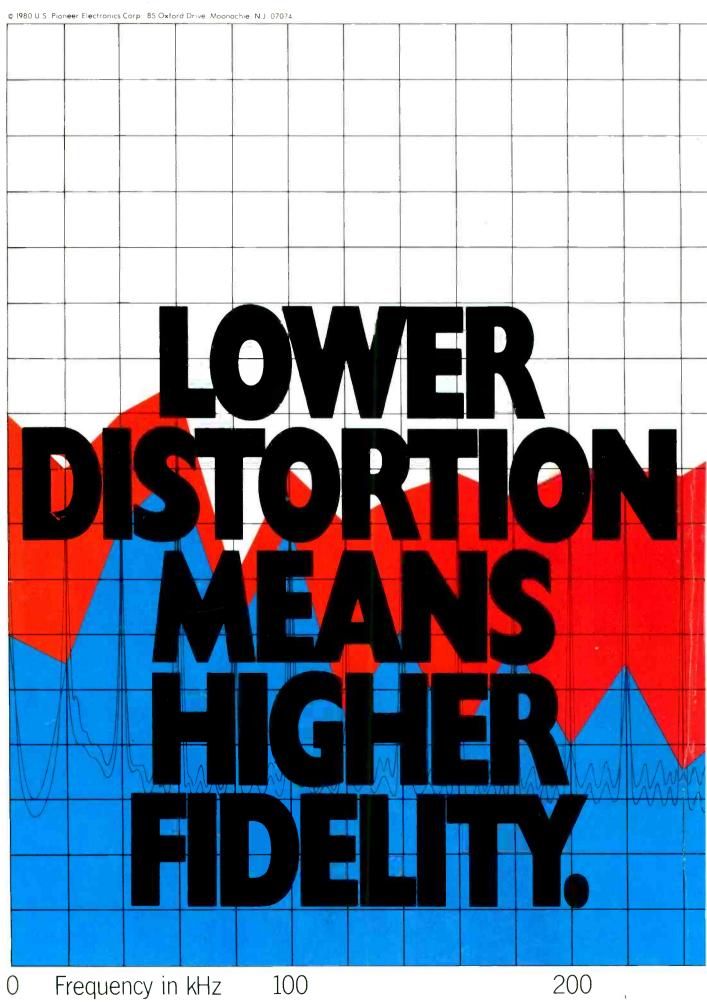
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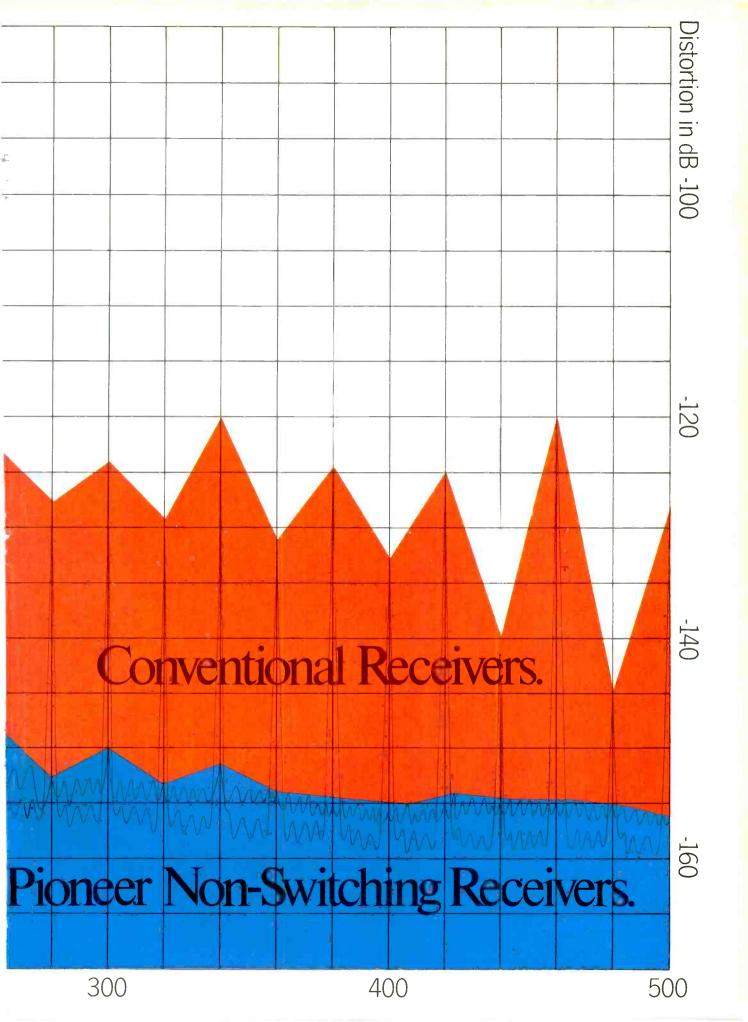
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XSV/4000



XSV/5000

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HIGH FIDELIT

On the cover (left to right, top to bottom): Mitsubishi LT-5V vertical turntable: DBX 20/20 computerized equalizer; Onkyo TA-2060 HXequipped cassette deck; Marantz SC-9 Esotec series preamp; Akai ActiVideo VP-7350 video recorder with Dolby, VC-65 color camera, and VU-7350 tuner/timer; Sony TC-D5M stereo portable cassette deck: Pioneer HPM-700 speaker; Micro-Seiki RX-5000 turntable system, Toshiba Clean Drive power amp.

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SOLUTION TO HIFI-CROSTIC NO. 56

[Herbert] Russcol: The Liberation of Sound: [An Introduction to Electronic Music]

These swirling ideas about freedom are the burden of "Sketch of a New Aesthetic of Music." Busoni's little bombshell was read with smiles by almost all contemporaries, but today it reads like a precise catalogue of the road music has traveled since then

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AUDIO-TECHNICA PROFESSIONAL AND HOME PRODUCTS FOR BETTER SOUND





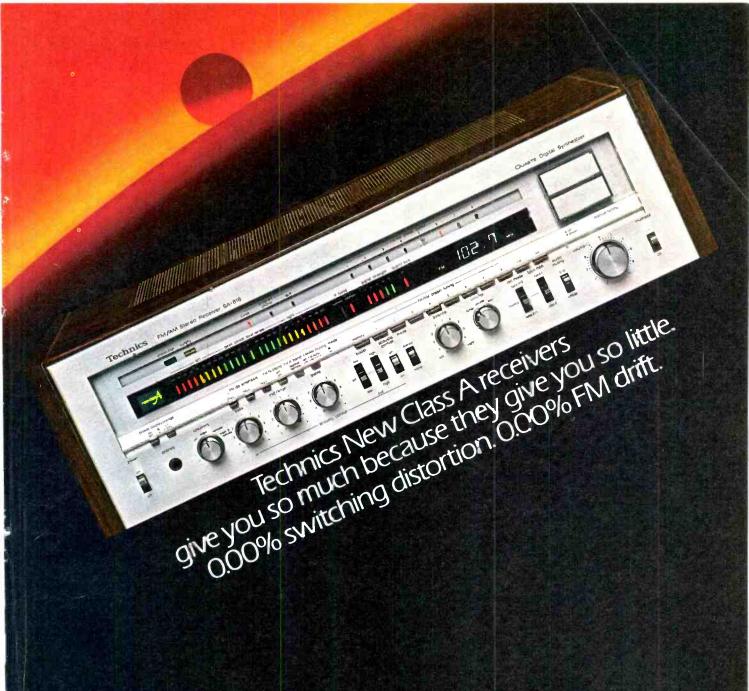






Other A-T models

from \$29.95.



Technics SA-616 and SA-818 (shown). Two uncommon receivers because of the two things they have in common: Technics synchro-bias circuitry and quartz-synthesized tuning. Together they give you that special scmething you've come to expect from Technics: sonic excellence.

Synchro-bias. What it does may seem complicated, but it sounds simply beautiful. With conventional amplifier designs, the output transistors constantly switch on and off as the input waveform goes from positive to negative. Technics synchro-bias eliminates switching distortion because it constantly sends minute amounts of current to the transistor not in use. And since the transistors don't switch on or off, distortion is eliminated.

So is FM drift because both receivers include our quartzsynthesized tuning system. With its quartz-crystal oscillator both the frequencies broadcast and those received are quartz-synthesized so tuner drift is completely eliminated. So is the hassle of tuning because both models can be preset to receive eight AM and eight FM stations.

MODEL	SUGGESTED PRICE*	RMS POWER PER CHANNEL (RATED BANDWIDTH)	RATED THD MAX.
SA-616	368€	80 watts, 20 Hz-20 FHz	0.005%
SA-818	\$85 ⊃	110 watts, 20 Hz-20 FHz	0.205%

*Technics recommended prices, but actual prices will be set by dealers.

You'll also like Technics acoustic control because its high and low range boost and filter switches can attenuate or boost two different frequency ranges.

Technics New Class A receivers. They give you more of what you want and less of what you don't simulated wood grain.

Technics
The science of sound

HIGH PERFORMANCE HIGH BIAS.



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When you're recording music that's rich in high frequencies, you need a high performance tape. Ampex GM II high bias cassettes. They retain and release every note and nuance. Especially those found in highly amplified electronic music.

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head contact is precise, we use our exclusive Ferrosheen™ calendering process to give the tape an ultrasmooth, glossy surface.

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Line Brochure

The Tape of the Stars

AUTOPHILE

Indy for Auto Sound?

by Robert Angus

Utter impartiality has never been one of the more widespread virtues of audio manufacturers, so when a representative of Clarion Corporation invited me to San Francisco to perform A/B comparisons of the Clarion PE-958A receiver/cassette unit with any other models I could get my hands on, I jumped at the chance. The "test bed" was to be a car specially fitted to allow multiple comparisons. For input, any FM station on the dial was fair game. The test track was to wind through the sections of the Bay Area having the widest variety of FM-reception problems.

I had understood that I would be free to choose any make or model of car stereo equipment from the shelves of Bay Area dealers. Such hopes were dashed, however, when the testing was delayed until a Sunday—Easter Sunday at that. Of course, no dealership was open, and I had to make do with the competitive units that Clarion had already tested. Thus I had no way of verifying that each was in peak operating condition.

In fact, even though all listening was done with the same rear-deck Clarion three-way speakers (supplemented by a pair of in-door midrange models) and equalizer, none of the head-end units sounded as good as the 958A or passed my tests as consistently because the whole setup was optimized for the Clarion receiver. In the system employed to accommodate the various brands—a wiring harness into which each was connected in turn—the Clarion enjoyed shorter power, speaker, and antenna leads than the others. Since most car stereo installers agree that leads should be as short as possible to prevent signal loss, hum, and other audio problems, it's impossible to consider this a true A/B comparison. So, in the end, my test was of Clarion's test track, rather than of the equipment itself.

lagreed to go through with the test mainly because I saw, even in this setup, a chance to learn something about the problems a car receiver faces in trying to catch and hold a stereo FM signal. I quickly determined that I would be listening not for subtleties of audio reproduction, but for the basic strengths of the units in four key areas of tuner performance: ability to pick up and hold signals in poor reception areas (sensitivity); ability

to pick up and hold a weak signal located next to a strong one (selectivity); ability to reject spurious signals; and ability to cope with a signal whose strength changes constantly as the car moves, the so-called picket-fence effect.

My caveats about the procedure aside, Clarion really did pick exceedingly difficult locales. In all, there were seven, representing a wide cross-section of reception problems, a true challenge to any car stereo system. In fact, four of them, within a space of ten miles, constitute the most demanding test track can imagine for mobile tuners. In addition to the Clarion, a Pioneer KPX-9500, Craig T-684, Panasonic CQ-8520U, Blaupunkt CR-2001, and Concord HPL-505 were put through their paces.

Over the hills. Let's start where I did, on the streets of San Francisco, where high-rise buildings and street intersections form typical urban canyons in which signal strength varies widely within a few feet. Most mar ufacturers of high-end car stereo have developed new circuitry to cope with this phenomenon; Clarion's version is Magi-Tune, a means of varying sensitivity and selectivity constantly to produce an optimally listenable signal. The price you pay is some loss of high frequencies (along with background noise) as the circuit does its averaging. What I heard was very lister able overall, with about one-third of an octave shaved from the top end. Complicating the street test was the network of overhead trolley wires. While some tuners took this interference in stride, others had trouble receiving anything but the very strongest signals.

Several of the city's leading FM stations use Sutro Tower as a transmitter site. Located on a hill high above Golden Gate Park, the tower manages to cover most of the Bay Area with listenable signals. But for those unfortunate enough to live directly below it, the transmitter means problems—most notably spurious signals (the recurrence of one or more of the stations at several spots on the FM dial). Case in point: KCBS-FM at 97.3 and KABL at 98.1 tend to overpower weak, distant signals like KMYT in Merced (97.5) and KWIN in Lodi (97.7). Some tuners did just as well as the Clarion at bringing in these weak signals, though the AFC circuits on one occasionally pul ed its tuner



to the stronger adjacent channel.

Just above the Golden Gate Bridge, less than five miles away, with a beautifully unobstructed view of Sutro Tower, is perhaps the best reception site in the entire region. Here the problem was more likely to be tuner overload that, while not as severe as that at the transmitter site, still can result in mushy, badly distorted sound, as it did with some of the test models tuned to KDFC (102.1). Another problem for several tuners was the proximity of KDFC's strong signal to that of KKIO in Livermore, some 40 miles away. Several models were able to detect the difference and deliver a marginally listenable signal, at least. KALF in Ukiah (103.3) and KSFX locally (103.7) provided a similar test.

Less than eight miles north, on the far side of Marin Headlands, lies the bedroom community of Larkspur, one of the poorest reception areas. Any signal is weak, and merely driving from the top of a hill to its foot can mean the difference between good reception and none at all. KARA in Santa Clara (105.7) and San Jose stations KSJO and KOME (92.7 and 98.5, respectively) presented a real challenge, whether the car was moving or parked.

KIOI, a local station at 101.3, likewise gave KTIM in nearby San Rafael a rough time, and some receivers were not able to pick up the latter signal at all.

On the fringe. Some 30 miles from the Golden Gate Bridge, on the way to Sonoma, reception conditions are not unlike those on the fringes of many major U.S. cities. Signals arrive from all directions, and few buildings interfere with reception—in short, an excellent location for what radio hobbyists call DXing. Barreling over the San Jose Mountains and across the bay came KFAT from Gilroy (94.5), along with a complement of San Francisco stations. Gilroy is some 90 miles away and did not produce an ideal signal even on the most sensitive tuners, but it was listenable on several. San Jose stations, some 60 miles away, provided better signals. It was 60 miles to Stockton and more than 50 to Sacramento; both delivered decent results.

Napa, in the heart of the California wine country, lies only about 35 air miles from Sutro Tower, but it offered a chance to compare receivers' ability to handle a wide range of signals and signal strengths, from all directions. The people at Clarion had determined that Gilroy's

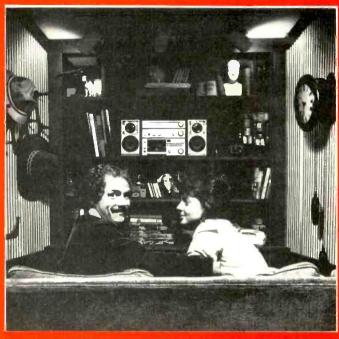
KFAT was one of the real problem stations in that area, so I used it. Two models delivered; others did not. KROI in Sacramento proved almost as tough a challenge; we tried both stations within feet of a local FM transmitter. Clarion's own model delivered, while others faded in and out or drifted.

I would very much like to repeat the test with a setup that would allow comparison of cassette transports. Which get fluttery on San Francisco's cobblestoned hills? Which bobble on the back roads of Marin County? Here, too, a moving automobile seems a much tougher and more realistic test than the measurement bench can provide.

After trying Clarion's test track, I feel bound to say that it is a really stiff workout for any FM section and probably ideal as a way of separating the prodigies from the also-rans. The setup within the car couldn't convince me that Clarion's best-in-the-show honors would necessarily be duplicated with another switching arrangement or field of competitors. There's a lot to mull over whenever someone claims a piece of auto equipment is "best"—whether you're reporting on the claim or planning a purchase.



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For starters, you'll find gold-plated pin jacks and input terminals standard throughout to minimize distortion and maximize durability.

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AKAI's steadfast dedication to quality doesn't diminish with the size of the package.

Further proof. A pre-amp with a phono cartridge selector for either moving magnet or moving coil cartridge, two tape monitors, tape dubbing, tone control

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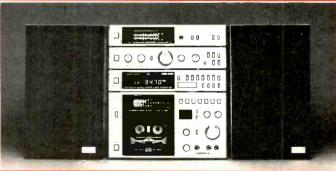
All in all, a pretty substantial package of components that measures a fashionably lean 10%" wide. Incredible.

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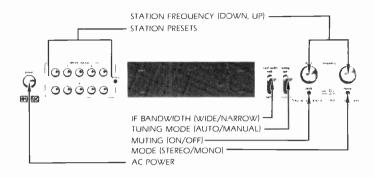
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Yew Equipment Re

Preparation supervised by Robert Long, Peter Dobbin, and Edward J. Foster. Laboratory data (unless otherwise noted) supplied by CBS **Technology Center or Diversified** Science Laboratories.



A Tuner for the Technocrat

Eumia T-1000 FM tuner

MONO FREQUENCY RESPONSE

+ < 1/4, - 2 dB, 20 Hz to 15 kHz

STEREO RESPONSE & CHANNEL SEPARATION Frequency response, wide IF mode

+ · ¼ = 2 dB 20 Hz to 15 kHz 1 ch Rch + - 1/4 - 2 dB. 20 Hz to 15 kHz

Frequency response, narrow IF mode

+ · ¼, -2 dB, 20 Hz to 15 kHz + · ¼, -2 dB, 20 Hz to 15 kHz

Channel separation, wide IF mode

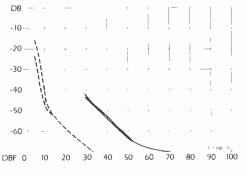
≥ 40 dB, 40 Hz to 7.4 kHz;

> 33% dB 20 Hz to 15 kHz

Channel separation, narrow IF mode

≥30 dB, 20 Hz to 10 kHz

EM SENSITIVITY & OLUETING



stereo noise (quieting) ---- mono noise (quieting)

Stereo sensitivity (for 50-dB noise suppression) 36% dBf at 9B MHz, with 0 042% THD+N

(36% dBf at 90 MHz, 37 dBf at 106 MHz) narrow 35% dBf at 98 MHz, with 0.050% THD+N

(351/2 dBf at 90 MHz, 351/4 dBf at 106 MHz)

Mono sensitivity (for 50-dB noise suppression) 12% dBf at 98 MHz wide IF mode

111/4 dBf at 98 MHz narrow IF mode 33 to - 95 dBf (adjustable) Muting threshold (at indicated "standard" setting: 45 dBf in

wide mode, 46 dBf in narrow mode) 31 dBf Stereo threshold Stereo S/N ratio (at 65 dBf) 691/2 dB

75¼ dB

CAPTURE RATIO

Mono S/N ratio (at 65 dBf)

wide IF mode 1 dB narrow IF mode 1½ dB

Eumig Model T-1000 FM tuner, in rack-mount metal case. Dimensions: 19 by 2% inches (front panel), 13% inches deep plus clearance for controls and connections. Price: \$795 with matte black or brushed aluminum faceplate. Manufacturer: Eumig GMBH, Austria; U.S. distributor, Eumiq (U.S.A.), Inc., 225 Community Dr., Great Neck, N.Y. 11020.

We're still a bit amazed by the appearance of Eumig in the American audio market. Known here until two years ago solely for its line of high-quality sound movie cameras and projectors, this Austrian company has since emerged as a manufacturer of a full line of fairly esoteric audio electronics and cassette decks. The T-1000, a digitally synthesized FM-only tuner, is the first Eumig audio product we've tested, and considering how well it acquitted itself both in the lab and in the listening room, it most certainly will not be the last.

While many digital tuners have faceplates that are virtual look-alikes miniaturized with almost illegible control markings—the T-1000 stands apart with a broad front plate and large round pushbuttons for station preset and frequency scan functions. Even the digital readout is different, with tall, bright numerals visible from across the room. Since the tuner is truly synthesized, automatically locking onto the exact center frequency of a broadcast, no channel-center meter is necessary. Tuning proceeds at 100-kHz intervals, and since the FCC currently requires all FM stations to be precisely 200 kHz apart, all available stations can be received.

In its automatic tuning mode, the T-1000 will start its station scanning at the touch of either the up or the DOWN control. As soon as a station strong enough to penetrate the muting threshold comes in, the tuner locks onto it. Another tap on one of the direction controls resumes scanning. Despite a MUTE on/ off button, muting is never completely defeatable in the automatic scan mode—a logical arrangement considering that the muting threshold is adjustable over a very wide range (from 33 to more than 95 dBf) via a back-panel continuous rotary control. The adjustable muting is especially helpful in that it allows you to "calibrate" the usable sensitivity to your specific reception conditions; in rural areas, for instance, where long-distance reception of weak stations is the rule (to be salvaged, perhaps, by switching the tuner to MONO), a favorite weak station can be hunted down in the manual tuning mode with MUTE off—the only combination that truly defeats all muting. Once the station has been received, MUTE can be switched back on and (if the station is stronger than the 33-dBf muting minimum) the back-panel control can be rotated just until the station is blanked out, then backed off a little until it reappears. So set, the tuner will pull in stations in the automatic-scan mode with more noise perhaps than a city or suburban cousin would tolerate but appropriate to the receiving locale. Finally, a generous amount of "play" in the muting circuit lessens the possibility that the audio will pop in and out should a received signal close to the threshold be subject to fading because of multipath or propagation conditions.

Once you've tuned in a favorite station, it's quite simple to store it in one of the tuner's ten memory registers. A touch of MEMORY followed by a tap on one of the numbered presets is all that's required; a numbered LED above the frequency readout confirms that the station is stored. Nickel-cadmium cells that are recharged from the AC supply preserve the memory in the event of power outage.

Bench tests of the T-1000 disclose that it is a highly polished performer.

TDK Metal. Now you can have ninety minutes in either case.

TDK sets the metal standard for most metal deck manufacturers. With good reasons. Superior high frequency MOL for extended response. Up to 8 dB greater MOL at high frequencies than any high bias tape. High coercivity and remanence for superior sensitivity and additional recording headroom.

This unsurpassed sound comes housed in two different cases. In the case of the MA-R, there is a unique TDK die-cast metal frame. Its unibody construction creates perfect integrity between sides A and B. This insures against signal overlap, channel or sensitivity loss from one side to the other. The Reference Standard Mechanism assures a lifetime* of superior performance. TDK MA has a computer-molded cassette shell. Like MA-R, it's specially designed for the best interfacing with the 3-head metal deck. And

its Laboratory Standard Mechanism assures years of pure metal sound.

Now in both cases, TDK gives you a choice of 60- or 90-minute lengths. Whichever you choose, you'll hear how TDK makes a perfect case for metal.



The machine for your machine

THE KLIPSCHORN:

The finest loudspeaker system in the world is a lifetime experience.

The horn is the most effective system for reproducing sound, and the KLIPSCHORN is horn loaded throughout.

Until 1940, it took an enormous bass horr to reproduce the full range of bass sounds Paul Klipsch succeeded in folding the horn into a trihedral corner so that the construction inside the cabinet acted as a four foot long exponential horn.

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Today's KLIPSCHORN has been perfected by 40 years of research and refinements that have resulted in a loudspeaker that delivers truly awesome performance. The KLIPSCHORN is so efficient that only one watt of power will deliver 104 decibels of sound pressure four feet into your living room. Ten watts will wrap you in the pleasure of huge sound. And, if you think you can take it, the KLIPSCHORN can take 100 watts that will rattle the silver.

Each KLIPSCHORN is made of nearly 60 hand-cut, hand-sanded birch plywood parts. Whether unfinished in birch, or finished in grain-matched walnut, teak, rosewood, zebra wood, oak, ebony or other exotic wood veneers, the KLIPSCHORN is a beautifully crafted loudspeaker that will hold its value for a lifetime And never become obsolete.

The KLIPSCHORN has the highest dynamic range over the widest bandwidth among home entertainment loudspeakers.

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A Legend in Sound.

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HF

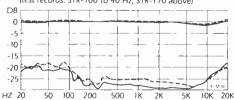
ALTERNATE-CHAN	INEL SELECTIVITY	
wide IF mode		48 dB
narrow IF mode		62% dE
HARMONIC DISTO	PTION (TUD+N)	
wide mode	stereo	mono
at 100 Hz	0.21%	0.18%
at 1 kHz		
	0 056%	
at 6 kHz	011%	0 092%
narrow mode	0.540	
at 100 Hz	0 56%	0 18%
at 1 kHz	0 43%	0 12%
at 6 kHz	0 32%	0 20%
STEREO PILOT INTI	ERMODULATION	
wide IF mode		0 089%
narrow IF mode		0 17%
IM DISTORTION (m	ono)	
wide IF mode		0 0 3 7%
narrow IF mode		0 059%
AM SUPPRESSION		62 dB
PILOT (19 kHz] SUP	BBECCION!	001/ 40
LIFOT (1.4 KHS) 2015	LKE22ION	80% dB
SUBCARRIER (38 kH	105 dB	

ADC First: Adjustable "Universal" Pickup



ADC Integra XLM-III pickup

FREQUENCY RESPONSE & CHANNEL SEPARATION (test records: STR-100 to 40 Hz; STR-170 above)



Frequency response

L ch
---- R ch
Channel separation

+1. -1% dB, 20 Hz to 20 kHz +1%, -1 dB, 20 Hz to 20 kHz ≥24 dB, 140 Hz to 11 kHz, ≥18 dB, 20 Hz to 19 kHz The accompanying data show figures for both normal wideband-IF operation and the sharper IF-filter mode. The latter, predictably, increases distortion somewhat with ideal reception conditions; it is, of course, intended to solve problems when conditions are less than ideal. Attempting to characterize the unit's performance in terms of sensitivity, frequency response, ultimate signal-to-noise ratio, pilot cancellation, AM suppression, and capture ratio would engender a string of superlatives—and, to some extent, miss its strong luxury-technology personality.

We do wish there were a built-in test tone to help you set recording levels and a de-emphasis switch for Dolby FM broadcasts. And we question the usefulness of the five-LED signal-strength display, whose effective range stretches from 21% to 41% dBf. Such displays are less helpful than meters when you want to aim a rotatable antenna, and this one is no help at all beyond its limited sensitivity range. Otherwise, the T-1000 exhibits a suave solicitude for the needs and habits of demanding FM listeners.

With digital tuners becoming increasingly more affordable—some even built into receivers—that basic element in the Eumig is less than startling. But there is something special about it, evident in the overall design and most apparent in actual listening evaluations. The T-1000 delivers FM reception with clarity and definition and is convenient as well. As such, it is a hedonist's piece of audio gear, to be savored and treasured.

Circle 134 on Reader-Service Card

ADC Integra XLM-III phono pickup in adjustable headshell, with elliptical diamond stylus. Price: \$130. Warranty: "limited," one year parts and labor, excluding stylus wear. Manufacturer: Audio Dynamics Corp., Pickett District Rd., New Milford, Conn. 06776.

The Integra series of fixed-coil induced-magnet pickups (three models differentiated by stylus geometry and tip mounting) is so packed with innovative ideas that you wonder why nobody has made cartridges that way before. First, the integrated pickup/headshell is based on the "universal" coupling system and ready to plug into most S- and J-shaped tonearms. Second, aside from the necessary metallic parts in the pickup itself, the design is composed chiefly of carbon fiber, keeping its mass low for an all-in-one. Finally, and uniquely, its two-part construction allows the pickup section to be shifted horizontally and pivoted vertically, so the user can easily make adjustments for overhang and vertical tracking angle.

Adjusting the Integra is not complicated. Locking nuts at each side of the assembly can be loosened just enough to permit movement of the pickup section. ADC says to begin by pivoting it vertically until the base of the stylus appears parallel to the record surface. Index lines on the headshell body tell you whether that adjustment has actually increased or decreased vertical tracking angle with respect to the pickup's median value. Next, you are told to set the overhang by sliding the movable portion fore and aft in the mount. Then you tighten the lock nuts. We found it difficult, however, to maintain the correct vertical orientation while attempting to move the pickup horizontally; the inherently higher friction in the horizontal plane makes it more practical to set overhang first. Since a minor change in vertical angle causes a very slight change in overhang, some jockeying may be necessary to get both right, but we still found our sequence easier than ADC's.

The supplied rectangular cardboard overhang gauge, when placed over the turntable spindle, indicates a 2.6-inch record radius marked by a "bull's eye" on a grid of parallel lines. The cartridge is moved over the grid, and the stylus is oriented so that the front of its housing comes parallel to the grid lines while the stylus meets the designated spot. (ADC's bigger Pro/Trac model, available as an accessory, allows two-point overhang adjustment: at 2.6 and 4.76 inches from the center of a record.) Once that's all accomplished, you may find it impossible to balance the lightweight XLM-III in your tonearm. Not to worry, for ADC includes two small weights that screw into the locking nuts so that balance can be achieved in just about any arm.

As you might expect with such a pickup, tracking ability is good, though not exceptional. CBS Technology Center found it capable of passing the torture test at 1.1 grams of vertical tracking force—a bit higher than ADC's minimum recommended VTF of 0.9 gram. A VTF of 1.2 grams (the mean of ADC's recommended range) was used for the rest of the testing, with the recommended load of 47,000 ohms shunted by 275 picofarads. Operating into that load, frequency response is essentially flat to about 3 kHz, above which the graphs show

SENSITIVITY (at 1 kHz)

1.54 mV/cm/sec

CHANNEL BALANCE (at 1 kHz)

+ 1/2 dB

VERTIC VETRACKING ANGLE

see text

LOW-FREQUENCY RESONANCE (in SME 3009)

vertical

11 Hz: 51/2 dB rise

9.8 Hz: 5½ dB rise

MAXIMUM TRACKING LEVEL (re RIAA () VU: 1.2 grams) at 300 Hz +15 dB

at 1 kHz

+9 dR

WEIGHT (including shell)

12.4 grams

TIP DIMENSIONS

tıp radii scanning radii 4.2 by 15.7 micrometers 4.2 micrometers

SOUARE-WAVE RESPONSE (1 kHz)



a very shallow dip followed by a slight rise approaching 20 kHz. Channel separation is excellent, and channel balance is comparable to that of other top-notch pickups. Output level is sufficiently high for typical phono stages, and both harmonic and intermodulation distortion products remain acceptably low.

When mated to the lab's "standard" SME arm, about par in mass for the type of arm for which the design is intended, resonance falls squarely in the ideal frequency range—high enough above warp frequencies to preclude sonic and tracking irregularities. In situations where balance is difficult to achieve, however, adding the supplied weights to the headshell will lower the resonance frequencies; if you own a separate tonearm for which a variety of counterweights is available, you can bring the Integra into balance more easily by switching to a lighter counterweight. Under the CBS microscope, the nude-mounted elliptical stylus showed excellent polish and good alignment.

That brings us to the most striking single aspect of ADC's design: the variable vertical tracking angle. As regular readers know, CBS did a great deal of research into this subject a few years ago and then developed a frequencymodulation method of measuring this elusive fact of pickup life. Though the lab has demonstrated to our satisfaction that the FM method is more accurate than the minimum-intermodulation method that had been standard for years, and though other researchers have come to much the same conclusion independently, no pickup manufacturer has adopted it as its sole VTA measuring technique, to the best of our knowledge. ADC has used the IM method in developing the Integra, and its figures differ markedly from the lab's.

ADC takes 20 degrees as standard. That figure is, in fact, specified in Europe and is close to the effective cutting angles delivered by the widely used Neumann cutters, though the official U.S. standard remains at 15 degrees and the alternative Westrex cutter produces records at close to that figure. Thus ADC's rated adjustment of ± 8 degrees uniquely, in our current experience, allows for the 15-degree standard as well. Most pickups measure more than 20 degrees by the FM method, many considerably more, and the Integra the highest of all: 35 degrees when the adjustment is made according to ADC's instructions, so that the bottom of the pickup is parallel to the record. Even when the lab tried to duplicate ADC's measurement, the reading came up at 30 degrees. (Incidentally, the CBS STR-160 test record used for the IM measurement both by the lab and by ADC was discontinued about eight years ago, and a worn disc conceivably could influence the results.) This is a serious disagreement about the true VTA of the Integra, though the lab confirmed the adjustment range of ± 8 degrees relative to the median.

The sound of the cartridge, however, suggests that the importance of vertical tracking angle may be somewhat overrated. Clarity, balance, and transient reproduction all struck us as excellent. The ADC literature credits its Omni-Pivot System suspension design, at least in part, with such attributes, yet theory would dictate that they must be compromised by distortion if VTA is off by 15 degrees or so. But, for whatever reason, the Integra sounds good. It is, perhaps, a design ahead of its time; when the day comes that cutting angles are truly standardized, only adjustable VTA will give you the ne plus ultra of playback exactitude. In the meantime, the idea is ingenious and welcome in a "nonadjustable" world.

Circle 133 on Reader-Service Card

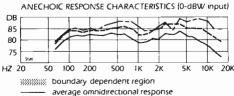
KA Stat speaker system, in walnut veneer enclosure. Dimensions: 10½ by 17½ inches (front), 10 inches deep. Price: \$400; optional floor stands, \$50 per pair. Warranty: "limited," three years parts and labor. Manufacturer: Kinetic Audio International, Ltd., division of Kustom Acoustics, Inc., 6624 W. Irving Park Rd., Chicago, III. 60634.

Despite its model name, the Stat does not employ an electrostatic driver. Rather, it is a compact bookshelf system with a 1½-inch dome tweeter and a pair of 5-inch Bextrene "mid-woofer" drivers. The description of the enclosure as a Dual Tapered Acoustical Trapezoidal Line refers to the porting, whose outward manifestations are small cloth-covered openings near each of the 5-inch drivers. The speakers are built in mirror-image pairs, each with a tweeter level control and 2-amp protective fuse behind its easily removable grille. Each also is provided with an easily removable "amplifier load stabilization network and anti-oscillation filter" attached to its rear terminals. The network's presence or absence makes no audible or measurable difference to the speaker's performance; judging from its name, though, it's intended for use with amplifiers of marginal stability.

The enclosure, made of particleboard covered in well-matched, well-

Big Ideas in a **Little Box**

Kinetic Audio Stat loudspeaker



---- average front hemispheric response

— – — on-axis response

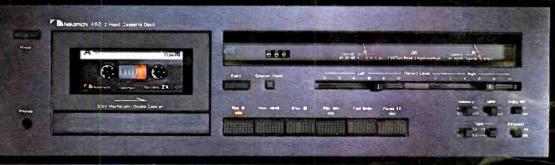
For those who appreciate simple virtuosity The 480 Series

With the 480 Series, Nakamichi acair offers a more affordable cassette recorder—a deck that is simpler to operate, but that sacrifices neither Nakamichi scund nor Nakamichi excellence. The secret is simple. The Asymmetrical, Diffused-Resonance Transportshared by all three models and closely akin to that of the highly acclaimed 582—is a 3-motor, dual-capstar drive so unique in its simplicity and elegance that it can be manufactured with virtually zero defects. Each 480-Series deck is factory calibrated to yield optimum performance with three types of tape—ferric, chrome-equivalent, and metal. Use products of equivalent quality, and vou can experience Nakamichi sound and Nakamichi specificat ons—response to 20 kHzin your home.



480

The 2-Head Model 480—fully metal-compatible thanks to our special, narrow-gap, Sendust R/P head and exclusive Direct-Flux erase head. Widerange, peak-responding meters, professional sliding record-level controls, Dolby, and defeatable MPX filter, of course! Even an optional remote control.



Shell Michael Document Mindle 2 C 19 Shell Michael Document Mindle 2 C 19 Shell Michael Document Mindle 2 C 19



481

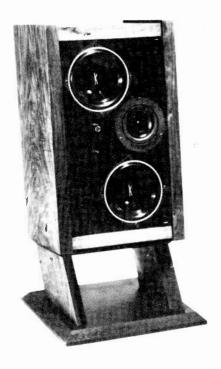
Step up to the 481, a 3-head deck utilizing Nakamichi's exclusive "Crystal oy" cores and "Discrete-Head" technology. All the features of the 480 plus the greater dynamic range of a discrete 3-Head format.

482

For those who demand "off-tape monitoring," the 482—a 3-Head deck similar to the 481 but with two complete sets of electronics and Double-Dolby so you can hear exactly what has been recorded as it is being recorded.



16 HIGH FIDELITY



AVERAGE OMNIDIRECTIONAL OUTPUT (250 Hz to 6 kHz) 82 dB SPI for 0 dBW (1 watti input

CONTINUOUS ON-AXIS OUTPUT (at 300 Hz) . 106 dB SPL for 20 dBW (100 watts) input

PULSED OUTPUT (at 300 Hz) 118½ dB SPL for 32½ dBW (1,750 watts) peak

"NOMINAL" IMPEDANCE

3.9 ohms

APPROX. TWEETER CONTROL RANGE (re "flat") +4 dB above 2 kHz; see text

Automation with Personality

Report Policy: Equipment reports are based on laboratory measurements and controlled listening tests. Unless otherwise noted, test data and measurements are obtained by CBS Technology Center, a division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and Diversified Science Laboratories. The choice of equipment to be tested rests with the editors of HiGH FIDELITY. Samples normally are supplied on loan from the manufacturer. Manufacturers are not permitted to read reports in advance of publication, and no report, or portion thereof, may be reproduced for any purpose or in any form without written permission of the publisher. All reports should be construed as applying to the specific samples tested; HiGH FIDELITY, CBS Technology Center, and Diversified Science Laboratories assume no responsibility for product performance or quality.

finished walnut veneer, is small enough to fit into a standard, 19-inch rack—for which KA makes optional metal flange adapters. The tweeter is slightly recessed within a hornlike opening, apparently for phase linearity with the shallow, 5-inch low-frequency drivers. By using two, plus a tweeter with magnetic-liquid cooling, KA gets reasonably high power-handling capacity from this small speaker. The manufacturer's recommended maximum continuous amplifier power is 80 watts (19 dBW); at CBS Technology Center the Stat could take the full 20 dBW (100 watts) of sustained signal at 300 Hz without buzzing or exceeding the test's 10% distortion limit and, in pulse tests, handled 12½ dB more. Sound output in both tests is more than adequate for most listening. Efficiency is below average for a ported system, above average for a small one. The smooth and apparently well-damped impedance curve varies from a low of 3.9 ohms (at about 200 Hz) to a peak of only 16 ohms at system resonance (at about 67 Hz).

The frequency response curve is also quite smooth. Unfortunately, what variations the curve does display occur mostly in the midrange, where they make the greatest audible difference. Listening evaluations bear this out; we heard a touch of nasality in some passages and some excess warmth in others. Bass response rolls off fairly rapidly below 100 Hz, a condition that becomes noticeable on sustained low tones such as organ pedal notes but is much less so on bass transients such as timpani, which come across with solid impact. In all fairness, the bass response of the Stat is well above average in comparison to many other small speakers. Treble distribution in the room is good. Response is flattest with the tweeter level control set somewhere between midpoint and maximum; at the minimum setting, response is cut off very rapidly above 5 kHz and roughened down to about 2 kHz. The lab measured a sharp, narrow dip at about 3.3 kHz (not, apparently, a crossover effect, since the crossover frequency is 1.8 kHz), but it was of no real consequence in the listening tests.

Third harmonic distortion is very low above about 300 Hz—at moderate listening levels (with a 0-dBW input), less than 1/10% from 200 Hz to 10 kHz and, at loud levels (100 dB SPL), well below 1%. Second harmonics stay well below ½% in the same frequency range with a 0-dBW input and rise only moderately at loud levels. Scope photos show good handling of 300-Hz pulses, but the 3-kHz pulse displays some ringing, overshoot, and reflections.

The Stat embodies a number of novelties in compact-system design and achieves above-average sonic balance and bass reproduction for the format. If your listening room requires its volumetric stinginess, it is a worthy speaker, even though many larger systems in the same price class will outperform it.

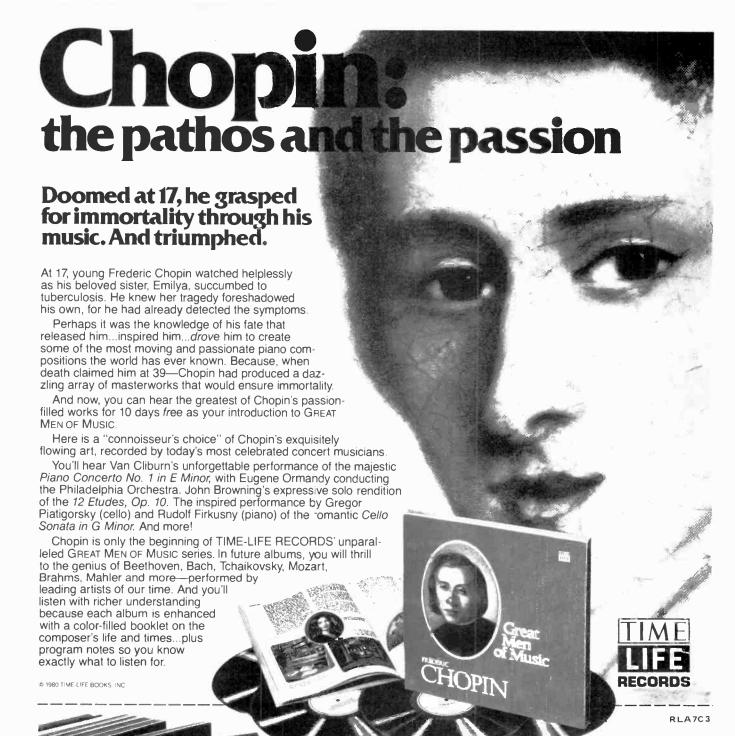
Circle 135 on Reader-Service Card

Sansui Model FR-D4 automatic single-play turntable, with hinged dust cover. Dimensions: 17% by 14% inches (top), 5% inches high with dust cover closed; additional 10% inches at top and 2% inches at back required with cover open. Price: \$240. Warranty: "limited," two years parts and labor. Manufacturer: Sansui Electric Co., Ltd., Japan; U.S. distributor: Sansui Electronics Corp., 1250 Valley Brook Ave., Lyndhurst, N.J. 07071.

In many ways, the FR-D4 is a typical 1980 turntable. It is low-slung and has front apron controls that are accessible even with the dust cover closed. Its arm is the usual bent chrome tube with "universal" mounting shell. It has a pitch control and strobe. And it uses a direct-drive motor, one of the two common drive options. Nevertheless, it has enough distinctive traits to give it a personality of its own.

The FR-D4 endears itself to you right away since no tools are needed to set it up: No screws secure the motor for transit or hold the dust cover in place; cover, platter, and counterweight slip on in seconds. Positioning the cartridge in the headshell is, however, not that simple. Sansui provides a cartridge-mounting gauge that aligns the stylus tip with an indicator mark on the headshell. But the instructions for it are not fully clear, and the gauge will work only with the Sansui shell and with cartridges whose stylus-to-mounting-hole distance is standard. Of course, you can always measure the overhang directly (not a simple task with any arm) or use one of the accessory "protractors" made for pickup alignment.

The turntable operates swiftly, smoothly, and silently, with no change of record speed while the arm is raised or lowered by its own separate motor. The front control buttons can be tripped by a very light touch without disturbing the stylus in the groove. The pitch control gives less than a semitone of adjustment either way from the normal pitch at either rotation speed.



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Zip. Send no money: Mail this form today. (or Prov.) (or Postal Code)

Sansui FR-D4 turntable

SPEED ACCURACY (at 33 or 45 rpm)
no measurable error at 105, 120, or 127 VAC

SPEED AD JUSTMENT RANGE

at 33 +4.1 to -3.8%

at 45 +5.4 to -4.6%

WOW & FLUTTER (ANSI/IEEE weighted peak) ± 0.03% average, ± 0.055% max. instantaneous

TOTAL AUDIBLE RUMBLE (ARLL) -64 dB

TONEARM RESONANCE & DAMPING
vertical 6.2 Hz; 3-dB rise

ARM FRICTION

negligible

VTF-GAUGE ACCURACY

no measurable error below 2 grams; reads approx. 0.1 gram high at 2 grams and above

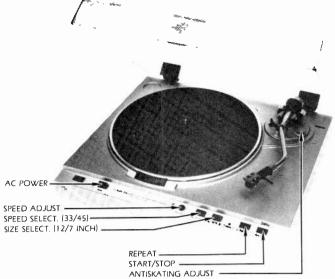
ANTISKATING BIAS FACTOR

0.15

MIN. STYLUS FORCE FOR AUTO TRIP 0.2 gram

TOTAL LEAD CAPACITANCE

96.5 pF



Automatic operations depend on a microprocessor. At first, this seems like overkill, since there are so few automatic functions, but the system does adapt the turntable's control responses to current conditions. For example, the REPEAT is disabled if you press START/STOP after play has begun; however, if you press REPEAT and then use START/STOP to begin play, the first instruction won't be canceled. The processor also lights a red LED when REPEAT is engaged (handy) and blinks a cheery green one when it's operating.

Unfortunately, there is no cue control, as such. You can begin play anywhere you choose by moving the arm over the desired portion of the record manually and touching START/STOP to lower it. But you can't support the arm above the groove in order to interrupt play. Pressing START/STOP again will return the arm to its rest, so you lose your place on the record. Arm position, for automatic setdown or shutoff, is sensed optically, so there's no contact drag. Nonetheless, CBS Technology Center found that automatic tripping required a tracking force of at least 0.2 gram—far below the recommendation for any pickup we know of and therefore not a practical limitation.

The Dyna-Optimum Balanced arm is designed so that its pivot point and natural vibration nodes coincide. Sansui claims this prevents "compound resonance irregularities" that could cause inaccurate tracking and give rise to frequency modulation and to muddy musical reproduction; we heard no such irregularities—but we usually don't with other arms, either. Arm damping is moderate; the data show a 3-dB rise in output at the vertical resonance. The resonant frequency is somewhat low, at 6.2 Hz, suggesting that a stiffer pickup than the very compliant Shure V-15 Type III cartridge used for the test should handle warps even better. (Lateral resonance is negligible and, in any case, is less important in tracking warped discs.) Though a resonance in the 6-Hz region can make a turntable sensitive to nearby footfalls, the FR-D4's suspension effectively prevents such trouble and acoustic feedback as well.

The arm accepts cartridges weighing from 4 to 10 grams, and its stylus-force gauge, calibrated from 0 to 3 grams in half-gram increments, is completely accurate in the range below 2 grams required by most of them. Antiskating-force settings are completely linear, and the forces applied are in the middle of the range found on most of today's equipment (with bias factors of 0.1–0.2, meaning that bias forces are between 10 and 20% of the VTF markings on the antiskating dial).

The turntable performs excellently: Rumble is inaudible, even with the test system's bass control turned up; wow and flutter are very low. If you don't need full cueing and are not using a supercompliant pickup (for which almost any arm with a universal plug-in shell like Sansui's is somewhat massive for ideal warp behavior), by all means, get to know the FR-D4.

Circle 132 on Reader-Service Card

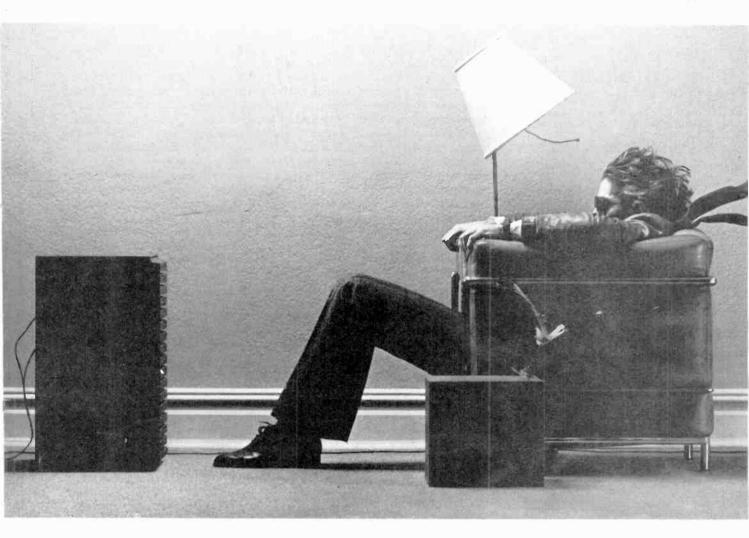
Shure M-97HE Era IV phono cartridge, with hyperelliptical diamond stylus. Price: \$112. Warranty: "limited," one year parts and labor excluding stylus wear. Manufacturer: Shure Brothers, Inc., 222 Hartrey Ave., Evanston, III. 60204.

Shure's forte has always been dealing with unfortunate realities. With its current "classic," the V-15 Type IV pickup, it continued its attack on trackability problems and record warps, while entering a new era with a damping element to

Circle 24 on Reader-Service Card ▶

Populism and the New Era

AFTER 500 PLAYS OUR HIGH FIDELITY TAPE STILL DELIVERS HIGH FIDELITY.



If your old favorites don't sound as good as they used to, the problem

could be your recording tape.
Some tapes show their age more than others. And when a tape ages prematurely, the music on it does too.

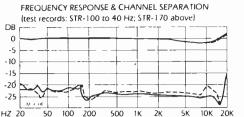
What can happen is, the oxide particles that are bound onto tape loosen and fall off, taking some of your music with them.

At Maxell, we've developed a binding process that helps to prevent this. When oxide particles are bound onto our tape, they stay put. And so does your music.

So even after a Maxell recording is 500 plays

old, you'll swear it's not a play over five.

Shure M-97HE pickup



Frequency response L ch

---- R ch Channel separation

+2, -21/4 dB, 20 Hz to 20 kHz +1¾, -2¼ dB, 20 Hz to 20 kHz ≥ 20 dB, 22 Hz to 18.5 kHz

SENSITIVITY far 1 kHz

1.15 mV/cm/sec

CHANNEL BALANCE (at 1 kHz)

+ 1/2 dB

VERTICAL TRACKING ANGLE

3150

LOW-FREQUENCY RESONANCE (in SME 3009)

13 Hz: 1 dB rise

vertical horizontal

10 Hz: 1 dR rise

MAXIMUM TRACKING LEVEL (re RIAA 0 VU; 1.1 grams) >+18 dB

at 300 Hz

+12 dB

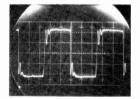
at I kHz WEIGHT

6 75 grams

TIP DIMENSIONS

tip radii scanning radii 6.27 by 18.79 micrometers 6.27 and 5 22 micrometers

SQUARE-WAVE RESPONSE (1 kHz)



address arm-cartridge resonances and dust. The damper/cleaner has now reached popular prices with the latest Era IV models—the M-97 Series. They tackle all of the above problems and two more: accidental stylus damage and budget limitations.

If the lower price entails any sacrifice, there's certainly none in features. All M-97 models include Shure's Side Guard stylus deflector (previously introduced in the SC-39 series), which retracts the stylus into its housing when it's pushed to one side, preventing the broken styli or twisted cantilevers that can result from accidental bumps against the record edge. Even the V-15 Type IV doesn't have that. And all the features the Type IV is best known for have been incorporated into the new cartridges. Most obvious and significant of these is the Dynamic Stabilizer, the small, carbon-fiber brush that rides just ahead of the stylus. It serves five purposes: It picks up dust; its conductive fibers drain off static; its damped suspension reduces bass-resonance amplitudes and improves tracking of warped records; it flips down to serve as a stylus quard; and it places a highly visible white cueing mark as close to the stylus as possible. The M-97 also uses its big brother's telescoped stylus shank, for improved trackability at middle and high frequencies, as well as—on the version tested here—its hyperelliptical (HE) stylus tip, designed for a narrow scanning radius with a long contact area for low record wear. The data from CBS Technology Center show that our sample's contact area is, in fact, even narrower than that of our test Type IV.

But performance is the true test, and the M-97HE performs very well indeed. Frequency response, though not ideally flat, varies gradually and smoothly above 3 kHz, with no sharp peaks or dips, and is ideally flat from 3 kHz down. Channel separation is fairly consistent across the frequency band and more than adequate. As an Era IV cartridge should, it takes high recorded velocities in stride, with low-frequency tracking limits equal to the Type IV's and a midfrequency limit only 3 dB lower. Resonance is at about the same frequency—an indication of similar compliance, since the M-97HE weighs only 0.35 gram more—but with even better damping. Indeed, the response rise at resonance is exceptionally well controlled, proclaiming ingratiating behavior in the presence of warps.

Overall, the sound is good—very good for the price range and suffering only in minor respects (slightly less vivid highs, clean but slightly softened transients) when compared with the Type IV, the most expensive Shure. Considered relative to cartridges in its own price class, the M-97HE offers smooth, extended response and excellent trackability. And it has one feature they can't match: the Side Guard stylus deflector. That alone should recommend it strongly to any audiophile with a tendency toward ham-handedness—or with family members who are less than fastidious in their record-playing habits.

Circle 131 on Reader-Service Card

Realistic Model STA-2200 AM/FM receiver, in wood-veneer case. Dimensions: 19 by 5½ inches (front panel), 15¾ inches deep plus clearance for controls and connections. AC convenience outlets: one switched, one unswitched (100 watts max. apiece). Price: \$600. Warranty: "limited," two years parts and labor. Manufacturer: made in Korea for Radio Shack, Div. of Tandy Corp., 1400 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, Tex. 76102.

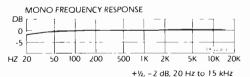
Over the many years that Radio Shack has been part of the Tandy empire of hobbyist-oriented retail chains, it has built an unquestioned reputation for low prices in whatever sort of gear it chose to offer under the Realistic brand name. While its prices were attractive, however, our tests of its audio gear have documented specifics of design or performance that required caveats for the prospective buyer. The STA-2200 entails no such reservations; in every respect of consequence it is at least what you might expect in a \$600 receiver, and it outstrips the standards for its price class in some important specifics. It is, in a word, the best Realistic component we have tested.

Its tuning is digitally synthesized for both AM and FM reception. Two tuning "bars," one each for automatic scan and manual stepping (in 200-kHz increments), bear easily interpreted graphic arrows connoting the direction across the band in which tuning will proceed. Zeroing in on a station with this, as in most other such tuners, is quick and error-free. In the automatic mode, a tap on the correct tuning bar orders the circuit to move on to the next station whose signal strength is above the muting threshold. Another tap loosens the tuner's grip, to continue the search. Muting remains active in the automatic-scan mode but is defeatable with manual stepping. (The mute button itself is ambiguously labeled; the

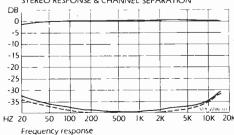
Circle 11 on Reader-Service Card ▶

"Best Yet" **Receiver from** Radio Shack

Realistic STA-2200 FM tuner section



STEREO RESPONSE & CHANNEL SEPARATION



- Lch ---- R cn Channel separation

+½, -2 dB, 20 Hz to 15 kHz +1/2, -2 dB, 20 Hz to 15 kHz ·35 dB, 35 Hz to 9 kHz; 30 dB, 20 Hz to 15 kHz

"Listening tests confirmed what the excellent measurements implied: the Eumig FL-1000 is a superb performer." JULIAN H RSÇH—STEREO REVIEW, APRIL 1980

What you are about to read is Julian H rsch's unedited conclusion in his review of the Eurnig FL-1000

"Listening tests confirmed what the excellent measurements implied: the Eumig FL-1000 is a superb performer. Dubbing from FM or phono discs revealed no audible differences between the original and the copy, and even FM interstation noise—our most severe test—could be recorded and played flawless y up to levels of approximately -5 dB. The Computest adjustment for different brands of tape was not only accurate but contains a built-in rewind mechanism that returns the tape to the precise point where you began your adjustment. The counter was the most accurate we have ever used. And for people who are "into" computers, the one-of-a-kind (so far) Eumig FL-1000 cassette deck opens up endless possibilities."

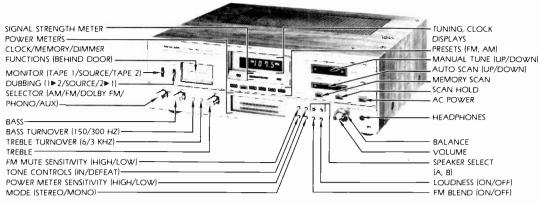
We couldn't have said it better. We wouldn't even try. For the complete text of the review, write to us. Or, better yet, visit your nearest Eumig dealer and find out for yourself what it takes to make a reviewer rave.

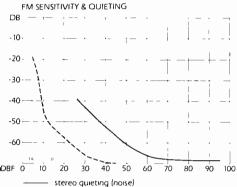




Eum g (USA) Inc., Lake Success Business Park, 225 Community Drive, Great Neck, New York 1020, (516) 466-6533







---- mono quieting (noise)

Stereo sensitivity (for 50-dB noise suppression)

37½ dBf at 9B MHz, with 0.42% THD+N

(37¾ dBf at 90 MHz; 3B¼ dBf at 106 MHz)

Mono sensitivity (for 50-dB noise suppression)

121/2 dBf at 9B MHz

1dR

 Muting threshold
 25% dBf

 Stereo threshold
 25% dBf

 Stereo S/N ratio (at 65 dBf)
 67% dB

 Mono S/N ratio (at 65 dBf)
 70% dB

ALTERNATE-CHANNEL SELECTIVITY 534 dB

CAPTURE RATIO

		52 02		
HARMONIC DISTORTION (THD+N)				
	stereo	mono		
at 100 Hz	0.58%	0.32%		
at 1 kHz	0.30%	0.24%		
at 6 kHz	0.29%	0.60%		
STEREO PILOT INTERMODULATION 0.31%				
IM DISTORTION (n	0.15%			
•	•			
AM SUPPRESSION	60 dB			
PILOT (19 kHz) SU	65¾ dB			
SUBCARRIER (38 ki	>90 dB			

Realistic STA-2200 amplifler section

RATED POWER 17% dBW (60 watts)/channel

OUTPUT AT CLIPPING (both channels driven)

8-ohm load 19% dBW (84 watts)/channel 4-ohm load 20 dBW (100 watts)/channel 16-ohm load 17 dBW (50 watts)/channel

DYNAMIC HEADROOM (8 ohms) 2 dB

HARMONIC DISTORTION (THD; 20 Hz to 20 kHz) at 17% dBW (60 watts) <0.01% at 0 dBW (1 watt) <0.01%

FREQUENCY RESPONSE

+0, -½ dB, 14 Hz to 20 kHz; +0, -1dB, 10 Hz to 29 kHz

RIAA EQUALIZATION

+¼ dB, 37 Hz to 20 kHz, -19½ dB at 5 Hz OFF position is marked Low, suggesting lower threshold instead of no muting at all.)

The receiver is capable of memorizing six AM and six FM stations for future retrieval; if you load a 9-volt "transistor-radio battery" into a compartment on the back panel, the memory is preserved even in a power outage. To operate the station memory, you first use the MEMORY SET button (found beneath a lid at the left of the faceplate), which "arms" the microprocessor-based memory and lights an LED to signal that the circuit is ready to receive a command. You then touch one of the preset buttons, and the frequency to which the receiver is tuned will be recalled every time you press it. (Also behind the lid are time-set buttons and one that converts the frequency display to a clock readout.) A nice feature is the MEMORY SCAN, which sequentially calls up all the memorized stations for about five seconds of play apiece. The scan can be stopped with a tap on HOLD. Those of you who live in areas where Dolby FM broadcasts can be received will certainly appreciate another convenience: full Dolby FM processing.

The tuner measurements are all top-notch. Sensitivity, capture ratio, and the like are all what you'd expect from a separate tuner, and separation is nothing short of exceptional. But the LED signal-strength indicator is, as usual for such devices, useless for any practical purpose we can think of.

The power amp section employs Hitachi-developed power MOS FET devices, which claim exceptional speed with no tendency to thermal runaway—the bane of conventional bipolar transistors. Even so, there is built-in thermal protection circuitry that shuts the power amp down in case of overheating. Tests at Diversified Science Labs disclose that the amp is capable of pumping out 19¼ dBW (84 watts) into 8 ohms at clipping on steady tones; tone bursts hold up to 19¾ dBW (almost 95 watts) for a healthy 2 dB of dynamic headroom over rated output.

The bass and treble controls have two-position selectable crossover points. The tone-controls response is a little more erratic than average, but the DEFEAT effectively removes them from the signal path. The volume control, despite its click-stop detents, is not the sort of ultra-accurate stepped attenuator that its "feel" suggests. Unlike the tone controls (also click-stopped), it cannot easily be perched between "stops," which are several dB apart at the low end of the range. RIAA equalization is essentially flat over most of the band; a nondefeatable infrasonic filter begins to cut in at the very bottom of the audio band and rolls off by about 12 dB per octave below 19 Hz.

There are so many well-done touches in the SA-2200 that space does not allow for ample discussion of them all: turn-on muting for protection against power amp surges; relay function switching to prevent transients from zapping your speakers; two-way tape dubbing; a high-blend tuner mode to reduce noise on weak stereo broadcasts; and niceties like the clock display. Considered as a total system, it offers quite a value for the dollar. We would be hard pressed to come up with another receiver that does as much at the price—conceivably, even at twice the price.

Circle 136 on Reader-Service Card

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PHONO IMPEDANCE 50k ohms; < 50 pF

DAMPING FACTOR (at 50 Hz)

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26 HIGH FIDELITY

Letters



The State of Orchestras

As an orchestral musician of some experience, I found Gunther Schuller's remarks on the state of orchestras

[June] interesting. I feel the central point, however, is that orchestras, because of their fundamental sociological structure, are inherently conflict-prone organizations. They are little paternalistic tribes, with the omniscient father on the podium and his eager-to-please children arrayed below him. Many of the players are in sections of 8 to 16 people, all doing the same thing. Put skilled professionals into a role between child and mindless cog, with neither autonomy nor authority, and it should be no surprise that they come to resemble truculent kindergartners.

The thing that could make this situation work would be the presence of a conductor better than the players. Unfortunately, the profession in America is abysmal, with unimaginative, technically weak conducting the norm. I believe critics deserve a share of the blame for this. If they had real insight into conducting and freely called incompetence by its name, there would be less of it. Until critics know how often orchestras bail out conductors, we will have to keep doing it, to the detriment of both performance quality and morale.

Robert Levine St. Paul, Minn.

My background is much the same as Gunther Schuller's and includes performing as a double bassist in the Fort Worth Symphony, the Charleston Symphony, and other orchestras. I have played under such guest conductors as Daniel Barenboim, Arthur Fiedler, and Efrem Kurtz. Although I learned a great deal from them, the de facto guest conductor should not be responsible for laying a foundation for what I consider the bastion of the highest level of musical culture in any country, the orchestra.

Orchestras are doomed unless steps are taken to remedy the problem, which stems from a lack of commitment. A conductor is first and last a teacher, with dedication and willingness to work and do without the niceties of life if necessary. George Szell, Maurice Abravanel, Leonard Bernstein, Bruno Walter were all archetypal teachers.

With the hierarchy in most large orchestras of an artistic adviser, an associate conductor, several assistant conductors, and guest conductors, the musicians have little idea what it means to be nurtured by the devoted teacher of the past. The thing that will forestall the erosion of the orchestra is a return to the one-man, one-rule system with conductors who take the responsibility that goes with being music teacher for the community.

We should fight to save the community orchestra. Magazines such as HIGH FIDELITY are serving this purpose. I salute you for this and thank you for Leonard Marcus, who has long stood for what Schuller writes about.

Gene M. Lucy Houston, Tex.

Today's Mahler Conductors

I found Abram Chipman's review [April] about conductors of Mahler interesting, particularly the references to James Levine and Klaus Tennstedt. I own the London Philharmonic recording of the Fifth Symphony with Tennstedt and am impressed with it. However, the conductor's recent broadcast performance of the work with the Philadelphia Orchestra was much better. The excitement Tennstedt creates is phenomenal. Since EMI is recording in Philadelphia now, perhaps it will send him there to make some records—preferably of Mahler and Bruckner.

Steven Reveyoso Birmingham, Ala.

Bring Back Myra Hess

In the Harris Goldsmith review [May] of recent recordings of piano music by Schumann, including Bella Davidovich's performance of Carnaval, mention was made of a Myra Hess recording, which I feel should be reissued. HIGH FIDELITY can have more influence on the recording companies than the individual can, and if you could put in a word for this and other Hess records, I am sure many music lovers would be greatly appreciative.

Dayle Manges Louisville, Ky.

Arthur Blythe

I was surprised by Don Heckman's review of Arthur Blythe's "In the Tradition" album [April]. I have followed Heckman's writing for many years and was overwhelmed by his naiveté concerning this artist.

First, Columbia did not force Blythe to perform the music of Duke Ellington. A little research would have revealed that the album's title is the name of one of Blythe's

performing bands. The group plays standards and has been garnering very good response from the public, so he asked us about recording some.

Another point that was distorted was the statement that "Columbia's production leaves a lot to be desired." If you mean the album production, let me inform you that Blythe chose Bob Thiele as his producer, and that we offered no objections.

I get the distinct idea from the lead of this review that Heckman's attitude is somewhat condescending toward Columbia's commitment to Blythe and other mainstream artists with "limited sales potential." It is important to remember that Columbia has stuck by many of these performers (Dexter Gordon, Woody Shaw, the Heath Brothers, Bobby Hutcherson) for more than one or two albums. Arthur Blythe is very important to our label, and it's unfair to promulgate the idea that we sent him in the wrong direction.

Jim Fishel
Associate Director,
Contemporary Music A&R,
Columbia Records
New York, N.Y.

Mr. Heckman replies: To answer Jim Fishel's comments in order:

- (1) I'm well aware that Blythe worked with In the Tradition for a few months before the album was made. And, obviously, Columbia doesn't "force" anyone to do anything. But the essential question remains: Why is it that, of the several groups Blythe leads, the one that gets recorded is clearly the most commercial?
- (2) I find it fascinating that Fishel makes such a distinction between Columbia's production and Bob Thiele's production. What are we to make of this? Is it that Columbia's opinion of this album's production is as negative as mine?
- (3) Fishel's curious defense, in his final paragraph, of Columbia's commitment to jazz really sums up the problem. The bunching together of Blythe with the other "mainstream" artists underlines precisely what bothers me about "In the Tradition." Blythe is a competent mainstream improviser, but his real talent, to my ears, is as an adventurer—one who has been blessed with gifts that are well beyond those of many vanguard artists who come to mind. Just what aspect of his gifts is "very important" to Columbia: His ability to play standards, or his ability to expand the frontiers of contemporary jazz?



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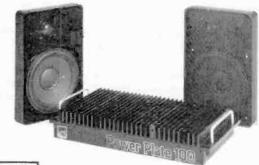
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Audio for the critically demanding

Preview of the Forthcoming Year's Recordings

Part I

A Il this year's talk of gloom and doom in the record industry was easier to believe a month ago, before we started sifting through the responses for this preview. We'll leave to you (for the moment) any judgment as to quality, but quantity there surely is—so much so that we'll again run into the October issue. This year we've kept the arrangement alphabetical; we end with Pelican and pick up next month with Philips.

Some of the lists cover only fall releases, others the entire year ahead. Keep in mind that all plans are subject to change, especially those having to do with audiophile releases. Our symbol for the latter (A) should be taken in most instances to mean digital; where it is used to denote audiophile pressings of analog recordings, further distinctions are made within the listing. As predicted last year, we have dropped the quadriphonic symbol and simply noted the (two) SQ releases parenthetically. Once again we denote domestic reissues with a

NOTE ON ABBREVIATIONS

- Performing groups are indicated with appropriate combinations of P (Philharmonic), R (Radio), S (Symphony), C (Chamber), O (Orchestra), and Ch (Chorus).
- Where the number of discs is known, it is included in parentheses at the end. The number may indicate either a multidisc set or separate discs.

ANGEL

- BACH, C.P.E.; VIVALDI: Cello Concertos. Harrell; English CO, Zukerman.
- BACH: Brandenburg Concerto No. 2; Trumpet-Violin Concerto (arr 1 André; Franz Liszt CO.

- BACH: Muss in B minor. Donath, Fassbaender, Ahnsjö, Hermann, Holl, BRCh&SO, Jochum.
- ABEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 4; Leonore Overture No. 3. Philadelphia O, Muti.
- BEETHOVEN: Symphonies Nos. 8, 9. London SO, Jochum (SQ).
- BELLINI: I Puritani. Caballé, Kraus, Manuguerra; Ambrosian Opera Ch, Philharmonia O, Muti.
- BRUCKNER: Symphony No. 5. Dresden State O, Jochum.
- ▲ CHABRIER: España. FALLA: Dances from The Three-Cornered Hat. RAVEL: Rapsodie espagnole. Philadelphia O, Muti.
- ACHOPIN: Waltzes. Pennario.
- AFRANCK, LISZT: Organ Works. Parker-Smith.
- GOUNOD: Mireille. Freni, Vanzo, Bacquier, Van Dam; O&Ch of the Théâtre du Capitole (Toulouse), Plasson.
- A HANDEL: Saul. Soloists; King's College Choir, English CO, Ledger.
- HAYDN: Baryton Trios. Esterhazy Trio. KREISLER: Violin Works, Vol. 3. Perlman, Sanders.
- LEHÁR: *The Merry Widow*. Moser; Bavarian R Ch & SO, Wallberg.
- LISZT: Works for Piano and Orchestra. Béroff; Leipzig Gewandhaus O, Masur.
- ▲ MAHLER: Symphony No. 3. Wenkel; London PO, Tennstedt.
- AMAHLER: Symphony No. 10. Bournemouth SO. Rattle
- AMENDELSSOHN: Symphony No. 4. SCHU-MANN: Symphony No. 4. Berlin PO, Tennstedt.
- ORFF: Carmina Burana. Auger, Van Kesteren; Philharmonia Ch&O, Muti.
- PUNTO: Horn Concertos. Tuckwell; St. Martin's Academy, Marriner.
- RAVEL: Orchestral Works (Bolero, et al.). London SO, Previn.
- RAVEL: Prano Concerto in G; Concerto for the Left Hand. Collard; O National de France, Maazel.
- ROSSINI: Overtures. Philharmonia O, Muti.
- ASCHUBERT: Songs. Baker, Parsons.
- SCHUBERT: Symphony No. 9. Berlin PO, Karajan (SQ).
- SCHUBERT: Symphony No. 9. Philharmonia O, Muti.
- SHOSTAKOVICH: Symphony No. 13. Petkov; London SO, Previn.
- SIBELIUS: Violin Concerto. SINDING: Suite, Op. 10. Perlman; Pittsburgh SO, Previn.
- ASTRAUSS, R.: Also sprach Zurathustra. Philadelphia O, Ormandy.
- acipnia O, Ormandy. ▲STRAUSS, R.: Don Juan; Till Eulenspiegel; Tod
- und Verklärung. Vienna PO, Previn. STRAUSS, R.: Intermezzo. Sawallisch.
- TCHAIKOVSKY: Piano Trio. Perlman, Harrell, Ashkenazy.
- TCHAIKOVSKY: Symphony No. v. Philharmonia O, Muti.
- VERDI: Aida. Freni, Baltsa, Carreras, Cappuccilli; Vienna State Opera Ch, Vienna PO, Karajan.
- VERDI: La Traviata. Callas, Kraus; Ghione

(Lisbon, 1958).

- AVIERNE: Organ Works (Symphony No. 3, et al.). Parker-Smith.
- ▲ Advent Service. King's College Choir, Ledger. Karajan in Paris (works by Berlioz, Bizet, Chabrier, Gounod). Berlin PO.
- Altzhak Perlman and André Previn: A Different Kind of Blues.
- Angel Records, 1750 N. Vine St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90028.

ARABESOUE

- AUBER: Manon Lescaut. Mesplé, Victorius, Greger, Chaudeau, Orliac, Friedmann, Runge, Bisson, Duverry, Fabre-Garrus; O Lyrique et Chs de R France, Marty (3).
- BACH, J.C.: Symphonies (4). German Bach Soloists, Winschermann.
- BACH: Concertos, S. 1041-43, 1000, 1003. Altenburger, Mayer-Shierning, J. & W. Kussmaul, violins; Goritzki, oboe; German Bach Soloists, Winschermann (2).
- BERG: Violin Concerto. BARTóK: Rhapsodies Nos. 1, 2. Menuhin; BBC SO, Boulez.
- COATES, E.: London Suites; The Three Bears; Cinderella Fantasy. Royal Liverpool PO, Groves.
- GILBERT & SULLIVAN: The Gondaliers. Lawson, Lewis, Oldham, Lytton, Baker, Sheffield, Ch&O, Norris(2).
- GILBERT & SULLIVAN: lolanthe. Lawson, Lewis, Oldham, Baker, Granville, Fancourt; Ch&O, Sargent (2).
- GLINKA: A Life for the Tsar Dances; Prince Kholmsky Suite; A Night in Madrid. Bamberg SO, Ceccato.
- GRAINGER: Orchestral Works (and works by Gardiner, Gibbs, Quilter, Toye). Light Music O, Dunn.
- HANDEL: Messiah. Bowman, Tear, Luxon; King's College Choir, St. Martin's Academy, Willcocks(3).
- HAYDN: Symphonies Nos. 40, 93–98. Royal PO, Beecham (3).
- HAYDN: Symphonies Nos. 88–92; Sintonia concertante. O of Naples, Vaughan (3).
- HONEGGER: Pacific 231. IBERT: Divertissement. POULENC: Les Biches, SATIE: Gymnopédies (2). City of Birmingham SO, Frémaux.
- D'INDY: Tone Poems. OP des Pays de la Loire, Dervaux (with the voice of D'Indy) (2).
- MILLÖCKER: The Beggar Student. Streich, Holm, Litz, Prey, Gedda; Bavarian RCh, Graunke SO, Allers (2).
- MOZART: Bastien und Bastienne. Linder, Dallapozza, Moll; Bavarian State O, Schoener.
- MOZART: Dances, Contradances, Minuels, Marches, Lautenbacher, Beh, et al.; Angerer.
- MOZART: *Il Rè pastore*. Popp, Grist, Alva, Monti; O of Naples, Vaughan (2).
- MOZART: Serenades Nos. v., 12, Eine kleine Nachtmusik. German Bach Soloists, Winschermann.

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- SIBELIUS: En Saga; Swan of Tuonela; Finlandia; Karelia Suite. Vienna PO, Sargent.
- STRAUS: Waltz Dream. Rothenberger, Moser, Fassbaender, Gedda; Bavarian State Opera Ch, Graunke SO, Mattes.
- SULLIVAN: Pineapple Poll (arr. Mackerras).
 Royal PO, Mackerras.
- TANEYEV: Symphony No. 4, in C minor. London SO, Ahronovitch.
- TCHAIKOVSKY: Piano Concerto No. 1.
 FRANCK: Symphonic Variations. Ogdon; Philharmonia O, Barbirolli.
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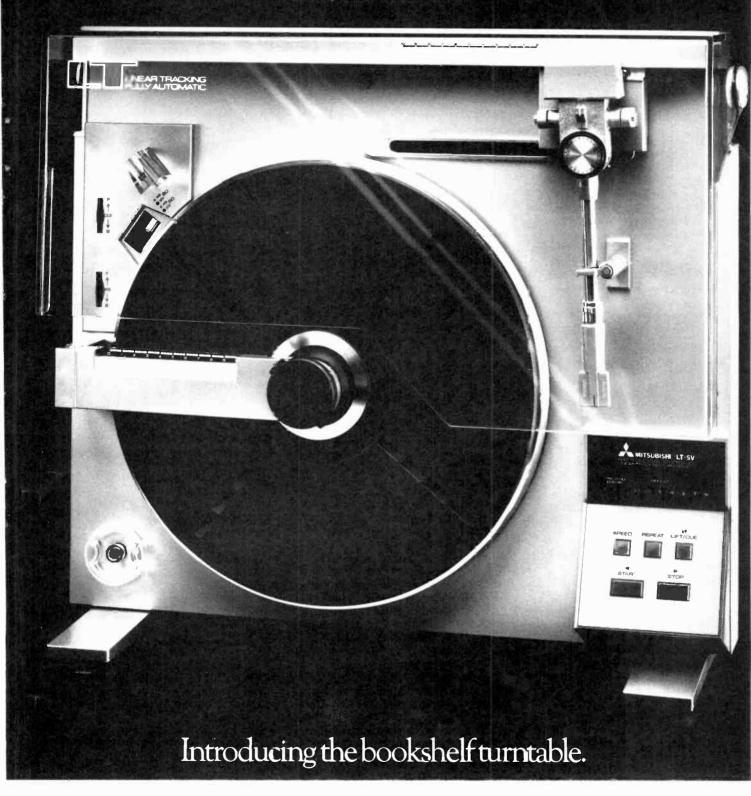
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- BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 7 (1953). R. STRAUSS: Don Juan (1942). Berlin PO, Furtwängler.
- BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 9. Schwarzkopf, Cavelti, Häfliger, Edelmann; Lucerne Festival O, Furtwängler (1954).
- BRAHMS: Symphony No. 1. Lucerne Festival O, Furtwängler (1947; includes 1951 rehearsal excerpt of Beethoven's Symphony No. 7).
- BRAHMS: Symphony No. 2 (Berlin PO, 1943). WAGNER: Die Meistersinger Act I Prelude (Berlin State Opera O, 1956). Knappertsbusch.
- BRAHMS: Symphony No. 3. BRUCKNER: Symphony No. 4. Berlin PO, Knappertsbusch (wartime performances) (2).
- BRAHMS: Symphony No. 4 (1949). SCHU-BERT: Symphony No. 8 (1954). Berlin PO, Furtwängler.
- BRITTEN: Rape of Lucretia (excerpts). Ferrier, Pears; Britten (Holland, 1946).
- DVOŘÁK: Symphony No. 9 (Berlin State Opera O, 1954). MOZART: Symphony No. 33 (West German RSO, 1953). E. Kleiber.
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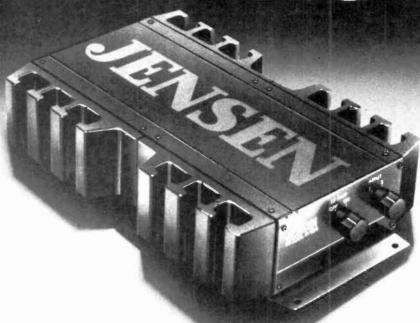
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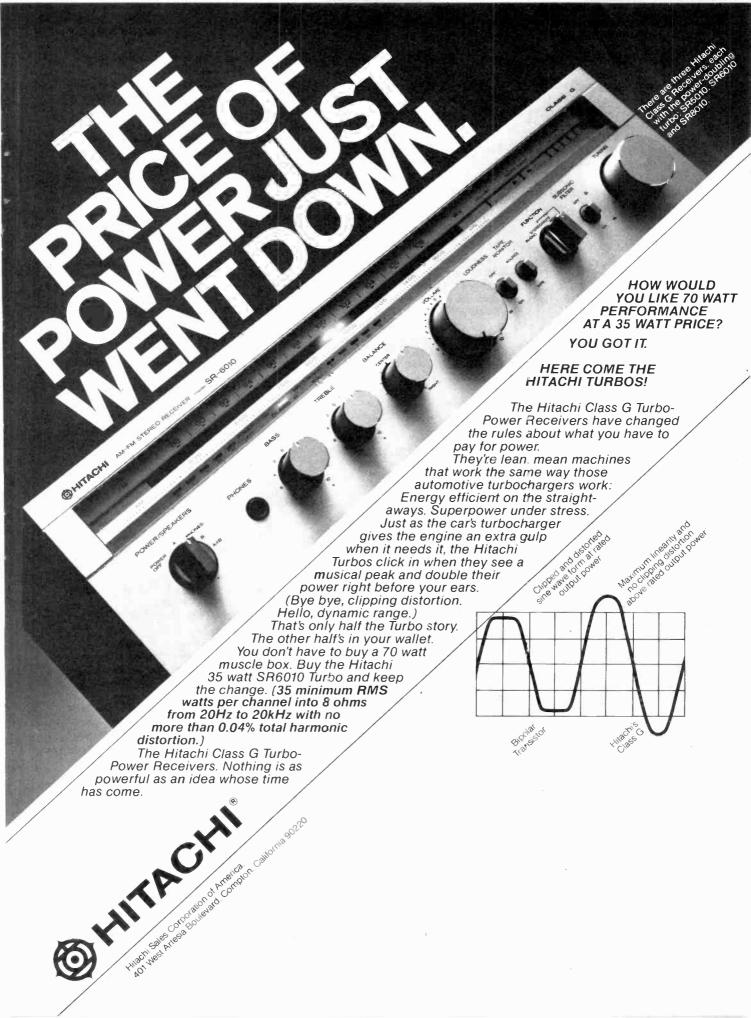
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- BARTóK: *Piano Concertos Nos.* 2, 3. Ashkenazy; London PO, Soltí.
- ABEETHOVEN: Piano Concerto No. 3. Lupu; Israel PO, Mehta.
- BEETHOVEN: Piano Sonatas. Ashkenazy (conclusion of cycle).
- ▲ BELLINI: La Sonnambula. Sutherland, Pavarotti, Ghiaurov; National PO, Bonynge.
- BERLIOZ: Symphonie fantastique. Vienna PO, Haitink.
- BIZET: L'Arlésienne Suites; Jeux d'enfunts. Cleveland O, Maazel.
- A BRUCKNER: Symphony No. 5. Chicago SO, Solti.
- A CHERUBINI: Requiem. Chorale du Brassus, Ch de la R Suisse Romande, Lausanne Pro Arte Ch, O de la Suisse Romande, Stein.
- CHOPIN: Piano Works. Ashkenazy (continuation of series).

- ELGAR: Cello Concerto. TCHAIKOVSKY: Rococo Variations; Pezzo capriccioso. Harrell; Cleveland O. Maazel.
- ELGAR: Falstaff: In the South. London PO, Solti. HAYDN: Il Ritorno di Tobia. Hendricks, Zoghby, Langridge, Luxon; Brighton Festival Ch, Royal PO, Dorati.
- AJANáčEK: From the House of the Dead. Zahradniček, Zídek, Zítek; Vienna PO, Mackerras.
- MOZART: Piano Concertos. Ashkenazy; Philharmonia O (continuation of cycle).
- AMUSSORGSKY: Pictures at an Exhibition. RAVEL: Le Tombeau de Couperin. Chicago SO, Solti.
- RIMSKY-KORSAKOV: Capriccio espagnol; Russian Easter Overture; Le Coq d'or Suite. Cleveland O, Maazel.
- ROSSINI: Guillaume Tell. Freni, Pavarotti, Milnes, Ghiaurov; National PO, Chailly.
- SCARLATTI, SOLER: Keyboard Sonatas. De Larrocha.
- ASHOSTAKOVICH: Symphonies. London PO, Haitink (continuation of cycle).
- A SIBELIUS: Symphony No. 2. Philharmonia O,
- Ashkenazy (beginning of cycle).

 ASTRAUSS, J.: Cinderella; Ritter Pázmán. National PO. Bonynge.
- STRAUSS, R.: Alpine Symphony. Bavarian RSO, Solti.
- ASTRAVINSKY: Firebird. Vienna PO,
 Dohnányi.
- ATCHAIKOVSKY: Nutcracker Suite; Swan Lake Suite. Israel PO, Mehta.
- AVERDI: La Traviata. Sutherland, Pavarotti, Manuguerra; National PO, Bonynge.
- WEBER: Der Freischütz. Behrens, Donath, Kollo, Brendel, Meven, Moll; Bavarian RSO. Kubelik.
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- CRUMB: Variazioni. Gilbert.
- ERB: Autumn Music. Lane.
- ERB: Christmas Music. Lane.
- ERB: Spatial Fantare for Brass and Percussion.
- ERB: Trombone Concerto. Dempster, Lane. DE FRUMERIE: Symphonic Variations. Kojian.
- HARRIS: Symphony No. 1. Mester.
- HODKINSON: Fresco. Gilbert.
- LARSSON: Divertimento. Kojian.
- MARTINE: Oboe Concerto. Gibson, Harth.

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- BACH: Arius (from Cantatas Nos. 50, 94, 97, 102, 115, 205). Farrell, Peerce; Bach Aria Group, Scheide.
- BACH: Violin Concerto No. 2; Violin-Continuo Sonata in E minor; Sinfonia in D. Kremer; Leningrad PO, Jansons.
- BRAHMS: Piano Duo Works (Waltzes, Op. 39, et al.). Postnikova, Rozhdestvensky.
- BRITTEN: Piano Concerto No. 1, in D.

 DELIUS: Concerto. M. Mitchell; North
 German RSO, Strickland.
- CHOPIN: Piano Concerto No. 2. SCHU-MANN: Concerto. Fou Ts'ong; London SO, Maag.
- FRANCK: Violin Sonata. MOZART: Sonata, K. 481. Morini, Firkusny.
- KAY, H.: Stars and Stripes; Western Symphony. New York City Ballet O, Irving.
- LISZT: Piano Transcriptions. Petri.
- MOZART: Arius. Stich-Randall; Vienna O, Somogyi.
- MOZART: Piano Concertos Nos. 19, 20. Haskil; Winterthur SO, Swoboda.
- NIELSEN: Symphony No. 4; Maskarade Overture. Cincinnati SO, Rudolf.
- STRAUSS, J.: Orchestral Works. STRAUSS, R.: Der Rosenkavalier Suite. Cincinnati SO. Rudolf.
- SUK: Serenade for Strings. TCHAIKOVSKY: Serenade. Kapp Sinfonietta, Vardi.
- TCHAIKOVSKY: Piano Concerto No. 1; Concert Fantasy. Zhukov; U.S.S.R. State Academic SO, Kitayenko.
- TCHAIKOVSKY: Romeo and Juliet; 1812 Overture; Marche slave. Vienna State Opera O, Scherchen.
- TCHAIKOVSKY: Songs, Opp. 05, 73 (complete). Arkhipova, Guselnikov.
- VERDI: Pezzi sacrı (4). Brooks; Musica Aeterna Ch&O, Waldman.
- A Baroque Christmas (works by Buxtehude, Charpentier, M. Haydn, et al.). Amor Artis Chorale and O, Somary.
- Baroque Music for Horn and Orchestra (works by Barsanti, Handel, Telemann). Stagliano, Berv; Kapp Sinfonietta, Dunn.
- Chorus, Organ, Brass, and Percussion (works by Dello Joio, Purcell, C. Williams, Britten). Columbia U. Chapel Choir, S. Wright.
- Timofey Dokschitser: Trumpet Recital (works by Albinoni, Bach, Cui, et al.). Bolshoi Theater CO, Bruk, Reentovich.
- Jascha Heifetz: The Decca Recordings (works by Brahms, Chopin, Dvořák, et al.). Bay, M. Kaye, piano (3).
- Music for Trumpet and Orchestra (works by Clarke, Haydn, Purcell, Vivaldi). Voisin; Unicorn Concert O, Dickson.
- Russian Orchestral Music and Songs for Chorus (works by Glazunov, Prokofiev, Rachmaninoff, Scriabin). Alexander Yurlov

The following listings are excerpts from the "New Listings" section of the July Schwann Record and Tape Guide. Some listings contain a cross-reference (†) to other works on the recording. Letters in brackets refer to language used in vocal music (G, German; E, English, etc.). Cassette editions are indicated by the symbol . Quadriphonic discs are indicated by a Q following the record number; digital discs are indicated by a D following the record number

ARMA, PAUL (1905-

Sonata for Solo Cello (1948)

Christensen † Bach:Suites Gasparo 106 AZZAIOLO FILIPPO (16th cent.)

Villote del fiore [attrib.]

Little, Montreal Vocal Ens. [I,L] † Gesualdo Turn, 32001

BACH JOHANN CHRISTIAN

Sinfonia in Eb, Op. 9, No. 2

Bonynge, English Ch. Orch. † Sinf. Con.; Salieri Lon. STS-15510

Sinfonia Con. in C for Flute, Oboe, Violin. Cello

Bonynge, English Ch. Orch. † Sinf. Op. 9/2; Salieri Lon. STS-15510

BACH, JOHANN SEBASTIAN

Bach Program

Stokowski, London Sym. (previously released as ARL1-0880)

RCA AGL1-3656; •AGK1-3656

Cantatas

No. 126, Erhalt' uns, Herr, bei deinem

Baker, Altmeyer, Sotin, Gönnenwein, Consortium Musicum, Cho. [G] † Can. 149

Sera. S-60339

No. 149, Man singet mit Freuden vom Sieg Ameling, Baker, Altmeyer, Sotin, Gönnenwein, Consortium Musicum, Cho. [G] † Can. 126 Sera. S-60339

Concerti (2) for Violin, S.1041/2

Grumiaux, Gerecz, Solistes Romands † 2-Vns Con. Phi. 9500614; •7300731 Concerto in d for 2 Violins, S.1043

Grumiaux, Krebbers, Gerecz, Solistes Ro-

mands † Vn Con.

Phi. 9500614; •7300731

Suites (6) for Cello Unaccompanied, S.1007/12

Christensen (No. 1) † Penderecki; Sessions Gasparo 102

Christensen (No. 2) † Arma Gasparo 106 BEETHOVEN, LUDWIG VAN

Concerti (5) for Piano & Orchestra

No. 1 in C, Op. 15

Lupu, Mehta, Israel Phil. † Con. 2

Lon. LDR-10006 (D)

No. 2 in Bb, Op. 19

Lupu, Mehta, Israel Phil. † Con. 1

Lon. LDR-10006 (D)

Concerto in D for Violin, Op. 61

Gruenberg, Horenstein, New Philharmon-None. 71381

Concerto in C for Violin, Cello, Piano, Op. 56

Reyes, Mayes, Lettvin, Meier, U. of Mich. Svm. U. Mich. 0010

Sonatas (32) for Piano

No. 4 in Eb, Op. 7

Ashkenazy † Son. 9, 10 Lon. 7191

No. 9 in E, Op. 14, No. 1

Ashkenazy † Son. 4, 10 Lon. 7191

No. 10 in G, Op. 14, No. 2 Ashkenazy † Son. 4, 9

Lon. 7191

No. 13 in Eb, Op. 27, No. 1

Bilson (fortepiano) † Son. 14; Mozart:

Ror.do K.511 None, 71377

No. 14 in C#, Op. 27, No. 2, "Moonlight" Bilson (fortepiano) † Son. 13; Mozart:

Rondo K.511 None, 71377

Sonatas (10) for Violin & Piano

No. 8 in G, Op. 30, No. 3 Brainin, Kraus † Mozart: Vn Son.; Schubert:Sonatina 3 2-BBC 22313

Symphonies (9)

No. 7 in A, Op. 92

W. Richter, London Pro Musica Sym.

CMS/Sum. 1015; •41015

BEN-HAIM, PAUL

Three Songs Without Words, for Flute & Piano

Ben-Meir, Kilby † Gaubert; Schubert:Intro. & Var.; Widor Coro. 3062

BRAHMS, JOHANNES

Serenade No. 2 in A, Op. 16

Ristenpart, S. German Phil. † Wagner: Siegfried Idvll None. 71383

Symphonies (4)

No. 1 in c, Op. 68

R. Jones, Hamburg Sym.

CMS/Sum. 1033; •41033

No. 3 in F, Op. 90

Kreutzer, Royal Danish Sym.

CMS/Sum. 1097; •41097

No. 4 in e, Op. 98

Mehta, NY Phil.

Col. M-35837; •MT-35837

Moralt, Salzburg Radio Sym.

CMS/Sum. 5068; •45068

Schmidt-Isserstedt, Hamburg Radio Sym. CMS/Sum. 1012; •41012

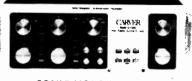
BROWN, EARLE

Small Pieces for Large Chorus (1973)

Gregg Smith Singers [E] † Foss; Reynolds; Richards Turn. 34759

BRUCH, MAX

Scottish Fantasy for Violin & Orchestra, Op. 46



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None. 71377

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Rabin, Boult, Phil. Orch. † Wieniawski Turn. 32001 GILBERT, WM. S. & SULLIVAN, SIR Sera 60342 BRUCKNER, ANTON ARTHUR Symphonies (9) Yeomen of the Guard No. 6 in A Nash, D'Oyly Carte Op Co., Royal Phil. Solti, Chicago Sym. [E] † Sullivan 2-Lon. 12117; ●512117 Lon. 7173 No. 7 in E GOUNOD, CHARLES Jochum, Dresden State Och. Petite Symphonie for 9 Wind Instruments 2-Ang. SZB-3892 Bourgue Wind Ens. † d'Indy None. 71382 CASTELNUOVO-TEDESCO, MARIO GOWERS, PATRICK Piano Music Chamber Concerto for Guitar; Rhapsody McFrederick (4): Piedigrotta (1924); La for Guitar, Electric Guitars & Electric Sirenetta e il pesce turchino (1920); Organ Alghe (1919); Alt Wien (1923) Williams, Ens.; Williams, Gowers Orion 80370 Col. M-35866; •MT-35866 CRUMB, GEORGE HANDEL, GEORGE FRIDERIC Sonata for Solo Cello (1955) Concerti for Recorder & Strings Krainis, Marriner, London Strings (2-in Christensen † Dallapiccola; Hindemith: Sonata: Schuller F,G) † Telemann:Con.; Vivaldi:Con. Gasparo 101 DALLAPICCOLA, LUIGI Quin. 7146 Sonatas, Op. 1 for Flute Ciaccona, Intermezzo e Adagio for Solo Duschenes (recorder), Jones (Nos. 1,2,5,6) Cello (1945) Christensen † Crumb; Hindemith:Sonata; Turn. 32006 Schuller Sonatas, Op. 1, for Oboe Gasparo 101 DONIZETTI, GAETANO Berman, Jones (No. 8) † Recorder Son.; Ballet Music from Operas (complete) Trio Son. Turn. 32004 Almeida, Phil. Orch. Sonatas (6) for 2 Oboes & Continuo Phi. 9500673; •7300768 Holliger, Bourque, Jaccotet, Sax DVOŘÁK, ANTONIN Phi. 9500671; •7300766 Symphony No. 7 in d, Op. 70 Sonata in Bb for Recorder Rostropovich, London Phil. Duschenes, Jones † Oboe Son.; Trio Son. Ang. SZ-37717 Turn. 32004 ELGAR, EDWARD Trio Sonatas Sonata in e for Violin & Piano, Op. 82 Duschenes, Berman, Jones (Op. 2/5,8) † Davis, Platt † Messaien: Thème; Walton: Oboe Son.; Recorder Son. Turn. 32004 Orion 79360 Two Roseman, V. & E. Brewer, MacCourt FAITH, RICHARD (1926-(Nos. 1 in Bb, 4 in F, 5 in G, 6 in D) Sonata for Cello & Piano (1975); Two None. 71380 HAYDN, (FRANZ) JOSEPH Poems for Cello & Piano Epperson, Faith † McKay Coro. 3048 Sonatas for Piano FAURÉ, GABRIEL Kalish (Nos. 27,30,45,50) None. 71379 Ballade for Piano & Orchestra, Op. 19 Symphony No. 45, in f#, "Farewell" Johannesen (solo vers.) † Mozart: Var. Weinberg, Hamburg Sym. † Sym. 46 CMS/Sum. 1103; •41103 K.573; Poulenc:Thème; Schumann: Symphony No. 46 in B Fant. Op. 111 GC 4201 (D); 4201 (Dir.) FOSS, LUKAS Weinberg, Hamburg Sym. † Sym. 45 Three Airs on O'Hara's Angels CMS/Sum. 1103; •41103 Gregg Smith Singers [E] † W. Brown; Symphonies Nos. 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, Reynolds; Richards Turn. 34759 "Paris" GAUBERT, PHILIPPE Vaughan, Naples Orch. Madrigal for Flute and Piano 3-Ara. 8047; 2-@9047 Ben-Meir, Kilby † Gaubert; Schubert:In-Symphony No. 82 in C, "L'Ours" tro. & Var.; Widor Coro. 3062 G. Richter, Berlin Pro Musica † Sym. 103 GERSHWIN, GEORGE CMS/Sum. 1102; •41102 American in Paris Symphony No. 97 in C Bernstein, NY Phil. † Sym. 98 Fiedler, Boston Pops † Rhapsody Col. M-35844: •MT-35844 RCA AGL1-3649 Porgy and Bess (selections) Symphony No. 98 in Bh Price, Warfield, Boatwright, Henderson, Bernstein, NY Phil. † Sym. 97 RCA Victor Orch. & Cho. [E] Col. M-35844; ●MT-35844 Symphony No. 100 in G, "Military" RCA AGL1-3654 Rhapsody in Blue Somary, Mostly Mozart Fest. Orch. (digi-

tal and analog versions)

Symphony No. 103 in Eb, "Drum Roll"

G. Richter, Berlin Pro Musica † Sym. 82

Van. VA-25000 (D)

CMS/Sum. 1102; •41102

Wild, Fiedler, Boston Pops † Amer.

Little, Montreal Vocal Ens. [E] † Azzaiolo

GESUALDO, DON CARLO

Madrigals (from Book IV)

RCA AGL1-3649

HINDEMITH, PAUL Sonata for Unaccompanied Cello, Op. 25, No. 3 Christensen † Crumb; Dallapiccola; Schuller IBERT, JACQUES Concerto for Flute & Orchestra Rampal, Froment, Lamoureux Orch. † Reinecke RCA AGL1-3658; •AGK1-3658 D'INDY, VINCENT Chansons et danses for 7 Winds, Op. 50 Bourgue Wind Ens. † Gounod None. 71382 JOPLIN, SCOTT Music of Joplin Hyman (piano) RCA AGL1-3651; •AGK1-3651 KRENEK, ERNST Choral Works Ketchum, College of the Desert Vocal Ens., Calusdian: Die Jahreszeiten, Op. 35; Drei Gemischte Chöre, Op. 61; O Holy Ghost, Op. 186a; Three Sacred Pieces, Op. 210; Three Lessons, Op. 210; Two Settings of Poems by Blake, Op. 226; Durch die Nacht, Op. 67 [E,G] MAYUZUMI, TOSHIRO Mandala-Symphonie Yamada, NHK Sym. † Nirvana Phi. 9500762; •7300841 Nirvana Symphony (1958) Toyama, NHK Sym., Japan Cho. Union † Mandala Phi. 9500762; •7300841 **GEORGE** McKAY, (1899-1970)Concerto for Cello (1942) Epperson, Veres, Tucson Phil. † Faith MENDELSSOHN, FELIX Symphony No. 3 in a, Op. 56, "Scottish" Ruden, Royal Danish Sym. CMS/Sum. 5096; •45096 MENOTTI, GIAN CARLO The Unicorn, the Gorgon, and the Manticore (1956) Hilbish, U. of Mich. Orch. & Cho. [E] MESSAIEN, OLIVER Thème et variations, for Violin & Piano (1932)Davis, Platt, Elgar: Vn Son.; Walton: Two MOZART, WOLFGANG AMADEUS Rondo in a for Piano, K.511 Bilson (fortepiano) (& Rondo in D, K.485) † Beethoven:Son. 13, 14 Sonatas (42) for Violin & Piano K.304,376,377,526 Brainin, Crowson, Kraus (in K.376) † Beethoven:Vn Son. 8; Schubert:Sonatina 3 Songs Ameling (19) [F,G,I] Symphonies (41)

No. 40 in g, K.550

Walther, Pro Musica Sym. † Sym. 41

CMS/Sum. 1035; •41035

No. 41 in C, K.551, "Jupiter"

Walther, Pro Musica Sym. † Sym. 40 CMS/Sum. 1035; •41035

Variations for Piano, K.573

Johannesen † Fauré:Ballade; Poulenc: Thème; Schumann:Fant. Op. 111

GC 4201 (D); 4201 (Dir.)

NICOLAI, OTTO

Merry Wives of Windsor:Overture Boskovsky, Vienna Phil. (see Coll.)

Lon. STS-15509

OFFENBACH, JACQUES

Orpheus in the Underworld:Overture Ormandy (see Coll.) RCA AGL1-3657; • ORFF, CARL

Die Kluge (1941-42)

Schwarzkopf, Cordes, Frick, Sawallisch, Phil. Orch. [G] 2-Ara. 8021

PARRIS, ROBERT

Fantasy and Fugue for Solo Cello

Christensen † Reiner; Spisak; Sydeman Gasparo 104

PENDERECKI, KRZYSZTOF

Capriccio per Siegfried Palm, for Cello (1968)

Christensen † Bach:Suites; Sessions

Gasparo 102

PIATTI, ALFREDO (1822-1901)

12 Caprices for Cello, Op. 25

Christensen Gasparo 105

POULENC, FRANCIS

Thème varié, for Piano

Johannesen † Fauré:Ballade; Mozart:Var. K.573; Schumann:Fant. Op. 111

GC 4201 (D); 4201 (Dir.)

PROKOFIEV, SERGEI

Romeo and Juliet (excerpts)

Kurtz, Phil. Orch. Sera. S-60340

PUCCINI, GIACOMO

La Bohème

Scotto, Kraus, Milnes, Levine, Nat'l Phil. 2-Ang. SZBX-3900; •4Z2X-3900

RACHMANINOFF, SERGEI

Russian Rhapsody in e for 2 Pianos (1891) Ashkenazy & Previn † Sym. Dances

Lon. 7159

Symphonic Dances Op. 45

Ashkenazy & Previn (2 pianos) † Russian Lon. 7159

RAVEL, MAURICE

Boléro

Munch, Boston Sym. † Pavane; Valse RCA AGL1-3653

Pavane pour une infante défunte

Munch, Boston Sym. † Boléro; Valse

RCA AGL1-3653

La Valse

Munch, Boston Sym. † Boléro; Pavane RCA AGL1-3653

REINECKE, CARL

Concerto for Flute & Orchestra, Op. 283 Rampal, Guschlbauer, Bamberg Sym. † RCA AGL1-3658; •AGK1-3658

REINER, KAREL (1910-

Zaznamy for Solo Bassoon

Eifert † Parris; Spisak; Sydeman

Gasparo 104

REYNOLDS, ROGER

Gregg Smith Singers [E] † E. Brown; Foss; Richards Turn. 34759

RICHARDS, ERIC

Though Under Medium . . .

The Emperor of Ice Cream

Gregg Smith Singers [E] † E. Brown; Foss, Revnolds Turn. 34759

RUGGLES, CARL

Music of Ruggles (complete works)

Thomas, Buffalo Phil. (Men and Angels. Men and Mountains; Sun-Treader; Portals; Evocations; Organum); Schwarz

Brass Ens. (Angels); Morgan (Vox Clamans in Deserto); Blegen, w. Thomas (lovs): Kirkpatrick (Evocations); Schwarz Brass Ens., Gregg Smith Singers, Raver (exaltation) 2-Col. M2-34591

SALIERI, ANTONIO

Concerto in C for Flute, Oboe & Orchestra Bonynge, English Ch. Orch. † Sinfonia; J.C. Bach:Sinf. Op. 9/2; Sinf. Con.

Lon. STS-15510

Sinfonia in D

Bonynge, English Ch. Orch. † Con.; J.C. Bach:Sinf. Op. 9/2; Sinf. Con.

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SCHUBERT, FRANZ Intro. & Variations for Flute & Piano, Op. 160, D.802 Ben-Meir, Kilby, Ben-Haim; Gaubert; Widor Coro. 3062 Don Juan, Op. 20 Piano Pieces (3), D.946 Kalish † Sonata D.840 None. 71386 Rosamunde:Incidental Music, Op. 26, D.797 Ein Heldenleben, Op. 40 Cotrubas, Boskovsky, Dresden St. Orch., Leipzig Radio Cho. [G] Sera. S-60338 Ormandy, Phila. Orch. Sonata in C for Piano, "Unfinished", D.840 Kalish † Piano Pieces D.946 None. 71386 Sonatinas (3) for Violin & Piano, Op. 137, D.384,385,408 Brainin, Kraus (No. 3) † Beethoven:Vn Son. 8; Mozart: Vn Son. 2-BBC 22313 Symphony No. 3 in D, D.200 Karajan, Berlin Phil. † Sym. 5 Till Eulenspiegel, Op. 28 Ang. SZ-37754(Q) Symphony No. 5 in Bb, D.485 Karajan, Berlin Phil. † Sym. 3 STRAVINSKY, IGOR Ang. SZ-37754(Q) Petrouchka (complete ballet) Mehta, NY Phil. Symphony No. 9 in C, "The Great", D.944 Kertész, Vienna Phil. Lon. STS-15505 SCHULLER, GUNTHER SULLIVAN, ARTHUR Fantasy for Solo Cello, Op. 19 Christensen † Crumb; Dallapiccola; Hin-(1897)demith:Sonata Gasparo 101 SCHUMANN, ROBERT Yeoman Fantasiestücke (3) for Piano, Op. 111 SYDEMAN, WILLIAM Johannesen † Fauré:Ballade; Mozart:Var. Sonata for Solo Cello K.573; Poulenc: Thème GC 4201 (D); 4201 (Dir.) TAKEMITSU, TORU SESSIONS, ROGER Six Pieces for Violincello (1966) Christensen † Bach:Suites; Penderecki Tashi Gasparo 102 TALLIS, THOMAS SHOSTAKOVICH, DMITRI Church Music

Symphony No. 5, Op. 47 Bernstein, NY Phil. Col. IM-35854 (D); •HMT-35854

SIBELIUS, JEAN Concerto in d for Violin, Op. 47 Belkin, Ashkenazy, Phil. Orch. † 2

Lon. 7181

Symphonies (7) No. 2 in D, Op. 43

Ruden, Royal Danish Sym.

CMS/Sum. 5097; •45097

2 Serenades, Op. 69; 2 Solemn Melodies,

Belkin, Ashkenazy, Phil. Orch. † Vn Con. Lon. 7181

SPISAK, MICHAL (1914-

Duetto Concertante for Viola & Bassoon (1949)

V. Christensen, Eifert † Parris; Reiner; Sydeman Gasparo 104

STRAUSS, JOHANN

A Night in Venice (1883)

Scovotti, Steiner, Bini, Dönch, Märzendorfer, Hungarian St. Orch. & Cho. [G] 2-Col. M2-35908

STRAUSS, RICHARD

Bourgeois gentilhomme Suite, Op. 60 Krauss, Vienna Phil. † Don Juan

Lon. STS-15504

Death and Transfiguration, Op. 24 Maazel, Cleveland Orch. † Don Juan; Till Col. IM-35826 (D); •HMT-35826

Krauss, Vienna Phil. † Bourgeois Lon. STS-15504

Maazel, Cleveland Orch. † Death; Till Col. IM-35826 (D); ●HMT-35826

RCA ARL1-3581: •ARK1-3581 Sonatina No. 1 in F for 16 Winds (1943)

de Peyer, London Sym. Wind Ens. † Suite Ara. 8015; •9015

Suite in Bb for 13 Winds, Op. 4 (1884)

de Peyer, London Sym. Wind Ens. † Son-Ara. 8015; •9015

Maazel, Cleveland Orch. † Death; Don Juan Col. IM-35826 (D); ●HMT-35826

Col. IM-35823 (D): •HMT-35823

Victoria and Merrie England (ballet suite)

Nash, Royal Phil. † Gilbert & Sullivan: 2-Lon. 12117; •512117

Christensen † Parris; Reiner; Spisak

Gasparo 104

Quatrain II; Water Ways; Waves

RCA ARL1-3483; •ARK1-3483

Wulstan, Clerkes of Oxenford: Missa, "Puer natus est"; Motets:Suscipe quaeso Domine; Salvator mundi [L] None. 71378

TCHAIKVOSKY, PIOTR ILYICH The Enchantress (1885-87)

Glushkova, Simonova, Kuznetsov, Klenov, Vladimirov, Provatorov, Moscow Radio 4-Col./Mel. M4X-35182 Sym. [R]

Nutcracker (excerpts)

Fiedler, Boston Pops

RCA AGL1-3652; ●AGK1-3652

Symphony No. 1 in g, Op. 13, "Winter Dreams"

Moralt, Salzburg Radio Sym.

CMS/Sum. 5053; ●45053

Swarowsky, Vienna Volksoper Orch.

CMS/Sum. 1120; •41120

Symphony No. 2 in c, Op. 17, "Little Russian"

Moralt, Salzburg Radio Sym.

CMS/Sum. 5054; •45054

Walther, Hamburg Pro Musica

CMS/Sum. 1121; •41121

Symphony No. 3 in D, Op. 29, "Polish"

Moralt, Salzburg Radio Sym.

CMS/Sum. 5055; •45055 Swarowksy, Vienna Volksoper Orch. CMS/Sum. 1122; •41122 Symphony No. 5 in e, Op. 64

Hurst, Hamburg Pro Musica

CMS/Sum. 1071; •41071

Mehta, Los Angeles Phil. Lon. 7165 Symphony No. 6 in b, Op. 74, "Pathétique"

> Walther, Hamburg Radio Sym. CMS/Sum. 1066; •51066

TELEMANN, GEORGE PHILIPP

Concerto in C for Recorder & Strings

Krainis, Marriner, London Strings † Handel:Con.; Vivaldi:Con. Ouin. 7146

VIVALDI, ANTONIO

Concerti for Oboe & Orchestra

Vries, I Solisti di Zagreb (R.178,450,453,454,456,461)

Ang. SZ-37741

Concerti for Recorder

Krainis, Marriner, London Strings (in a) † Handel:Con.; Telemann:Con.

Quin. 7146

Four Seasons, Op. 8, Nos. 1-4

Böttcher, Hamburg Ch. Orch.

CMS/Sum. 1076; •41076

Dixit Dominus, R.594

Malgoire, English Bach Fest. Orch. & Cho. [L] † Stabat Mater

Col. M-35847; •MT-35847

Stabat Mater, R.621

Watts, Malgoire, English Bach Fest. Orch. & Cho. [L] † Dixit

Col. M-35847; •MT-35847

WAGNER, RICHARD

Götterdämmerung:Funeral Music, Act. 3

Ansermet, Orch. Suisse Romande † Lohengrin: Preludes; Meistersinger: Prelude; Parsifal:Prelude & Good Friday

Lon. STS-15507

Lohengrin: Preludes

Ansermet, Orch. Suisse Romande (Act 1) † Götterdämmerung:Funeral; Meistersinger:Prelude; Parsifal:Prelude & Good Friday Lon. STS-15507

Meistersinger:Prelude, Act 1

Ansermet, Orch. Suisse Romande † Götterdämmerung:Funeral; Lohengrin:Preludes; Parsifal:Prelude & Good Friday Lon STS-15507

Parsifal: Prelude & Good Friday Music

Ansermet, Orch. Suisse Romande † Götterdämmerung:Funeral; Lohengrin:Preludes; Meistersinger:Prelude

Lon. STS-15507

Siegfried Idyll

Ristenpart, S. German Phil. † Brahms:Ser. None. 71383

WALTON, WILLIAM

Two pieces for Violin & Piano (1951)

Davis, Platt † Elgar: Vn Son.; Messaien: Thème Orion 79360

WIDOR, CHARLES MARIE

Suite for Flute & Piano, Op. 34

Ben-Meir, Kilby † Ben-Haim; Gaubert; Schubert:Intro. & Var. Coro. 3062

WIENIAWSKI, HENRYK

Concerto No. 1 in f# for Violin, Op. 14 Rabin, Boult, Phil. Orch. † Bruch

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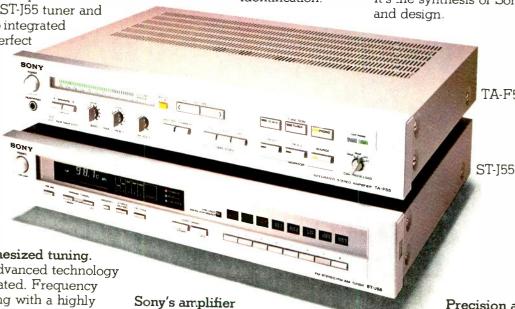
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- Released by Polygram Classics, Inc., 137 W. 55th St., New York, N.Y. 10019.

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 Y. Menuhin, Rampal, Ricci, Ustinov;
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- STRAVINSKY: Apollo; Orpheus. St. John's Smith Square O, Lubbock.
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- and Tape. Brownell, Heslip. ZAHLER: Songs (4). Myers (s), Shenk.
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- KRENEK: They Knew What They Wanted; Quintina. Various.
- KUBIK: Prayer and Toccata. Raver, organ. Symphony for Two Pianos. Hambro, Swiatkowski.
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- New Moon: Motion Picture Soundtrack. Moore, Tibbett (1931).
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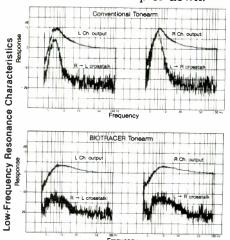
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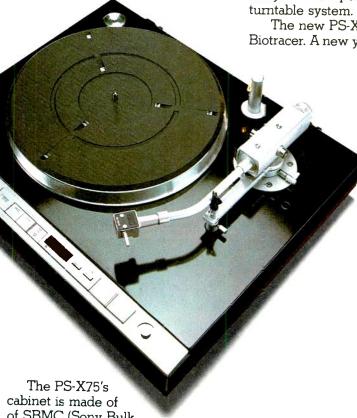


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Our audio editors sort through a landslide of new products, including many introduced at the Summer Consumer Electronics Show.

by Robert Long and Peter Dobbin

P erhaps this should be called the year of the chip, since many of the trends we note in current product offerings are directly attributable to the availability of integrated circuits for myriad purposes. Even the briefest glance at current componentry reveals a rash of "slim-line" formats, as well as continuing introductions of "micros." Remote-control devices abound: some dedicated to a specific component or component series, some adaptable to a range of audio or general home-entertainment brands, some wireless (usually thanks to an infrared generator and sensor), and some corded, via a special jack somewhere on the hardware. Automated functions, a close cousin to the remotes, are everywhere, particularly in turntables, cassette decks, and tuner sections. The latter also rely on chips for digital synthesis; synthesized tuning appears at the higher prices in many lines, though the conventional tuning capacitor is retained in lesser tuners and receivers.

The development of specialized integrated circuits was, of course, what put Dolby B noise reduction on the map commercially. Without Dolby chips, the cost and bulk of equipment incorporating the circuit was prohibitive for all but a specialist market. Now Dolby B has shown up in a new form in which its noise reduction is as obligatory as the chip's space reduction: a portable VHS video deck from Akai. While this article will not cover video equipment as such (look for a new-products wrapup in the special section that will appear in our November issue), this is an audio development that cannot go undocumented here; not only does the deck stretch the dynamic range of the medium, but it (finally!) adds the long-promised second audio track—you can shoot your own tapes with stereo sound. We hope this

long-delayed care for the sound portion of video equipment is a harbinger; improved audio is sorely needed there.

Integrated circuits benefit other noise-reduction devices as well. Telefunken's IC for High Com first appeared here in Nakamichi's incompatible dualband High-Com II; now the less expensive single-band original High Com is making its bow, though we understand some European products incorporated it earlier. We expect to hear more of the device in coming months.

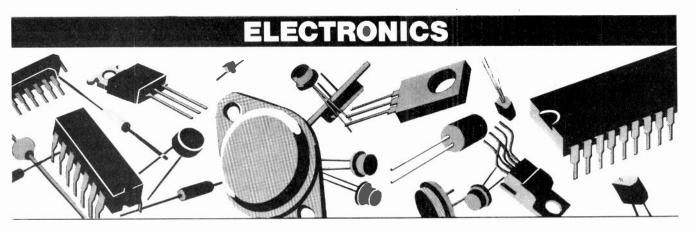
Dolby HX, a circuit that represents an inexpensive outrigger of parts working with the Dolby IC, has made some headway in cassette decks. Harman Kardon has adopted it across the board, and models have been announced by NAD, Onkyo, and Teac-a small list when we recall the claims that "everybody" would be introducing the feature this year. And rumor has it that Dolby Laboratories is hard at work on a Dolby C for disc noise reduction. While there have been whisperings of the sort in the past, the existence of commercially produced DBX-encoded discs and of one experimental cutting using High-Com II lends extra color to the idea this time around.

Having touched on cassette equipment, we should mention that the buzz-phrase remains "metal ready." One line of cheap portables carries that phrase throughout, though even a company sales executive has commented on the unlikelihood that purchasers will spend upward of \$10 for a cassette to use in a \$200 deck. In the top decks, of course, genuine care is being taken to get the most out of the metal tapes, and this preoccupation seems to have swamped interest in nonstandard transport speeds. Nobody has followed Nakamichi's lead in quality half-speed gear;

though two companies (Teac and Mitsubishi) recently demonstrated models capable of double-speed operation, neither seems very eager to pursue the matter. And last year's sensation, fluorescent or other nonmechanical metering systems, is falling into a pattern; conventional meters are holding their own in budget equipment and, at the other extreme, in some gear with pretensions to "professional" standards. The latter demonstrates how arbitrary such concepts are, since audio professionals too are shifting to peak-reading quick-response displays—albeit more elaborate ones—in preference to meters.

The oft-proclaimed digital revolution in home-entertainment equipment boils down, at the moment, to "digital-ready" claims of a few speaker manufacturers, who thereby imply extra-wide dynamic range. Most are concentrating on new materials, however: PVC surrounds, polypropylene or graphite as cone materials, a beryllium midrange dome (Phase Linear), and so on. Ribbon tweeters continue to attract adherents, though last winter's apparent push toward flat drivers (e.g., Sony and Onkyo) seems to have cooled.

As you go through our listings, arranged alphabetically by brand in each product category, you may spot other trends that we either missed or judged as foothills to other mountains. Partly as a result of the many new IC devices, you'll find quite a miscellany under "Other Electronics." It includes some products that are, strictly speaking, electrical rather than electronic, since we have relegated to it all add-ons and accessories that don't fall into any of the traditional component categories: everything from FM antennas to noise-reduction systems, from remote controls to an automatic equalizer.



The Systems Approach

AIWA has three mini-component systems, as it calls them, composed of matched compact components including a cassette deck. The four-piece (preamp, quartz-synthesized FM tuner, DC amplifier, and deck) "luxury" ensemble, Model M-501 Series, can be purchased with optional auto-loading direct-drive turntable. Hi-Com noise-reduction unit, infrared wireless remote-control system, quartz digital timer, and/or speakers. The only listed option for the four-piece Model M-301 Series, at \$815, is a more modest turntable. The \$740 two-piece (receiver and deck) Model M-502 Series will accept all the options of the luxury system, including its remote control.

AKAI has its first micro-component systems. The luxury UC-5 sells for \$1,635 with speakers or \$1,335 without; the optional RC-5 wireless-remote/recording-timer unit goes for \$275. The UC-2 budget system costs \$885 with speakers or \$700 without.

DENON's Audio System 70 has been put on the market in celebration of Nippon Columbia's seventieth birthday. It encompasses a Denon DP Series turntable, AM/FM tuner, integrated nonswitching Direct A amplifier with moving-coil head amp, and two-motor cassette deck in a rack mount, plus a pair of free-standing compact speakers.

FISHER uses the term "integrated component systems" for what used to be styled "compacts." But the \$2,700 System 9000 "audio component system" is quite different: A rack mount holds a micro-computer control center (with, among other things, memory for ten AM and ten FM station frequencies and a seven-day programmer), a DC amplifier with built-in head amp, a quartz digital tuner, a linear motor direct-drive turn-

table, and a cassette deck. In addition, there are a pair of speakers and a wireless remote-control device to handle the functions of the control center, turntable, and cassette deck. Pedestrian by comparison is the latest "integrated": The \$750 ICS-560 incorporates a digital receiver, cassette deck, belt-drive record changer, and speaker pair.

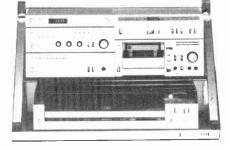
HITACHI has a total of ten new "custom rack" systems. Those priced from \$600 to \$900 actually are table-top models. Some floor-standing models are built around receivers, while others feature separates; prices range from \$450 to \$900. Turntables with mounted cartridges and speaker pairs generally are included, and each rack has space for record storage.

INKEL AUDIO's \$280 CR-812 AM/FM/cassette receiver is rated at 10 watts (10 dBW) per side.

JVC also has rack systems in its G Series, with prices starting at \$650. The top model, selling for \$1,700, includes a remote control.

KENWOOD has combined three components, each of which can be bought separately, to create a remote-control receiver system. The \$275 KT-500 AM/FM tuner uses quartz synthesis and digital readout for both bands, with six presets for each. The \$275 K A-500 integrated, with stepping feather-touch

AIWA's top mini system



volume adjustment, includes a mike input and mixing control. Both are controlled by the \$235 slim-line RC-500 and its wireless hand unit. The control cables also can be linked with the KD-4100R turntable.

MAGNAVOX has every shade of systematization from consoles (for which it is well known) through compacts and racks to components. Most models in the current line would be classed as compacts, some with supportive furniture.

ONKYO has a combination receiver/cassette deck in its slim-line series: the CX-70 costs \$400.

SANSUI's rack-mounted Series 900 includes a \$300 Linear A power amp, a \$200 preamp with inputs for two tape decks, mike, and a cross-fade mixer, plus a moving-coil head amp, a \$270 digital AM/FM tuner, a \$190 direct-drive turntable, and a \$400 pair of speakers. The rack costs \$280. The elements are available separately, and a matching cassette deck is expected later.

SHARP's ultrathin System 5500 combines functions in an unusual format. One electronics unit is recognizable as an integrated amplifier; the other bears a digital AM/FM tuner on the same chassis with a microprocessor-controlled cassette deck. To accommodate the latter, the amplifier includes mike mixing and echo controls. A rack and speaker pair complete the \$1,000 ensemble.

SONY's audio people are offering a matched-component home system for \$550 that includes an AM/FM receiver with presets, a semiautomatic direct-drive turntable, and a speaker pair; a \$220 cassette deck is optional. At the same time, the company's consumer products group has introduced its Freedom portable micro-component sys-

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tems: The Freedom V XF-500 has a digital tuner, a Class D amplifier, and an auto-reverse cassette player for \$1,100, while the less flashy XF-3000 sells for \$800; matching speaker pairs cost \$200.

TEAC plans to approach mass-distribution outlets with systems-oriented components attractively styled along the lines of its Tascam professional series, using such "outrageous" but welcome colors as bone and burnt orange. Specs for the Teac Audio Components line are surprisingly sophisticated for the intended market.

TECHNICS' Micro Series, which falls somewhere between the true systems approach and conventional separates (albeit in nonstandard packages), has two new models—the SU-CO3 DC integrated amp (\$320) and the ST-CO3 quartz-synthesized FM tuner (\$330).

TOSHIBA has a remote-control system. The controller, priced at \$330, can be used with a \$260 AM/FM tuner, \$300 integrated amp, \$230 belt-drive automatic turntable, and a cassette deck—all of which can be bought separately.

Receivers

DENON—a name associated primarily with high-priced separates—has a \$450 receiver that features a DC-coupled amplifier section with a Class A output stage rated at 60 watts (17¾ dBW) per channel. The preamplifier section includes a head amp and is electronically switched. The AM/FM tuner is described as "almost fully automated," with station presets.

FISHER has four new receivers, beginning with the TA-5000 "tuner/amplifier," rated at 30 watts (14¼ dBW) per channel. Similar in power rating but equipped with a digital tuning dial and a DC amplifier section is the RS-240 (\$400). Next comes the \$450 RS-250, with a moving-coil head amp, a Class A-II (a nonswitching Class A/B hybrid) amp rated at 50 watts (17 dBW) per side. A similar amplifier plus quartz-synthe-

sized tuning are incorporated into the RS-270 (\$550). All are AM/FM models available in black or silver finishes.

HARMAN KARDON has a whole line of high-technology receivers, from the \$250 hk-350i, rated at 20 watts (13 dBW) per channel, to the \$600 hk-680i, at 60 watts (173/4 dBW) and featuring digital quartz-lock tuning and presets for six stations on each band.

HITACHI sets its tuner/amplifier, the \$500 HTA-7000, distinctly apart from its true receivers by visibly separating the two functions—one at each end of the front panel. The three receivers range in price from \$260 for the SR-5010 to \$450 for the SR-8010. All are being called "turbo power" models as a simile between the extra short-term output that their Class G sections deliver and the extra kick that turbo-charging gives automotive engines.

INKEL AUDIO, a new company, has three AM/FM models. They range from the \$250 RD-925 to the \$400 RD-960, which has a DC amplifier rated at 40 watts (16 dBW) per channel and both analog tuning scale and digital frequency readout.

JVC's AM/FM line starts with the modest \$250 R-S11, with 25 watts (14 dBW) per side. Two models step up 2 dB to 40 watts: The R-S33 (\$330) has JVC's Super A circuitry and a five-band S.E.A. equalizer; the R-S55 (\$400) has more conventional amplifier circuitry (and no equalizer) but includes synthesized tuning with seven presets for each band. The \$530 model adds almost 2 dB more of power (for a 60-watt rating) and sums up the features that have gone before—digital/preset tuning, Super A amplification, and S.E.A.

KENWOOD has six new receivers, including the slim-line KR-80 (\$380). The standard-size models range from the \$245 KR-710, rated at 28 watts (14½ dBW) per channel, to the \$680, 80-watt (19-dBW) KR-770, which uses digital quartz-synthesized tuning. One model offers a motor-driven scan feature

with conventional tuning. All have Ken-wood's High-Speed technology and DC amps, and all but one employ its zero switching circuitry.

KIRKSAETER's Moderator line comprises three receivers, with up to 100 watts (20 dBW) in power ratings. A digital-tuning model is said to be planned

LUX's Duo-Beta circuitry, introduced in Luxman amplifiers at the beginning of the year, now is incorporated into an AM/FM receiver: the R-3045.

MARANTZ' AM/FM receivers all employ its True Power amplifiers designed to deliver 25–30% more wattage into 4 ohms than into 8 without undue distortion. At the lowest price point is the \$275 SR-1000, rated at 25 watts (14 dBW) per channel. Highest priced in the series are a pair of models containing 88 watt (19½-dBW) DC amplifiers—the \$550 SR-6000, with conventional tuning, and the \$695 SR-8000, with a quartz lock synthesizing Computuner that features seven presets in each band.

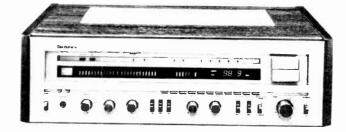
MITSUBISHI's first series of receivers comprises three models—IDA-R7, DA-R10, and DA-R20—priced from \$290 to \$560. They feature such niceties as automatic AFC locking (defeated when you touch the tuning control), FM pilot cancellation, switchable IF bandwidth with linear phase ceramic filters, and AM sections.

ONKYO has introduced four fullsize receivers, ranging from the \$255 TX-2000 (at 27 watts, or 14¼ dBW per channel) to the \$700 TX-7000 (90 watts, or 19½ dBW). The top two, virtually identical except in output rating, have quartzlock tuning with automatic blend for weak stereo stations, Super Servo amplifier circuitry to eliminate unwanted DC components in the output, and linear switching design to minimize crossover distortion in the amplifiers. The mid-size TX-30, with synthesized digital tuning and seven FM plus two AM presets, is rated at 40 watts (16 dBW) per channel.

PHILIPS has revamped its entire line. It has eight receivers reaching all

KENWOOD KR-770 receiver; TECHNICS SA-616 receiver (New Class A)





the way down to \$200 for the AH-7941.

PIONEER's news is at the low end of its offerings: the \$175 SX-3400 and the \$225 SX-3500, with 15 and 20 watts (11¾ and 13 dBW) of output per channel, respectively.

RADIO SHACK has brought the Realistic STA-960, a \$400 AM/FM model, into its receiver line.

SABA's five AM/FM models have an impressive catalog of features, such as a versatile infrared remote control (Model 9141) and digital and analog tuning "dials" (9241 and 9260).

SANSUI has three models with digitally synthesized tuning, ranging in cost from \$390 for the 3900Z to \$580 for the 5900Z. All feature presets for six stations on each band.

SHARP offers a two-piece receiver in its Pro Series: the ST/SM-30 (\$340), consisting of an AM/FM tuner and an integrated amp at 25 watts (14 dBW).

SONY's budget model, the \$220 STR-V 15, still manages such luxuries as five FM presets.

TECHNIC's design for combining the virtues of Class A and Class B amplifier circuitry is called New Class A, and it appears in a pair of receivers: the \$650 SA-616 and the \$800 SA-818. Both have quartz-synthesized tuning and presets for eight FM and eight AM stations.

TOSHIBA uses DC amplifiers in all three of its new receivers, ranging from the \$250 SA-2500 to the \$380 SA-5000. The model numbers appear to be based on the per-channel power ratings of 25, 35, and 50 watts (14, 15½, and 17 dBW).

Tuners

EDINBURGH WIRELESS COM-PANY, whose products are being introduced here by Import Audio, Ltd., of St. Louis, features LEDs alone for center tuning and stereo reception and eight pushbuttons for preset stations on the front panel. Tuning of each actually is done on the back panel. The model number is SMT-2, and the price is \$700.

HITACHI has introduced two slim-line AM/FM models. The \$250 FT-4400 is a quartz-synthesized model with six station presets; the \$160 FT-3400 is more conventional.

INKEL AUDIO's three tuners are moderately priced. The TD-1, a compact AM/FM model, and the standard-size TD-900 both cost \$180; the TD-910, \$200.



HITACHI FT-4400 AM/FM tuner

JVC's T-X3 AM/FM model (\$220) incorporates the company's Phase Tracking Loop FM detector circuitry, said to offer the selectivity advantages of narrow IF bandwidth without its audiobandwidth compromises or the usual either/or choices of switchable IF mode, and Quieting Slope Control, which automatically reduces separation at low input levels to maintain stereo quieting. There also is an FM-only model, the T-X1.

KENWOOD's Slim-Line series includes an AM/FM tuner, the \$155 KT-60

MARANTZ has three new AM/FM models. The ST-300 (\$225) and the ST-400 (\$300) feature the company's Gyro-Touch tuning; the former uses a conventional phase lock, while the higher-priced model adds servo lock and digital as well as analog frequency display. The ST-500 (\$375), styled a Computuner, has frequency-synthesized tuning, fourteen presets, and search.

NIKKO's newest Gamma Series tuners are the \$380 frequency-synthesized Gamma 20, a "computer-operated" AM/FM model with six presets, and the sophisticated \$450 Gamma 40, with FM only.

ONKYO's midsize tuners include the T-15, a servo-lock AM/FM model at \$135.

PHILIPS employs a microprocessor in its synthesized-tuning AM/ FM Model AH-180 (\$560). Tuning modes include scan, numerical punchin, and twelve presets.

SAE has added the T-14 (\$550) to the SAE Two series.

SABA's line includes two AM/FM models: the digital MD-292 and the more conventional MT-201. Both feature presets for eight stations.

SANSUI has two AM/FM digitally synthesized tuners. The \$320 TU-575 offers a twelve-station memory; the \$380 TU-S9 stores only ten stations, but offers a keyboard for frequency punchin

SONY's most recent AM/FM entries are the ST-A35, with Acute Servo

Lock tuning, and the ST-J55, with crystal-lock frequency synthesis and eight presets.

SPECTRO ACOUSTICS has a digitally synthesized FM tuner, the 220R (\$600).

TECHNICS, long devoted to the DC amplification idea, has applied it to the flagship model in its new AM/FM line: the \$350 ST-S7, with digitally synthesized tuning. The result is said to be exceptional clarity and stereo imaging. The \$280 ST-S3 also uses digital synthesis and can preset seven stations in each band. There are two conventionally tuned models as well—the \$150 ST-Z1 and the \$180 ST-S1.

YAMAHA's modest-price (\$190) T-550 is a slim-line AM/FM model with a built-in oscillator to help recordists preset levels.

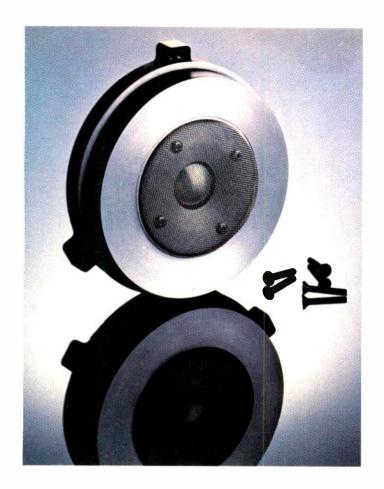
Amps & Preamps, Integrated and Otherwise

ADC continues to move forward with its no-holds-barred Designer Series electronics. Now ready, according to the company, is the \$1,200 Model B-100 cascode tube preamp.

ADCOM has added a preamp the \$300 GFP-1, called the Silent Partner—to complement its power amp. Among features are an FET phono input stage, true stepped level control, and dual tape monitors with dubbing.

AUDIO INTERNATIONAL, in its CM-920 power amp, continues what it calls its "tube sound" in a low-feedback design rated at 250 watts (24 dBW) per side.

AUDIO RESEARCH's regular line now includes the SP-6B hybrid preamp (\$1,500), with transistors in the power supply and tubes in the audio stages, and the D-125 power amp (\$2,950), with exactly matched high-speed transistors fed directly from a "zero impedance" power supply, plus the EC-21 electronic crossover (\$650). The limited-production William Z. Johnson Signature Series begins with the M-360 (\$5,500), a hybrid mono power amp rated at 360 watts (25½





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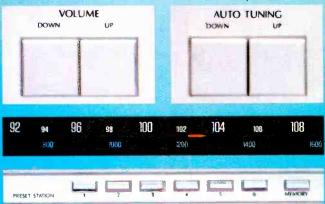
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To make FM and AM tuning still easier, up



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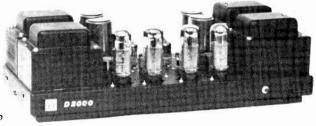
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NAD 3040 integrated amp; STRATHCLYDE D-2000 power amp

dBW); future models planned are the SP-8 preamp with built-in head amp, two more power amps, and two crossovers—a two-way and a three-way.

AUDIO TECHNOLOGY'S Model 440 preamp is a model of simplicity in that it supplies only input switching (aux and phono) and level attenuation in a Class A MOS FET design. It costs \$279 in its basic form and also can be bought with a rack-mount front panel, with or without one of the company's peakreading LED displays. A moving-coil head amp option runs about \$100.

AUDIOANALYSE, a French company new to these shores, offers a whole line of high-end electronics, including high-power Class A and Class AB power amps and two preamps—plain (Model C-11) and fancy (C-56).

BRYSTON's Model 1B (\$700) is a preamp of the "less is more" school. Though it does contain a switchable infrasonic filter, rolloff is kept to 6 dB per octave (with a turnover of 30 Hz) for least possible compromise of transients consistent with effective control of warp signals.

DENON has achieved 180 watts (22½ dBW) per channel in a Class A amplifier by using a variable bias system in the \$2,300 POA-3000; the matching PRA-200 preamp costs \$1,300. A more modest combination, the \$600 PMA-500 integrated, has 100 watts (20 dBW) per channel.

DYNACO's new electronics line begins with the PAT-10 preamp (\$400), which has a headphone amplifier stage and a midrange/presence control in addition to more conventionally designed bass and treble knobs. The matching \$750 ST-420 power amp is rated at 200 watts (23 dBW) per side and has a switchable suppressor of turn-on transients.

GOLDMUND, another new name from France, uses matched FETs and gold and silver contacts in the wireless circuitry of its \$2,400 Classique "laboratory" preamp.

HAFLER's latest is the PRO-300 monophonic amp (\$450) intended for

sound reinforcement and similar applications.

HARMAN KARDON plans to reopen its Citation line with designs by Matti Otala, whose work in identifying and investigating a whole family of dynamic intermodulation effects is already legendary. The first model is expected to be a Citation XX power amplifier.

HITACHI'S MOS FET amplifier technology is available in the HMA-7500 Mk. II (\$550). It and the matching HCA-7500 Mk. II preamp (\$350) are styled in gray, rather than their predecessors' black. A slim-line integrated, the \$200 HA-3700, is rated at 20 watts (13 dBW) per channel.

INCEPTION AUDIO, a Canadian company just introducing its products here, offers the Audio Design PA-100 strappable power amp rated at 100 watts (20 dBW) per side. Its PM-100 preamp, with phono inputs for both fixed- and moving-coil pickups, has switchable slew-rate limiting to prevent transient intermodulation should you choose to use it with an amp slower than 10 microseconds.

INKEL AUDIO has three direct-coupled integrateds. The \$270 AD-970, rated at 60 watts (17¾ dBW) per channel, features mike mixing for recordists and an FET phono input stage. The \$230 AD-950 is rated at 40 watts (16 dBW) per channel. Their compact little brother is the \$160 AD-2, with 20 watts (13 dBW) per channel.

JVC is employing its Super A circuitry (combining advantages of Class A and Class B) in integrateds such as the \$350 A-X3 and \$400 A-X4, and in separates as well

KENWOOD's new slim-line integrated is the \$200 KA-60, rated at 30 watts (14¾ dBW) per channel.

KM LABORATORIES' high-spec preamp includes such unusual features as a subwoofer output plus a pair for driving back channels via a space-enhancement or quadriphonic-decoder unit. Volume control is a true stepped design rated for ½-dB accuracy, and the phono 2 input may be ordered for either

a moving-coil or a standard cartridge.

MARANTZ has launched the Esotecline of perfectionist separates headed by the limited-edition SM-1000 power amp (\$5,500), rated at 400 watts (26 dBW) per channel. The SM-6 stereo amp (\$850) can be switched for either straight Class A operation, at 30 watts (14% dBW) per side, or Class AB, at 120 watts (20¾ dBW) each; a mono amp with the same switching and ratings as one side of the SM-6 is available in the MA-5 (\$650). The SC-9 preamps (\$850) includes a DC head amp and switchable loadings for it and for a standard (fixed-coil) phono preamp. The SC-6 (\$600) is similar in design but pares down the features to some extent; for example, it has bass and treble controls, but none for midrange. The company's regular line includes three integrateds with built-in equalizers. Dual five-band EQ comes in the \$450 PM-700, rated at 87 watts (191/2 dBW) per side. The five sliders all control both channels in the \$330 PM-500, at 62 watts (18 dBW) per side. There are three sliders (bass, midrange, treble) in the \$225 PM-300, at 38 watts (15¾ dBW).

MISSION Series II models include the Mission 771 preamp, featuring such elegant touches as laser-trimmed resistors for precise performance and reliability. The Mission 772 power amp, rated at 150 watts (21¾ dBW) per side continuous, reportedly has more than 2 dB of transient headroom.

NAD (New Acoustic Dimension) has the Model 3040 (approximately \$350), rated at 40 watts (16 dBW) per side with 3 dB of dynamic headroom. Among features are NAD's Speaker Lead Compensator (designed to offset the problems associated with wiring that is insufficiently heavy for the distances involved), its Soft Clipping circuit, and a bass-equalization circuit that can be used as the electrical equivalent of a subwoofer.

NIKKO has added two power amps: the \$500 Alpha 220, rated at 120 watts (20¾ dBW), per channel, and the nonswitching \$950 Alpha 440, at 220 watts (23½ dBW). Both are described as

high-speed designs with DC servo feed-back circuits to maintain performance at low frequencies. The Beta 20 (\$280) and Beta 40 (\$450) preamps contain moving-coil phono stages.

NYTECH AUDIO, a British company, offers the CPA-602 power amp, rated at 50 watts (17 dBW) per channel and designed to complement the manufacturer's own tun-r-preamp.

ONKYO has matched up a pair of separates—the P-3060 preamp (\$500) and M-5060 power amp (\$800), rated at 120 watts (21 dBW) per channel. Both employ the company's Dual Super Servo and linear switching circuitry, plus a host of niceties like passive tone controls and gold-plated interconnect cables. In the sl.m-line format, Onkyo has the \$170 A-15 integrated amp, at 30 watts (14¾ dBW) per side.

PERSPECTIVE's P-1 preamp (\$795) takes care to keep switches and connectors to a minimum and, where they cannot be avoided, to use high-cost (including gold-plated) parts.

PHASE LINEAR has introduced a rugged professional line based on its present electronics, already widely used by pros. Among the priorities in this group are minimum rack space per watt in the amps and inclusion of built-in equalizers. An addition to the home Series Two line is the Model 3500 preamp.

PHILIPS offers a high-speed direct-coupled power amp rated at 100 watts (20 dBW) per side—the \$470 AH-380—plus the \$370 AH-280 preamplifier.

RG DYNAMICS has a power amplifier in prototype as a companion to its RG Dimension 3 preamp.

SAE has added to its moderate-cost SAE Two line the A-14 integrated amp (\$650). As for separates, it plans two mo ."01" amps: the 2201, at 100 watts (20 dBW) per channel, and the 2301, at 150 watts (21¾ dBW).

SABA has an integrated amplifier in the MI-215, rated at 78 watts (19 dBW) per channel.

SANSUI employs two innovative technologies in the power sections of its new integrateds. Linear A is its solution to the problem of achieving Class A specs with Class B efficiency; it figures in the \$380 AU-D5S, rated at 65 watts (18 dBW) per channel, and the \$480 AU-D7S, 75 watts (184 dBW) each side. Super Feedforward, based on a concept that predates the familiar negative feedback and has been realized by combining the

latter with feedforward, is said to banish the residual distortion implicit in the standard feedback-only approach; it is featured in the \$650 AU-D9, at 95 watts (19¾ dBW), and the \$1,000 AU-D11, with 120 watts (20¾ dBW) a side.

SONY introduces a budget (\$165) integrated, the TA-242 (22 watts, or 13½ dBW, per channel), as a compact counterpoise to the regular models—topped by the TA-F70, introduced earlier—that feature such details as gold-plated phono inputs, electronic switching, and DC amplification.

SOUNDCRAFTSMEN is talking of a 1-horsepower amp. In terms that relate better to audio, the Model 7501 is intended as a high-spec, rugged Class H amp for road use or similar professional applications. It is rated at 750 watts (28¾ dBW) into 8 ohms in the strapped mono mode, 250 watts (24 dBW) stereo per channel into 8 ohms or 325 watts (25 dBW) into 4.

SPECTRO ACOUSTICS' latest power amp is the Model 100R (\$325 or, as the 100SR with an LED power display, \$425) rated at 60 watts (17¾ dBW) per channel. It joins the Model 200R and 200SR power amps (110 watts, or 20½ dBW) and the Model 217SR preamp.

STRATHCLYDE TRANSCRIP-TION DEVELOPMENTS of Scotland uses a high-spec thermionic (i.e.: tubed) design in the D-2000 power amp.

TECHNICS has a whole series of integrateds, most of which employ its new Class A circuitry. The exception is the budget SU-Z1 (\$160); the remainder are the \$200 SU-V2 (40 watts, or 16 dBW, per channel), the \$300 SU-V4 (55 watts, 17¼ dBW), the \$400 SU-V6 (70 watts, 18½ dBW), and the \$550 SU-V8 (110 watts, 20½ dBW). The latter features what Technics calls Super Bass, with a switchable turnover at 75 or 150 Hz, as well as the normal bass and treble controls.

THRESHOLD has added two Stasis stereo power amps designed for inherently linear operation with no negative feedback. The primary distinguishing characteristic of the three similar models is the number of output devices: Whereas the original mono model had 72, the Stasis 3 (\$1,675) has 32 and the Stasis 2 (\$2,450) has 48.

TOSHIBA has what it calls a Clean Drive Amp with zero output impedance in the SB-66. The "secret ingredient" is a system for sensing signal error via the back EMF that the loudspeakers produce and compensating for it within the amplifier.

YAMAHA's A-550, a \$250 integrated in its current styling (large, square lighting buttons, among other details), is rated at 40 watts (16 dBW) per channel.

Other Electronics

ADC has added LEDs to the sliders of existing graphic equalizers to make their action even more graphic.

AIWA is among the first companies to offer Telefunken's High Comnoise-reduction in an add-on; the HR-50U is priced at \$230. The RC-R300U (\$250) includes a system-control unit and infrared wireless control panel specifically designed for the company's Model 501 and 502 minis. The MT-50U is a digital quartz audio timer that sells for \$170.

AKAI enters the graphic-equalizer market with two models. The EA-G80 controls ten octave-wide bands in each channel and has LEDs to aid in level setting; the EA-G40 controls eight bands independently in each channel.

AUDIO CONTROL introduces an equalizer/spectrum analyzer selling for \$349

AUDIOVISUAL SYSTEMS has a patch bay system with gold-plated pin jacks for sixteen pairs of stereo inputs and sixteen outputs, plus jumper cables that interrupt the normal sequence of components to change the configuration of the system. The rack-mount unit sells for \$540.

B.I.C. has brought a budget model into its Beam Box line: the \$30 FM-6.

BSR's The Timer can be used as a timer/control device for stereo systems and other home-entertainment equipment or; in conjunction with BSR's System X-10, as part of a central master control for a home's electrical equipment.

BETA DYNAMICS' Phasar Linear Phasing Computer Model LPC-1000 (about \$370) acts as a negative feedback loop to assess and correct complex disparities between its input signal and that at the speaker terminals (where, among other things, back EMF can be sensed). Switchable phase compensation for inverting amplifiers is provided, as is adjustable compensation for speaker impedance characteristics.

DB SYSTEMS' latest accessory is a combination phase inverter and audio bandpass filter. Either or both of the channels can be phase-inverted at the



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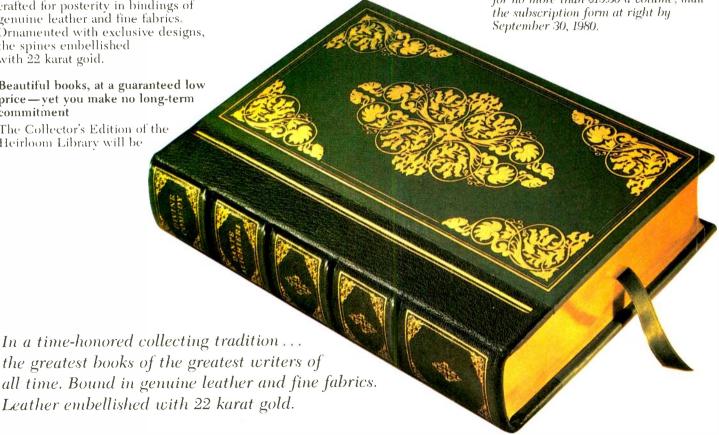
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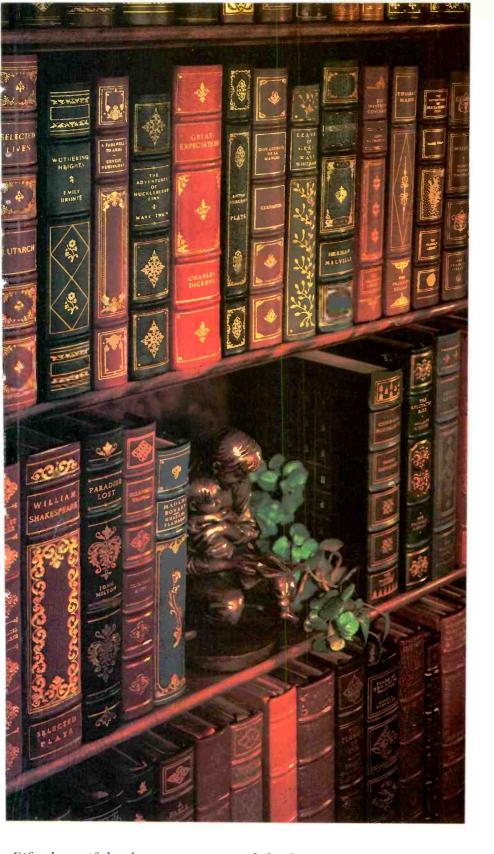
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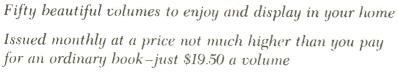
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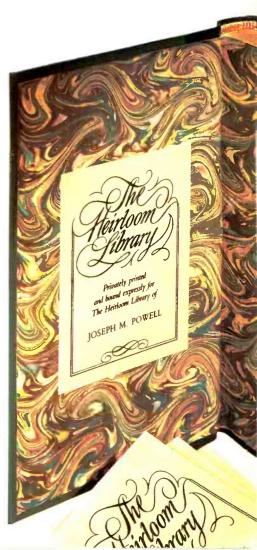




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switch box; the infrasonic and ultrasonic filters are rated for less than ½ dB of loss at 20 Hz and 20 kHz but drop at 18 dB per octave beyond these extremes. The Model DB-7 (\$160) requires a DB-2 power supply.

DBX has come up with a computerized spectrum-analyzer/equalizer system that can assimilate frequency sweeps in ten positions within the listening room and adjust system response to optimum on that basis. The Model 20/20 costs \$1,200; a matching calibrated microphone is expected this fall.

DYNACO, in the SIE-1 Stereo Image Enhancer (\$200), has entered the coherence-corrector field. Like other imaging devices, it works with phase relationships between signals to give a quasi-binaural impression in stereo listening. A nice front-panel touch: Dynaco discourages extravagant use of the main control knob by labeling the maximum range "overcorrected."

DYNAMIC COMPLIANCE says it improves the interface between amplifier and speaker with its Fidelity Enhancement System, which is intended to keep drivers responsive to driving signals. The device is sold by direct mail for \$180 and has been licensed to other electronics companies.

DYNAVECTOR's Audio Interface CST-40 stepup transformer kit adapts conventional phono inputs for use with low-output moving-coil pickups. Premium parts, like gold-plated contacts and precision resistors, are off-set by the build-it-yourself format in determining the \$220 price.

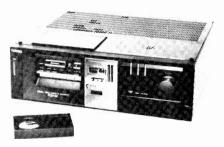
HARTLEY offers a 10-gauge Reference Cable for speaker hookup that is said to exhibit extremely low DC resistance, inductance, and capacitance due to its special construction. Suggested retail price is \$1.00 per foot.

KENWOOD's slim-line series includes the GE-80 ten-band graphic equalizer (\$165) and RA-80 reverb/delay unit (\$180). There also is a digital audio timer, the AT-80D.

MARANTZ has the EQ-10 Graphic Tone Equalizer (\$200), with ten control bands whose sliders correct both channels simultaneously.

NUMARK has a \$100 bass equalizer with a built-in infrasonic filter. Up to 12 dB of boost is available at frequenices between 40 and 160 Hz.

PANASONIC's exotica this year includes the \$3,800 RF-9000 multiband portable radio with a microprocessor on



TOSHIBA PCM-D1 digital audio deck

which a week's worth of listening can be preprogrammed. Not exactly audio, but interesting, is an electronic board for playing Go ("the first new application of the Oriental game since it was first played in 2350 B.C.") by long-distance phone connections. The electronics remember the entire sequence of moves and, via a voice synthesizer, even comment on the action.

PERSPECTIVE of France, a name new to this country, is sending us a mysterious Black Box (\$450). It is designed to undo recorded "time smear" for a more lifelike projection of the stereo image than can be achieved with straight reproduction.

PHASE LINEAR has a new version of its Model 1000 Autocorrelator denoiser. The Model 1300 Series Two differs in that it eliminates the peak unlimiter of its predecessor and provides LEDs to help you assess correlation activity when you set it up.

PHILIPS' new timer, the \$210 AH-080, is programmable and contains an audible alarm.

PIONEER has added a digital timer: the \$120 DT-500.

RG DYNAMICS has expanded its Dynamic Processors series of expanders: the budget (\$255) X-15 and the Pro-20 (about \$400, in either rack-mount or free-standing versions) intended for the professional market.

SELECTRA has put together an interesting line of remote tuning controllers for TV and FM use. The Model 1001, which generally sells at something around \$250, is the FM model; the 503AR, due for introduction next year, includes a 15-channel station-direction memory to automatically reorient rotating TV antennas to the tuned station.

SONY's latest PCM digital adapter, the \$5,500 PCM-10, conforms to the recent EIAJ standard for such devices and is intended for audio recording on video tape transports.

SOUND-MATE's Universal Re-

mote Sound Processor, the SM-4, can be used as a wired remote-control device for home-entertainment systems of any brand. For \$200 you can get the control unit and one remote "head" plus 25 feet of interconnect cable. Extra heads (at \$50 apiece) and other cable lengths are available; you can wire separate heads in each listening room or unplug a head and carry it with you to another wired room.

SPECTRO ACOUSTICS brings out a \$200 graphic equalizer with ten controls per channel. It is available in either black (Model 2102) or silver (Model 2102S).

STEREMOTE's modular remote-control system, which recently won a design citation, contains separate assemblies for FM tuning (with a five-station memory), source selection, tape recording/playback/etc. (including bidirectional playback controls), room selection (serving three rooms per assembly), and speaker "simultizer." Other AC-operated devices, including television sets, can be turned on and off with the system, which can be programmed for delayed shutoff of any device it controls.

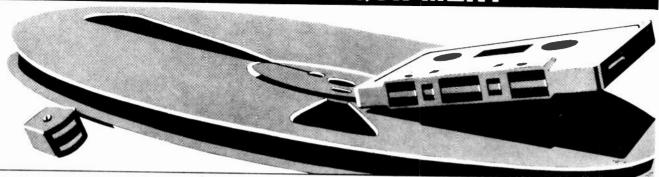
TECHNICS has introduced an antenna for apartment-dwelling FM listeners. The SH-F101 (\$80), intended for strong signal areas, has high selectivity plus frequency tuning for minimum interference effects; automatic tuning is possible when the antenna is used with Technics tuners ST-S3, ST-S7, or ST-K808.

TOSHIBA has produced the first audio-only Beta tape deck (as opposed to digital add-ons for existing video decks) using EIAJ-standard digital technology. The PCM-D1 includes dual mike preamps and recording mute and can be used to mix analog inputs with digital signals during dubbing. Claimed dynamic range is 85 dB, and wow and flutter is too low for measurement.

VARIABLE SPEECH CONTROL has reduced its time compressor, which alters playback speed without altering pitch, to an IC "chip" called the VSC Superchip. This makes the system available to a relatively wide variety of applications. Though it is not suggested for music (predecessors sometimes were, with horrendous results), it is said to increase content retention while reducing listening time in speech recordings and can also be used to stretch playback for language learning. The system is used in JVC's fast-scan mode for video recorders.

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TAPE & TAPE EQUIPMENT



Cassette Decks

AIWA claims that its bidirectional AD-R500U is capable of the fastest tape turnaround of any deck made: 0.4 second. The auto-reverse mechanism employs an infrared sensor to detect the end of the coated portion of the tape. Also equipped with automatic bias and EQ switching for Type 1 and Type 3 tapes, the deck sells for \$450. Rounding out the Aiwa line are the AD-L300U (\$240) and AD-L450U (\$290).

AKAI goes bidirectional in two new decks, the CS-M40R (\$350) and the GX-F60R (\$500). Both feature two-direction recording and playback as well as metal tape capability. A budget deck, the \$200 CS-M01A, employs a sendust head and is also metal-capable.

B.I.C. has completed the process of adding metal tape capability to each of its normal/double-speed decks and its single-speed model. Prices for the units range from \$210 for the single-speed T-05M to \$750 for the T-4M.

DUAL's least expensive deck, the Model 812 (\$300), features metal tape capability plus logic-controlled transport switching.

FISHER incorporates its direct capstan drive system into the DID-280. In this scheme an 18-pole circular ferrite magnet is bonded to a flywheel, which in turn is directly connected to the capstan drive shaft. Price of this metal-ready deck is \$300. For \$100 less, Fisher has the metal-capable CR-120 deck with an automatic music search system and a record mute button.

HARMAN KARDON, the first manufacturer to include Dolby HX circuitry in a consumer cassette deck last year, now incorporates the headroom extension system into three more decks: 200XM (\$350), 300XM (\$450), and 400XM (\$649). The latter is a two-motor, three-head model with bias fine trim and

Dolby tracking adjustment.

HITACHI's offerings include three slim-line decks. Both the D-33 and the D-45 (\$200 and \$250, respectively) have bias switching for metal tape. The D-22 (\$160) lacks such capability.

INKEL AUDIO makes its presence known in the U.S. with two decks, the \$240 CD-980 and the \$250 CD-3. Both are metal-capable and feature three-position bias and EQ selectors.

JVC's first three-head deck, the KD-A77, features a two-motor, independent-drive tape transport system with full-logic controls and Super ANRS noise-reduction circuitry. Other JVC introductions include the budget-priced KD-33, the KD-A55 with Music Scan automatic program search, and the KD-A7 with built-in seven-band spectrum analyzer. Each of these decks is capable of handling metal tape.

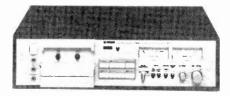
KENWOOD offers an array of decks, including two metal-capable models, the two-head KX-600 (\$270) and the three-head KX-800 (\$370), as well as the nonmetal KX-400 (\$190).

MARANTZ rounds outs its normal/double-speed deck offerings with the SD-1020 (\$250) and the SD-3020 (\$325). Both are equipped to handle metal tape.

NAD's first cassette deck entry, the two-head Model 6040 (\$280), includes Dolby HX circuitry and metal-readiness. Promised for late fall is another deck with Dolby HX, to be priced at around \$500.

NAKAMICHI, whose original

YAMAHA K-850 cassette deck



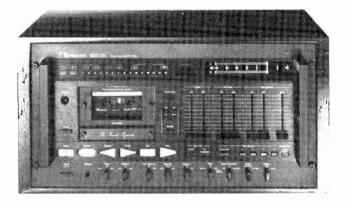
Model 1000 proved that the cassette format could be made into a high fidelity medium, has introduced a third generation of that important machine, the Model 1000ZXL. An on-board computing network tests each cassette for proper bias, level, and equalization, as well as adjusting azimuth alignment of the recording head. Other features include a ± 12% bias-range switch to accommodate future tape formulations, plus a random access music memory (RAMM) system that allows recall of any of 15 programs in any desired sequence. Inaudible signals recorded on the tape keep track of selection number and playback-EQ and noise-reduction settings. The price is a new high for cassette decks, \$3,800.

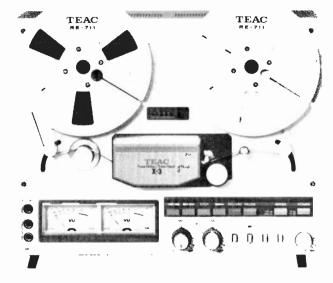
NIKKO, a relative newcomer to the cassette deck field, has added two models to its line, the ND-590 (\$210) and ND-990 (\$400). The former is metal capable and has traditional needle-type VU meters and separate three-position bias and EQ switching.

ONK YO has joined the Dolby HX camp with the three-head TA-2060. The deck employs sendust alloy recording and playback heads and a double-gap ferrite erase head, as well as the AccuBias system for adjusting bias and equalization via built-in test-tone generators. Also new from Onkyo is the low-priced metal-capable TA-1900 (\$190).

OPTONICA has included metal tape capability and an automatic program search system in its budget-priced RT-606 (\$250).

PHILIPS' top-of-the-line deck, the N-5788, features separate recording and playback heads, built-in test-tone oscillator with fine bias adjustment, and bias/EQ for metal tape. This \$600 deck, one of Philips' Sound Series Eighty components, is equipped with two electronic memories for variable auto-stop, autorewind, and auto-play programming.





Above: NAKAMICHI 1000ZXL cassette deck Right: TEAC Model X-3 open-reel deck

SHARP packs microprocessorbased counter/timer controls and metal tape readiness into its RT-20 (\$190).

SONY's top home deck, the TCK-81, is a discrete three-head unit with separate bias adjustment control and Dolby level calibrations (\$530). A stereo portable deck, the TC-D5M (\$700), can record on metal tape and comes equipped with Dolby noise-reduction circuitry; recording time is said to be up to four hours on one pair of D cells. The TC-K77R employs a rotating head assembly for two-directional recording and playback (\$600). Seven other decks introduced by Sony range in price from \$190 to \$430 and are all metal capable.

TANDBERG uses its dynamic recording equalization system (Dyneq) in the TCD-420A (\$850), a two-head machine claimed to derive the kind of performance from metal tape that is usually associated with three-head machines.

TEAC has opted for the Dolby HX system in its three-head Model C-3X (\$650). A normal/double-speed design, it also allows for bias adjustment and Dolby calibration. Another three-head unit, the A-770 (\$600), features the Computomatic Program System, a music search function that "reads" program material based on nonsignal intervals of two seconds or more between recorded selections. Other new decks include the two-head CX-310 (\$200), three-head CX-400 (\$320), and the two-head A-660 (\$360).

TECHNICS' RS-M51, a metal-capable deck with automatic bias and EQ settings via the identification recesses on the back of chrome and some metal cassettes, also contains an automatic circuit that samples incoming music signals for peaks during a seven-second period and sets recording levels appropriately. Price of the deck is \$400. Four other models in the line, all metal-capable, range in cost from \$170 to \$300.

TOSHIBA's four new decks are all metal ready—even the micro-sized PC-D12 (\$450). The three standard-sized units include the PC-X10 (\$170), PC-X22 (\$250), and PC-X3 (\$330).

YAMAHA carries on with its high-style approach with three decks. The K-850 and K-950 (\$360 and \$490 respectively) feature what Yamaha calls its "focus" switch for sound shaping. The \$240 Model 350 is metal-capable, with a sendust record/play head and doublegap ferrite erase head.

Open-Reel Equipment

AKAI has introduced the GX-625 (\$750), a quarter-track stereo deck with a direct-drive AC servo capstan motor delivering 3¾ and 7½ ips and handling NAB reels.

DENON's half-track stereo DH-510 (\$1,350) also handles NAB reels and employs an AC servo direct-drive capstan motor. Speeds are 7½ and 15 ips. A remote control is available, and tape tension is servo-controlled.

PHILIPS' N-4504 is surprisingly inexpensive (\$480) for a three-speed (7½ ips, top) monitoring model and features a dynamic noise limiter.

TANDBERG is offering a \$350 equalization modification for the 15-ips speed on its TD-20A deck. By making better use of high-frequency headroom, the switchable option is said to deliver

80 dB of S/N ratio without noise reduction.

TEAC's latest is the three-speed (7½ and lower) quarter-track X-3. At \$550, it gives you tape monitoring, mike/line mixing, and DC-servo drive.

Blank Tape

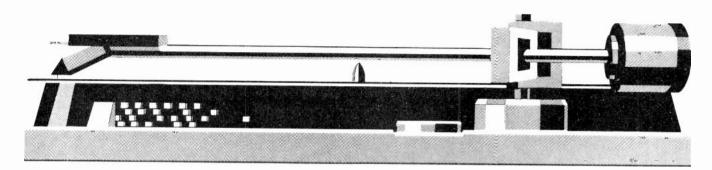
AMPEX has restyled its tapes for consistent type identification (particularly helpful in cassettes, where bias and EQ are indicated on the packaging), styling Grand Master I and II as GM-I and GM-II, respectively. In addition, it replaces its older ferrics with EDR (for expanded dynamic range) and ELN (extra low noise); both come in C-45s, C-60s, and C-90s, while ELN comes in C-120s as well. The open-reel and eight-track cartridge formulations are GM and ELM.

DENON is making its cassette line available in this country and has added DXM, a metal-particle tape. It comes in C-60s for \$8.60.

FUJI has applied its Beridox particle (used in its chrome-compatible audio cassettes) to video, in both VHS and Beta formats.

TDK's latest formulation is an improved dual-layer version of its SA chrome-compatible cassette: SA-X, priced at \$5.00 for a C-60 and \$7.00 for a C-90. Also new are C-90 cassettes loaded with metal-particle tape; the MA-R (with metal-spined shell) costs \$18, the MA (conventional plastic shell) \$13. In openreel format, there are LX Professional Studio Series and GX Studio Mastering Series tapes. Video recordists with VHS decks, can use Super Avilyn HG (High Grade) in T-60 and T-120 lengths.

RECORD-PLAYING EQUIPMENT



Turntables

AIWA's AP-D50U is a direct-drive turntable whose platter moves forward at the push of an EJECT button to receive a record. With the unit's front-mounted controls and unique record placement system, the dust cover need never be opened for normal usage (\$350). More conventional is Aiwa's AP-D30H (\$220), a semiautomatic direct-drive model equipped with fixed-coil pickup.

AKAI offers two new direct-drive fully automatic turntables, the AP-D40 and the AP-Q60 (\$170 and \$220 respectively). Both models feature DC servo motors, static balanced arms, electronic speed change, and variable pitch "fine tune" controls.

B.I.C. reduces the size of its turntables with the Micro Changer line of three models. Ranging from \$100 to \$130, each features belt drive and what B.I.C. calls a Micro Mass tonearm with an effective mass of 8 grams.

BSR approaches the changer field with two lines. The Pro III Series comprises the 200 and the remote-controlled 300 (\$250 and \$300, respectively). Both these belt-drive changers will handle three records at a time and feature an electronically controlled low-mass straight arm, with front-panel digital readouts of elapsed playing time and stylus usage in total hours, and an electronic level indicator. The Quanta Series is made up of three belt-drive units with J-shaped tonearms. These changers, which will also accommodate three records, are priced from \$80 up to \$110.

BANG & OLUFSEN opts for lowinertia tonearm/pickup combinations in two new turntables, the Beogram 3404 and 1700. The newly developed arm/cartridge combination has an effective mass of 6.5 grams and a claimed resonant frequency of 14 Hz. The Beogram 3404 can be operated by remote control when connected to the Beomaster 2400 receiver.

DENON now has two turntables, the DP-75, a chassis-only platter and drive system designed to fit into an optional base, and the DP-60D, a semiautomatic unit with a gimbaled tonearm capable of accepting a straight low-mass arm tube or S-shaped tube. Prices for the direct-drive DP-75 and DP-60L are \$520 and \$585 respectively.

DUNLOP SYSTEM TRAN-SCRIPTION, a British company, offers the Systemdek, a belt-drive turntable with a complex subchassis suspension system claimed extraordinarily immune to acoustic and surface-borne feedback. Price of the table, less tonearm, is \$800.

FISHER incorporates its linear motor direct-drive technique into the MT-6455 (\$280). In this scheme, a magnetic strip encircling the base of the platter is propelled by three drive coils beneath the platter. The unit features a straight low-mass tonearm, front panel controls, and adjustable antiskating.

GARRARD's six new turntables all feature front-access controls, low-mass straight tonearms with self-aligning headshells, and built-in overhang adjustment. Two direct-drive single-play units, two belt-drive single-play, and two belt-drive multiplay units make up the line, with prices ranging from \$180 to \$300.

HITACHI's lineup includes the HT-561 (\$350), a fully automatic design with a photo-sensor-based arm return mechanism, the HT-41 (\$170), a semi-

automatic unit with quartz-lock servo mechanism, and the HT-40 (\$140), without quartz lock.

INKEL AUDIO, a name new to audio consumers, is offering the DD-8800, a semiautomatic direct-drive turntable with S-shaped tonearm and pitch adjustment (\$200).

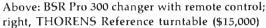
JVC has turned its attention to solving the problem of tonearm resonance and has come up with the Electro-Dynamic Servo tonearm, incorporated in the Model QL-Y5F turntable (\$430), a fully-automatic single-play unit. In this scheme, two electronic servo systems control the horizontal and vertical motion of the arm, constantly monitoring and correcting its dynamic state, controlling unwanted resonances, and permitting electronic application of vertical tracking force and antiskating bias.

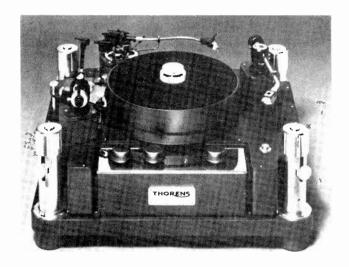
JANORHURST LTD., a British manufacturer, forms the base of its JBE Series 3 turntable from a solid block of slate, said to be acoustically inert. Six aluminum discs make up the platter and support 85% of the record surface. This direct-drive unit, less tonearm, is expected to sell for \$800.

KENWOOD's two new turntable entries are the KD-5100 (\$350), an automatic direct-drive model with a low-mass static-balanced tonearm, and the KD-1600, a belt-drive semiautomatic unit with antiresonance resin base.

LUX's PD-555 is a belt-drive turntable system employing a vacuum-pump disc stabilizer. The vacuum pump reduces the air pressure between platter and disc, causing the flexible record to lie completely flat against the platter. Once the vacuum has been achieved (monitored via a gauge mounted on the turntable base), the pump shuts off and play







can begin. The vacuum is maintained by a platter-sealing ring. The system, capable of accepting two arms, sells for \$2,900.

MICRO-SEIKI claims that no cost has been spared in the design and construction of the RX-5000; for \$3,500 minus tonearm(s), who would expect less? The platter/base and motor/power supply are completely separate, with energy transmitted to the 35-pound copper platter via a thin cord of Aramid fibers. The two-piece system will accept up to four arms with special mounting brackets. The RX-3000, which has a lightweight (22-pound) copper platter and accepts only three arms, sells for \$2,200. For more plebeian pocketbooks, Micro Seiki has a complete line of turntables, the least expensive of which is the beltdrive MB-14 (\$190).

MITSUBISHI goes vertical with the LT-5V. Employing a lateral-tracking tonearm, the LT-5V (\$450) is designed to operate standing on its side and is just 8 inches deep. Another lateral-tracking turntable, the LT-30 (\$690), takes the more conventional horizontal position and features a servo-optical system to control tonearm movement and adjust for tracking error. A third unit, the DP-5, employs a pivoted J-shaped arm, direct-drive motor, and frequency-generator speed control circuitry (\$220).

ONKYO's CP-1150F is a direct-drive system with separate tonearm motor and microprocessor for automatic functions. Its low-mass straight-line arm is fabricated of carbon fiber and comes with a removable headshell. Triple-insulated feet and a floating subchassis comprise the suspension system. Another unit of the same basic design, the CP-1130F, employs an aluminum arm.

OPTONICA has two turntables that allow the user to program track playback via a built-in microprocessor and infrared sensor mounted on its own "arm." The RP-9705 permits programming of up to 15 selections, while the RP-7705 permits programming of seven bands. Both turntables are powered by direct-drive, quartz-lock motors with pitch adjustment.

PHILIPS' AF-729, a belt-drive turntable with straight-line tonearm, features a three-digit LED speed indicator, a direct-readout stylus force gauge, and a free-floating subchassis to aid acoustic isolation (\$200).

PIONEER fills out its line with the budget-priced PL-100 (\$119). The semi-automatic belt-drive model has coaxial suspension for improved vibration dampening and convenient front-mounted controls.

SAMSUNG, a Korean manufacturer, is offering its first branded turntable on the U.S. market, the PL-120. An automatic belt-drive design, it is expected to sell for \$110.

SANSUI's XR-Q11 features a mini-computer that allows the turntable to be programmed to play up to seven selections on a record side in any desired order. Rotational accuracy is monitored via a dual-head magnetic sensing system, with a claimed accuracy five times greater than conventional servo systems. Both the direct-drive motor and tonearm are mounted on a cast zinc subassembly for maximum feedback isolation. Price of the XR-Q11 is \$650.

SHERWOOD's two new turntable entries, the belt-drive semiautomatic ST-802 with frequency-generator servo system and the ST-801, without servo control, are priced at \$150

and \$120 respectively.

SONY follows up the successful PS-B80 with the much less expensive PS-X75 (\$500), also with a resonance-reducing, electronically controlled Biotracer tonearm. Three other turntables, the PS-X65, 55, and 45, are all fully automatic, direct-drive units. The 45 allows easy overhang adjustment via an overhang gauge molded into the platter mat (\$200); the 55 features automatic muting to prevent impact sounds from stylus touchdown (\$270); and the microprocessor in the 65 controls all tonearm functions (\$400).

TECHNICS is seeking greater product strength in the changer market and has introduced a direct-drive unit, the Model S1-D5 (\$220), as well as a belt-drive version, the SL-B5 (\$180). Both feature servo speed regulation and front-mounted controls.

THORENS is probably not scaling up production for the Reference turntable, for at \$15,000 (less arm) its appeal will certainly remain limited. However, if you have the money and the time (3-6 months for the unit to be built to your order), you'll get a belt-drive machine with 14½-pound platter capable of accepting three tonearms. Record collectors will appreciate its 78-rpm capability. Thorens' more standard offerings include five new units, with the \$800 TD-126IIIC as the flagship. This belt-drive system employs a massive subchassis in a three-point suspension design. Each of the three suspension elements is adjustable to control feedback and surfaceborne vibrations. Without the Thorens arm, the unit is priced at \$645. The other turntables range in price from \$270 to \$435, each with an Isotracer tonearm and floating subchassis.

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MICRO-ACOUSTICS Model 630 electret pickup

YAMAHA incorporates what it calls an Optimum Mass tonearm into its four new turntables. Resonance of the arm mated to the correct pickup is said to fall at 12 Hz. A straight tube and rectangular counterweight distinguish the arm. The line ranges in price from \$140 to \$260, each unit featuring direct drive and front-access controls.

Phono Pickups

ADC's new top-of-the-line cartridge is said to be completely handmade and individually tested. The Astrion, which has a solid sapphire cantilever with extended-contact elliptical diamond tip, costs \$185.

ACUTEX has developed a low-mass pickup/headshell system, in which its seven lightweight phono cartridges all can be used with its Saturn V, a universal plug-in headshell. The pickups, all of the induced-magnet type, also have a standard mounting bracket so that they can be mated with other headshells as well. The top three models feature symmetrical elliptical diamond tips.

AUDIO-TECHNICA's new pickups have vector-aligned dual moving magnets for increased stereo separation, low effective moving mass, and high output. Five models—the AT-120E (\$90), AT-130E (\$120), AT-125LC (\$130), AT-140LC (\$175), and AT-155LC (\$225)—have outputs on the order of 5 millivolts due to their paratoroidal coil construction. This design is said to eliminate all internal connections in both the electrical and magnetic circuits, minimizing losses. They are joined by the AT-105 (\$50) and AT-110E (\$65).

DENON's three moving-coil pickups, the DL-301 (\$150), DL-303 (\$385), and DL-305 (\$565), employ a singlepoint suspension system with a lowmass cross-shaped coil bobbin and highflux magnetic structure made of samarium cobalt material. Mass is a claimed 5.8 grams. The top model has a cantilever formed of amorphous boron.

JVC now makes a pickup—a moving-coil model at that. The MC-1 features a low-mass micro coil printed on a 1-millimeter-square wafer. Its advantage, according to JVC, is lower moving mass since, when attached to the tip of the beryllium cantilever, it doesn't hinder the stylus' tracing ability.

MICRO-ACOUSTICS employs a direct-coupled electret transducer in its System II line of pickups. Use of an electret (a permanently polarized dielectric device) in place of magnets reportedly results in faster response to musical transients. Additional features of the three cartridges include removable weights that allow the user to vary the weight of the pickup from 1 to 2.5 grams in three ½-gram steps, a built-in internal stabilizer to counteract record warps, and a universal-match microcircuit that allows operation into any electrical load with uniform frequency response. The series consists of the Model 382 (\$120), Model 3002 (\$150), and Model 630 (\$250).

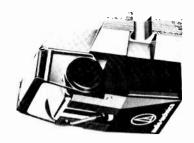
ORTOFON, in conjunction with Technics, has developed an alternate for the moving-coil cartridge previously built into the Technics SL-10 linear-tracking turntable. The new model is a fixed-coil design.

SONY adds several pickups to its line, including the fixed-coil VL-5 (\$40) and VL-7 (\$80). Its moving-coil models—the XL-33 (\$100), XL-44L (\$180), and XL-44 (\$200)—all employ a figure-eight coil for increased efficiency, better transient response, and lighter tracking. The XL-33 and XL-44 are integrated with their own headshells.

YAMAHA's \$120 MC-7 moving-coil cartridge has a claimed 28 dB of separation at 1 kHz. This impressive spec, says Yamaha, is due to use of separate vertical and horizontal coils whose output is matrixed to obtain the usual left and right signals.

Arms and Accessories

ARCHITECTURE & PHYSIQUE APPLIQUEE, a Paris-based company whose avowed purpose is to "conceive the most advanced sound-reproduction systems," has certainly conceived the most expensive tonearm we've ever seen: a tangential-tracking add-on arm for \$2,400. Named the Goldmund T-3, the full system comprises tonearm and



AUDIO-TECHNICA Model 155LC fixed-coil pickup

separate power supply/servo-control unit. The arm employs a silicon damping device to lessen the effects of record warp resonances and infrared photo detectors to correct stylus movement.

EMPIRE SCIENTIFIC has a new antistatic record sleeve for the ardent audiophile. The paper sleeve is lined with high-density polyvinyl and has a window to reveal the record label. A package of 10 costs \$2.50. Also from Empire is the Cecil Watts Record and Stylus Care Kit, containing three well-known Watts products for \$14.

HADCOCK, an English manufacturer, has a new low-mass arm, the GH-228-E Type (\$250). A unipivot design with silicone-fluid damping, it will accept cartridges from 3–12 grams.

JVC's Model UA-7045 is a J-shaped arm fabricated of a special material claimed to be three times as rigid as aluminum. Features include a chucklock headshell collar that prevents vibration and a fine-pitch screw arrangement that allows vertical tracking angle to be adjusted during play.

MICRO-SEIKI's MAX-282 arm is a dynamically-balanced design with damping oil in the pivot to reduce warp effects. The arm comes with a mediummass straight arm tube (\$1,000), but replacement tubes are available: either straight low-mass (\$225) or J-shaped with universal headshell (\$300).

3M has entered the vinyl hygiene field with the Scotch Record Care System. The heart of the approach lies in the combination fluid reservoir-applicator that attaches to the turntable spindle. So placed, a few revolutions of the applicator are sufficient to clean the disc. The supplied fluid, dubbed Sound Life, is said to clean and lubricate records, as well as making them permanently immune to static charges. Cost of the kit is \$28, with enough fluid to clean from 30 to 50 sides. Replacement fluid is \$8 for a 3-ounce bottle.

(more)

JVC has brought you a lot of cassette deck technology...





Now, it's priced so you can bring it home.

While a lot of companies were calling their flashing lights and elaborate memory systems "breakthroughs," JVC was exploring ways to make cassette recordings sound better.

As a result, we've not only come up with important ways to improve cassette fidelity; we're also able to offer them in affordable decks.

The KD-A33, for \$299.95,* is a perfect example. Naturally, it's metal-compatible, as are all eight decks in JVC's line. But more important, it delivers everything that metal promises: stunning clarity, especially with high-energy musical transients. Very low distortion. Superb deep-bass extension. Accurate frequency balance.

How do we achieve this kind of fidelity? It's mainly in our heads.

SA heads. Comprised of a sendust alloy in a laminated structure, these JVC heads were the first to take advantage of sendust's electromagnetic and physical superiority, while avoiding the high-frequency limitations of conventional sendust. So they're perfect for recording and erasing metal tape, as well as any other kind of tape.

Our Super ANRS contributes a lot of fidelity, too. Years ahead of its time, Super ANRS combines noise reduction and headroom extension. That means improved dynamic range with both metal and non-metal tapes.

KD-A33

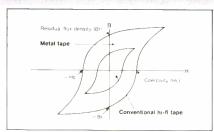
We also offer the professional convenience of full-logic, solenoid controls. Unlike stiff, mechanical switches, solenoid controls are activated by a light touch. And you can switch directly from mode to mode (like "record" to "rewind") without damaging the tape or the deck itself. The KD-A33 also provides accurate VU meters with readings to +7 dB and provisions for optional remote control

The specs are no less impressive. Frequency response is an honest 30-16,0000 Hz ±3 dB. When you use Super ANRS, it will sound even wider because of added high-frequency headroom. Wow and flutter are 0.04% WRMS. Signal-to-noise ratio is 70 dB with ANRS in.

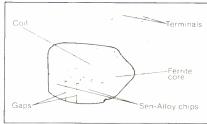
*Manufacturer's suggested retail price







Hysteresis curves: metal vs. conventional tape



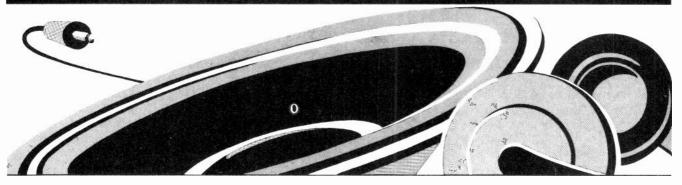
2-Gap SA erase head

800-221-7502

Just dial this toll-free number for the location of your nearest JVC dealer. (In New York State, 212-476-8300.) While you're there, you can also check out our KD-A7, metal-compatible deck with built-in spectro peak indicators, for \$499.95.* Our KD-A8, with a built-in B.E.S.T. computer. Or any of five other JVC decks that were built with only one goal in mind—to give you quality cassette performance for your dollar.



LOUDSPEAKERS & HEADPHONES



Speaker Systems

ADC has entered the satellite-cum-subwoofer field with the two-way B-410 minispeaker and the companion B-300 subwoofer, powered by its own 120-watt (20¾-dBW) amp. The B-410, designed by Roy Cizek, is available for \$200 and the subwoofer for \$699; an electronic crossover module goes for \$100. A moderate-price two-way acoustic-suspension minispeaker, the MS-650, is also on the market. Shaped like a truncated pyramid, the mini sells for \$150.

ADS has all sorts of goodies: three planar dynamic systems, a powered satellites-plus-subwoofer ensemble (similar, more powerful biamping electronics are available separately), and six bookshelf systems—half three-way and half two-way.

ACOUSTAT claims that its MRP-I Magne-Kinetic interface/biasing unit, based on a dual-transformer (biformer) arrangement, solves many problems associated with traditional full-range single-transformer electrostatic designs. It is a feature of the Monitor Three-121 electrostatic system, which sells for \$2,000 per pair and can be powered with just 50 watts (17 dBW) of input per channel.

ACOUSTIC RESEARCH has expanded its line of verticals—so dubbed for the vertical alignment of drivers and their floor-standing nature—with two three-way models. The AR-94 (\$200) employs two front-firing woofers that operate in tandem to reproduce the lower frequency range plus one for midrange frequencies. The 93 (\$250) has four drivers, including dual side-firing woofers and a magnetic-fluid-cooled tweeter.

ADVENT, under the guidance of Bernie Mitchell, former president of U.S. Pioneer and now president of the

Cambridge-based speaker company, has revamped its entire line with the introduction of four models—the most expensive around \$200. Each is a two-way, acoustic-suspension design with styling highly reminiscent of the "classic" Advents. The old Advent woofer has been retained in the line, though a new design of tweeter, dubbed Direct Report, is claimed to offer improved smoothness, lower distortion, and wider dispersion than the older one.

AKAI has updated its speaker line with the introduction of three models, ranging from a two-way with 60-watt (17¾-dBW) power-handling capability to a three-way rated at 100 watts (20 dBW) continuous input. Prices range from \$125 to \$250.

ALTEC LANSING has applied extremely sophisticated technology to its new line of moderate-size loudspeakers. All three models-a two-way and a three-way system, each with a 10-inch woofer, and a three-way with a 12-inch woofer-employ a compression driver tweeter with a lead zirconate titanate (LZT) drive element. This material converts electrical input into physical motion and allows for the use of a compression driver small enough and economical enough for such speakers. Also new to this series is Automatic Power Control, an overload protection system that reduces output level whenever the speaker's power limits are exceeded; a red LED signals overload.

AUDIO ILLUSIONS, a California-based company, has fashioned its S-I speakers with small rooms in mind. A two-way design, the S-I contains an upward-firing tweeter and mechanical reflecting apparatus for wide dispersion. These speakers sell for \$550 a pair.

AUDIO STATIC, a Dutch company, has developed a full-range electrostatic system with built-in amplification. Each side of the ES-240 consists of two

handsome electrostatic panels connected by hinges to a central panel in which a tube amplifier is housed. Cost of the complete system is \$3,300 (\$2,000 without amplifier).

B.I.C. has a bookshelf-sized version of its floor-standing SoundSpan loudspeaker, the TPR-100 (\$130). It has a passive radiator for increased low-frequency output, a 5-inch upper bass/midrange driver, and a 1½-inch tweeter firing upward into a high-frequency dispersion apparatus. The TPR-100 is just 7 inches deep and 15 inches high.

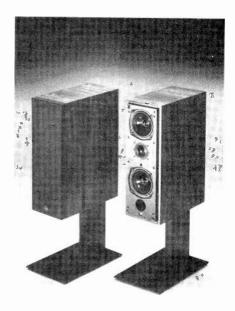
B&W, the highly respected English speaker manufacturer, has followed the success of its monitor-sized Model 801 with a more compact home version, the Model 802. While the system also houses the tweeter and midrange elements in its own head enclosure, it differs from the 801 in the use of smaller woofers in an enclosure that occupies only half the floor space. An audio-powered overload circuit is claimed to make the 802 immune to all forms of AC and DC overload conditions. The speakers sell for \$1,000 apiece.

BOOTHROYD STUART of England combined its expertise in the fields of electronics and speakers in the design of the Meridian M-2. A self-powered system, it uses three drivers mounted on a very narrow baffle board. The enclosure itself is remarkably small and sits atop a pedestal stand that angles the drivers up toward the listener. Price is \$2,000 (sold in pairs with stands).

BRAUN has a full line of loudspeakers—ten models. The Studiomaster, the flagship, is a four-way design with two woofers and two mid-low drivers to cover the frequencies from 18 to 400 Hz. Mid- and high-frequency drivers are mounted at ear level in the tower-style enclosure.

CABASSE, a French manufacturer of loudspeakers for some thirty years,

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BOOTHROYD STUART M-2 powered speaker

enters the U.S. market with the Models 30 and 40, priced at \$1,000 and \$1,500. respectively. The Model 30 is a threeway design and the Model 40 a four-way system, both with a 12-inch woofer.

CAMBRIDGE PHYSICS reports that its Model 310, a three-way acousticsuspension design, has deeper bass response than any other bookshelf loudspeaker—a 3-dB-down point at 27 Hz. The Model 310 goes for \$350.

CELESTION has introduced the first of three popularly priced models. the Ditton 130 (\$200). This system and two forthcoming ones employ newly developed drivers for increased efficiency and wider dispersions than previous models. The Model 130 has a flushmounted dome tweeter and 8-inch woofer.

CERWIN-VEGA is aiming its SR-2 system, which it calls "digital ready," at both the home and the professional markets. A dynamic range of 90 dB is claimed for the SR-2, whose driver complement consists of an 18-inch woofer and 12-inch midaxial composite transducer with a compression-driver horn/ acoustic filter arrangement. It sells for \$3,400 a pair.

DAHLQUIST's two new speakers differ markedly from the pioneering DQ-10, which attempted to minimize diffraction by doing away with the standard box enclosure. The Magnat Series models, both housed in wooden enclosures, are said to provide high efficiency with coherent response and wide dynamic range. Prices for the DQ-7 and

DQ-12 are \$385 and \$550, respectively. DYNACO has broadened its offerings with the Model A-100 (\$179), a compact two-way design containing a

rear-mounted passive radiator.

EPICURE's Series II comprises three models priced from \$175 to \$475. Top-of-the-line Model 3.0 features a 10inch woofer with a magnetic structure designed to reduce distortion at high power levels.

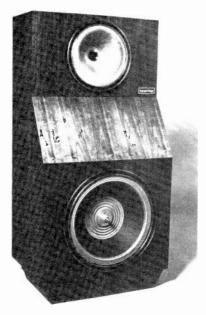
GENESIS PHYSICS has a new top-of-the-line system, the Model 410, which employs four radiators, three active and one passive. The speakers are sold with stands that raise the driver array to ear height for seated listeners, preventing colorations that would result from the woofer's proximity to the floor. Cost including stands is \$900 a pair.

HITACHI has applied its metalcone technique to the Model HS-310-a three-way system with 10-inch woofer, costing \$200. Metal-cone diaphragms in the woofer, midrange, and tweeter are combined with a peak control circuit to eliminate cone resonance.

INCEPTION AUDIO addresses the new internationality of speaker design by billing its offerings as "Canadian loudspeakers, British sound, American power handling, affordable prices." The SM-1 (\$310 a pair) is a mini unit with a claimed 200-watt (23-dBW) power-handling capability and 92-dB sensitivity.

INFINITY SYSTEMS claims to have come up with the ultimate in the Reference Standard, a speaker system in four sections, each standing more than 71/2 feet high, and priced at \$20,000. The driver complement consists of 36 electromagnetic induction tweeters (Emit), 12 electromagnetic induction midranges (Emim), and 6 polypropylene woofers per side. Each woofer array is driven by its own 1.5-kilowatt (31¾-dBW) servocontrolled amplifier. An accelerometer attached to the bobbin of each woofer constantly measures and corrects the negative feedback in each servo loop. Don't run down to your local store and expect to take the Reference Standard system home with you: Manufactured to order, it is delivered to you by a factory representative who will supervise uncrating, positioning, and acoustical balancing.

JBL's L-112, sold in mirror-image pairs, features a 1-inch dome tweeter, 5inch midrange, and 12-inch woofer. The woofer utilizes JBL's symmetrical-fieldgeometry magnetic structure for low distortion in bass response. Said to com-



CERWIN-VEGA "digital ready" SR-2

bine high efficiency with high power handling,the L-112 can be driven with as little as 10 watts or as much as 300 watts continuous. Price is \$450. Also new from IBL is the Model 905VX, top of the Radiance Series at \$300. A short tower design, the unit employs a 10-inch woofer and 10-inch passive radiator, 5-inch midrange driver, and three-inch tweeter.

JANSZEN, rescued from its neardemise by the Minneapolis-based Soundmates, has a whole new line of electrostatic/dynamic speaker systems. The offerings are said to be more effictent than older electrostatics; high-frequency dispersion is increased through the use of a diffraction-lens system. In addition, the company offers Soundmates' own line of attractive minis.

KA/KINETIC AUDIO has designed a five-way tower speaker dubbed the Trapezium that'll set you back \$4,000 a pair. The design allows for biamping or triamping, though its built-in passive crossover network can be utilized for hookup to a single amp.

KEF claims to have applied the same sort of digital analysis techniques first used in the Models 105 and 101 in the design of the Models 105.4 and 103.2. Although details (including price) were not available at press time, word has it that matched pairs of the new units will be truly matched—with no more than ½ dB of difference in response.

KLH continues its use of polypropylene cones in Models 150 and 160. The three-way 150 is sold in mirror-image pairs for \$380, and the two-way 160

72 HIGH FIDELITY

for \$250 per pair.

KM LABORATORIES has come out with two self-powered motional feedback systems, the Model 32 (\$1,000 per pair) and the Model 52 (\$1,400 per pair). The latter features a 6½-inch woofer, 5-inch passive radiator, and 1½-inch soft-dome tweeter powered by a built-in 60-watt amplifier.

KENWOOD's three new LS series speakers are housed in ported bass reflex enclosures. They range in price from \$189 for the two-way LS-405C with 10-inch woofer to \$330 for the three-way LS-408C with 12-inch woofer.

MARANTZ' newest line of loudspeakers, the Signature Series, comprises three models ranging in cost from \$179 for the two-way M-2 to \$700 for the four-way M-16.

MISSION ELECTRONICS' latest system is the Model 770, a two-way broadcast monitor utilizing a polypropylene low/mid-frequency driver and a plastic dome tweeter. Extremely low coloration, wide dynamic range, and good phase coherence are claimed.

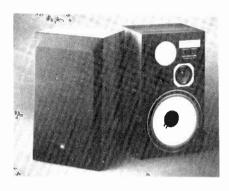
ONK YO has incorporated what it calls a Direct-Drive Membrane tweeter (i.e., a ribbon tweeter) into its two-way E-100 (\$130) and three-way E-200 (\$230) systems.

PHASE LINEAR's P-500 Series loudspeakers have been joined by the P-510. The driver complement of the three-way system consists of a 10-inch woofer, 4-inch midrange, and 1-inch boronized titanium dome tweeter. According to the company, boronized titanium's stiffness makes it ideal as a tweeter diaphragm.

PHASE RESEARCH, based in Dallas, has developed two loudspeaker systems that are said to produce low diffraction and distortion and—reflecting the company name—accurate time phasing. The models are the R (\$600) and the RT (\$1,000).

PHILIPS' speakers include three ported and three acoustic-suspension models. Largest of the ported designs, the SJ-2932, is a three-way, four-driver system (\$140). And top of the acoustic-suspension line is the three-way AH-477 (\$320).

PIONEER has refined its HPM line with three models that use polymer graphite—an extremely stiff material with high internal loss characteristics—in the fabrication of the driver diaphragms. The HPM-500, 700, and 900 carry prices of \$200, \$275, and \$375, respectively.



JBL L-112 bookshelf speaker

PLEXUS AUDIO SYSTEMS claims that its Model 1 subwoofer system can deliver response down to 25 Hz. The unit, employing a 10-inch driver, is designed to cross over at 100 Hz. Price for the Model 1 is \$650.

POLK AUDIO has developed a subwoofer system that can be added to any existing loudspeaker setup either as a single "dual channel" addition or in stereo pairs. When used as a single addition, each stereo channel is fed to a separate low-frequency driver, a scheme said to avoid distortions common in summing single-cabinet subwoofers. The unit is named the Reference Monitor Low Frequency System (\$250).

RTR incorporates passive radiators into its G Series of four loudspeakers. The top-of-the-line G-200 contains a 10-inch woofer with a 12-inch high-compliance passive radiator and a 1-inch soft-dome tweeter. A resettable circuit breaker protects against accidental overloads.

SIARE, a French manufacturer of loudspeakers whose parent company produces the Cuisinart food processor, comes to the American market with two lines: the three-model Club Series, with prices ranging from \$320 to \$690, and the 200 Series, with four models ranging from \$270 to \$560. SIARE makes its own drivers and crossover networks.

SANSUI has broadened its premium SPL Series of speakers with Models L-550 and L-750, bearing respective ratings of 150 and 200 watts of maximum continuous input. Each uses a newly developed 12-inch woofer. The 750 also has a 12-inch passive radiator. And each model contains a horn tweeter with phase controlled by an acoustic equalizer at the throat of the driver. A horn supertweeter with a Duralumin diaphragm is said to reproduce frequencies in the 20- to-40-kHz range. Prices are \$500 for the L-550 and \$650 for the L-750.

SONY has turned to computer analysis in the design of the SS-U50 and SS-U60 systems. Both acoustic-suspension speakers feature ribbon tweeters and 8-inch woofers. The two-way U-50 sells for \$280 a pair, and the three-way U-60 for \$360 a pair.

SOUND DYNAMICS of Canada is planning an aggressive marketing campaign aimed at the U.S. Its newest speaker, the Model 1005, employs an elbow vented port with a 10-inch woofer and 1-inch horn-loaded tweeter in a compact-sized enclosure.

TECHNICS continues its linear-phase design concept with the SB-L30 and SB-L70, \$130 and \$240 per pair, respectively. Both are said to be highly efficient ported speakers with high powerhandling capability and good stereo imaging due to the use of cone tweeters.

ULTRALINEAR's newest offering, the DW-10A, falls somewhere between bookshelf and tower systems in shape and size. A three-way system, it uses two 10-inch woofers, a 6½-inch midrange, and two 2½-inch tweeters. The DW-10A is rated at 5 to 100 watts of continuous power input.

Headphones

MURA incorporates a stereo separation control into its three new headphones. This circuit alters the phase relationship of the separate channels and is claimed to offer the listener a more realistic experience than conventional headphones. The models are the HV-300 with Mylar diaphragms (\$50), the SP-800 (\$40), and the SP-805 (\$80).

PIONEER has three new sealedcup headphones said to be as comfortable as on-the-ear designs. The SE-450 (\$45), SE-550 (\$55), and SE-650 (\$75) all have a claimed frequency response of 20 Hz to 20 kHz and an impedance of 22 ohms.

SONY says that its lightweight MDR series of headphones owe their extended frequency response and ability to play at high sound pressure levels to the use of long-excursion diaphragms and samarium cobalt magnets. The MDR line includes the MDR-2 (\$40), MDR-3 (\$50), MDR-5A (\$65), and MDR-7 (\$80).

YAMAHA etches a voice coil photographically across the surface of the YH-100's diaphragms for improved transient response and lower distortion. The YH-100, with an 8-foot straight cord and double headbands, cost \$95.

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Dick Tracy and the Record Pirates

by Martin Mayer

Jules Yarnell, the record industry's antipiracy chief, is the only gumshoe in the country who can claim to have "invented" the crime of which he is now the scourge.



ou find a dealer with a store full of counterfeit records," says Jules Yarnell, a large, cigar-smoking lawyer with thinning hair and silver-rimmed glasses, who runs an antipiracy project that spends about 70% of the budget of the Record Industry Association of America. "He's got to cooperate with the FBI, because he has committed a crime by selling the stuff, and sometimes a jury won't believe his story that he

Martin Mayer, a longtime contributor, is the former record critic for Esquire. His most recent book, The Fate of the Dollar, was published in March. didn't know it was fake. So you ask him where he got it, and it turns out that a blue unmarked van pulled up in front of his store. He didn't notice the license plates. The men who sold it were of average height, average dress, average appearance. The FBI says that if the American auto companies were really selling all the blue vans the agents hear about, they wouldn't have to worry about foreign competition."

Yarnell, who keeps two framed Dick Tracy strips about record piracy beside his desk, is perhaps the only gumshoe in the country who can claim to have "invented" the crime of which he is

now the scourge. When he first took on RIAA as a client in 1968, only New York and California had criminal statutes against record piracy; some other states did permit the company that produced a record to recover damages from a pirate for "unfair competition." Otherwise. federal copyright laws protected the sheet music only, not the "sound recording." So Yarnell, a New Yorker who had served as a prosecutor in the Department of Justice, functioned initially more as a lobbyist than as a litigator, haunting the corridors of the Capitol and pushing through statutes in as many states as he could visit. (He now has forty-nine state statutes to work with-everywhere but Vermont, where a bill has twice been defeated in the legislature by a single vote.) Then he got the federal legislation necessary to extend the protection of copyright to the recordings. When the law took effect, in 1972, the FBI had thirtyseven cases pending under the Copyright Act; by mid-1974, it had received reports of 4,900 alleged violations involving recordings and was proceeding on more than 1,800 of them.

The law left some ambiguities. To prevent publishers from selling a monopoly to one or another artist or record company, copyright law embodies compulsory licensing of musical compositions already recorded upon payment of a fixed fee. Some of the pirates insisted that the same rules applied to the recordings themselves—that they had a "right" to duplicate commercial recordings provided they paid the music publisher or composer a licensing fee of two cents per copy. Then they'd cheat on that, sending, say, four cents to cover two copies but putting out tens of thousands carrying the legend, "All royalties paid" or "Made in full compliance with Title 17 of the U.S. Code." The publishers went after the malefactors and won cases in four circuit courts of appeals to establish the principle that compulsory licensing didn't give anyone the right to copy sound recordings. Yarnell kept after Congress, which finally passed the Omnibus Copyright Revision Act of 1976.

Unfortunately, the chief result of the lobbying effort was to provide a stunning demonstration of how difficult it is to stop profitably dishonest behavior by passing a law against it. Pirated recordings did retreat from the discount houses and chain stores, where their plain covers and unpolished surfaces had at least given testimony to their

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dubious origin and quality; today such goods are to be found only in barbershops and tobacco shops, at flea markets, and in rural areas, where gas stations and country stores may have packing boxes of cheap records and tapes on display under hand-lettered signs. But real crooks have moved in, producing counterfeits of both records and tapes with covers and labels so carefully printed that occasionally a record company can't tell a fake from its own product. Interestingly, some stores seem to know the difference, even when the companies don't: Yarnell reports that, whenever the story of a raid on a counterfeiter breaks, his investigators find that stacks of counterfeit merchandise mysteriously disappear from retailers' shelves.

Organized crime got into the act: A police bug in a l'hoenix warehouse turned up a tape bootlegger selling to l'apa Joe Tocco: "We'll be in full production by Thursday. We'll be turning out 100,000 pieces a week.... When you're producing 100,000 tapes a week at 50 cents each profit, that's \$50,000—52 times 50 is what? That's profit. That's net.... I got a guy called me just now—just called my house. Troy, New York, which is a one-horse burg. He buys 10,000 pieces a week. I just met with him in Vegas.... He sells Kresge's, he sells Woolworth, he sells other stores...."

This is a big business. Yarnell estimates "conservatively" that the remaining pirates and counterfeiters take \$400 million a year, and he "wouldn't be surprised" if the total worldwide is a billion dollars. Consequently, his own operation, which began with just himself and his secretary and a budget of \$65,000 a year, now commands a staff of four lawyers and (he doesn't care to say how many) agents all over the country, and its cost to the RIAA has passed \$1.25 million annually; a special WATS line (dial 800-BAD-BEAT) is answered twentyfour hours a day. Yarnell operates almost exclusively through former FBI and Internal Revenue agents working undercover in record stores and distributorships. In the early days, he used people from the business, but he found it was easier to teach a trained agent about records and tapes than to turn a record salesman into a detective.

The days when U.S. attorneys had to be persuaded to prosecute are about over, and the FBI, which has been focusing on "white-collar crime," gladly follows up Yarnell's leads. But the most he



Although Yarnell keeps this tape cartridge unit in his office, he insists that he uses it for playback only, and not to record from its built-in receiver or record player.

will claim is that he has slowed down the rate of growth; the most he can hope for is that judges will begin to hand down sentences stiff enough to convince miscreants and potential miscreants that this business is less attractive than it looks. ("We live in a time when judges give two years to a murderer," he points out. "It's hard to persuade them to give five, six years to record counterfeiters.") He also hopes to get a boost from the heavily publicized cases involving big retailers, like Sam Goody, Inc., which was indicted (with its president and a vice president) early this year.

He reports that he keeps seeing people in court who were hit with injunctions during the civil-procedure days of the early 1970s, copped pleas in the first criminal prosecutions, and have been found yet again doing the same business at a new stand. Catching them remains hard, because the blue-van syndrome prevents easy tracing from the retail source. The Goody case grew out of an FBI plant: A record-and-tape store on Long Island was run by the Bureau as an ordinary small business, which produced direct contacts to crooked distributors and manufacturers.

Sometimes the counterfeiter's greed trips him up. Yarnell likes to tell of one fellow who had a "tremendous operation, started in the Los Angeles area. I got on to him in early 1970—got a bunch of injunctions. He just dropped out of sight. Then we found him in an industrial park in Phoenix, operating in a big building with no knobs on the doors and guard dogs all around. He was turn-

ing out *millions* of records, selling them from cover addresses in Wilmington, Delaware, and Boulder, Colorado.

"We located him because he was using stolen reproducing equipment. It broke down, and he wrote to the manufacturer, GRT Company of Sunnyvale, California, for spare parts. They wrote back, 'We can't send the part unless we have the serial number of the machine.' Back it came-one of the stolen machines. GRT notified the local police and me; local police notified Phoenix police. Those were still the days when I was operating on a low budget and low staff. We turned the information over to IRS intelligence, and they fed it into the computers. He had evaded \$2.2 million worth of taxes, and they got him on that."

Cases may take many months to develop, and there are no guaranteed results. One of the largest operators was Robert Richard Schultz, who solicited orders for prerecorded tapes using a WATS line. Yarnell traced the line to Dallas, then traced the orders from there to Magnetics, Inc., in Winter Garden, Florida, "supposedly a legitimate duplicator. The labels for the tapes and the cartons were done in Ohio-the plates made in one shop, the printing done in another. The plate manufacturer was contacted by the FBI and agreed to tell them when Schultz was coming to pick up his order. They had the place staked out, but it was the day of the Kent State shooting, and all agents were pulled off for that. Schultz picked up his plates and walked away.

"I went down to Winter Garden, spent days hanging around in bars, trying to strike up friendships with truck drivers, to get samples. Finally the U.S. attorney authorized a search warrant. Agents went to Magnetics, Inc., and seized 30,000 recordings and the machinery. Schultz was not there. We ran into 'prosecutorial priorities'-the prosecutors in Florida were too busy. But some of the stuff was being shipped to Tennessee, and the prosecutor there had time. The Department of Justice arranged to have Schultz tried in Knoxville; he was convicted, got three years for mail fraud and counterfeiting there, and a year in Ohio for tax evasion."

Though nobody likes to talk about it, the *legitimate* pop record business has never been without its mob involvements. (I remember many years ago visiting Stockholm, shortly after a rhapso-

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In 1976 Chester Gould based a Dick Tracy series on experiences akin to Yarnell's and dedicated it to him.

dic classical piece by Dag Wirén, the dean of Swedish composers, had been transformed into an American pop hit. Tin Pan Alley went over en masse to sign up the new star. To Swedish astonishment, two of the American music publishers had turned up for meetings wearing guns.) No small fraction of the counterfeiting trade is carried on in cahoots with people at legitimate distributorships; the retailers take the counterfeit product instead of shipments from the companies, pay on what look like normal invoices, and get kickbacks in cash. There are people active in the RIAA to whom the FBI would be most reluctant to communicate its plans.

Public attitudes are not always helpful. "Pirates like to describe themselves as Robin Hoods," Yarnell says with distaste. "But it's the modern-style Robin Hood: They rob, and they keep for themselves. The public rarely benefits. For counterfeits, people pay about what a discounter charges for the real thing. And the product usually doesn't sound as good as the original. Some of our best leads are from customers returning a record because it's no good."

"Besides," Yarnell adds, warming to his subject, "the pirate doesn't risk making a record he can't sell—he lets the record company take that risk. The result is that companies have cut down on new artists, because when one of them hits, others get the profits. It isn't only the best-selling artists who lose, because they don't get their royalties, but all the other artists who might have a chance if the companies had the money they're losing to the pirates."

Asked about bootleg recordings those taken illicitly at live performances or made from broadcasts—he concedes that sometimes the public benefits. His concession is always grudging, though, even when the bootleg is a copy of an item long out of print that no profitminded label would ever reissue. He loosens up just a bit when considering things like opera broadcasts that present combinations of singers and conductors who have never been available together on commercial labels. Even then, he feels that contemporary artists wind up the losers, because the sale of bootlegs cuts down the sale of the legitimate recordings from which they receive royalties. Though serious collectors treasure some highly polished and carefully produced bootleg, Yarnell insists that "on most of them the quality is not all that good—a lot of them are really bad."

The bootleg recordings that most trouble him (and the industry) are, of course, the illicit tapings of live rock concerts. He is especially pleased with the prosecution of James Madden, who "was selling millions of copies of live rock concerts, overseas as well as here." It took two convictions to put Madden away: The first yielded only a suspended sentence and a small fine.

Sometimes there is an almost frantic quality to Yarnell's push on the judges at sentencing time. One of the characters involved in the Goody drama. for example, was an experienced New Jersey counterfeiter named George Tucker, who had pleaded guilty to fraud and copyright infringement. Yarnell wrote to the court to make sure the judge knew that Tucker had previously been enjoined in other, civil, cases of record piracy. (Ironically, Tucker then got a postponement of his sentencing on the grounds that he would be helpful with testimony before another grand jury, only to have that grand jury end up indicting him for perjury.)

Yarnell is still expanding his operation. He wants more state laws that make it a crime to omit the name and address of the actual manufacturer from

every tape or disc recording. He is annoyed by the vagueness of the legal protection for pre-1972 "underground" recordings of live performances of out-of-copyright music: "When it's Mozart, it's hard to get jurisdiction." He is in touch with the Italian government about the protection its laws extend to the performances for broadcast licensed to Cetra and now available from other hands in the U.S.

About the only thing he has quit on is the recording of domestic radio and TV broadcasts of live performances: "They're not much in demand, because people who want that tape it themselves." He had hoped that MCA and Disney's case against Sony, for facilitating duplication of television broadcasts by selling video tape recorders, would be decided in a way that would make the million owners of such equipment instant lawbreakers. The judge went wrong (in his view) on that issue, but he finds enough on his plate without pursuing such matters further.

Yarnell estimates that he travels 45,000 to 65,000 miles a year to help his agents build the cases they turn over to the government. And the work is not without its perils, especially since the mob moved in (though the links between record piracy and drug traffic have also helpedhim by stimulating additional FBI interest). One of his favorite stories is of the man in Texas who pulled a gun on him, suggested he return to New York quickly (which he did), and then called him that night on his unlisted home number to make sure that he was safe and sound—and that he knew his Texas friends could always find him if they wanted him. The FBI took over that investigation and got some people on drug charges before it was done. But the record piracy part of the operation, Yarnell suspects, still thrives. HF

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(Left) Styrofoam beads are attracted to static charge left on record after cleaning with Discuasher D3®

Same record (right) after one treatment with new Sound Life fluid

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Record Reviews

CBS Enters the Audiophile Market

The new Mastersound series offers promise, though the millennium is not yet at hand.

by Derrick Henry



Andrew Kazdin, who produced Mehta's Petrushka, preparing to edit

A udiophiles have complained for years that America's big record companies are interested only in making money, not in achieving sonic accuracy. Far too many discs are badly recorded, shoddily produced, and carelessly packaged.

In the late '50s, some brave souls decided to take matters into their own hands. Pianist Lincoln Mayorga and trumpeter Douglas Sax observed that many of the albums in their collections made before the advent of magnetic tape in 1948 offered greater presence and clarity and a wider dynamic range than modern tape-derived discs. Curious, they decided to try their own hand at direct-cut recording. So astonishing was the outcome that they determined to issue direct-to-disc albums commercially. They finally succeeded in 1968, and since then the various releases on their Sheffield Lab label have quickly become collector's items. Encouraged by Sheffield's fortune, other enterprising audiophile companies began to enter the fray around 1975. Crystal Clear expanded the musical range of modern direct-to-disc recording; Mark Levinson demonstrated that astonishing realism could be obtained through tape-to-disc methods with top-notch electronics and meticulous production; and Telarc stunned audiophiles with some spectacular digital discs.

Most of these records sounded terrific, and most were terrifically expensive. But audiophiles, ever on the lookout for high-quality source material to test their sound systems (even if this meant importing records) loved them. What's more, they bought them—in quantity. The big companies took notice. Today nearly every major record company has begun digital recording, and many have already released digital albums.

CBS, which introduced the 331/3-rpm LP in 1948, now becomes the first giant record manufacturer to enter the audiophile market on a large scale. It proclaims its new Mastersound series "the recording industry's first multifaceted and integrated premium-quality product line designed for the most critical and demanding listeners." Such listeners are assured that "the considerable financial and technical resources of the CBS Records worldwide organization are being applied to an intensive program to upgrade every aspect of the company's recorded music process." Already, CBS boasts, "the Mastersound series employs state-of-the-art technology in every link of the recording and manufacturing chain to

provide new levels of sonic accuracy and realism." Strong assertions.

The initial Mastersound release falls into three distinct categories: half-speedmastered analog albums, digital discs, and chromium dioxide cassettes, all with a \$14.98 list price. (The cassettes, which duplicate the material of the digital albums, I will leave to R. D. Darrell and his "Tape Deck.")

Mobile Fidelity first used the halfspeed mastering process in a highly acclaimed series of releases, mostly pop, encompassing such titles as the Beatles' "Abbey Road," Pink Floyd's "Dark Side of the Moon," the Grateful Dead's "American Beauty," and music from the films Star Wars and Close Encounters, performed by Zubin Mehta and the Los Angeles Philharmonic. CBS, taking its cue from Mobile Fidelity, has remastered at half speed four of its top-selling pop recordings: Billy Joel's "The Stranger," Boston's "Boston," Pink Floyd's "Wish You Were Here," and Bruce Springsteen's "Born to Run," all originally issued between 1975 and 1977.

Normal tape-to-disc lacquer mastering takes place in real time; the master tape runs at the same speed it did during the recording session, while the lacquer spins 78 HIGH FIDELITY

at the standard 33½. When tape and lacquer are both run at half their normal speed, several benefits accrue: The power required for the cutting head decreases by a factor of four, thus reducing the load on the power amplifiers; the cutting stylus can trace the groove undulations far more accurately, particularly in the inner grooves; crosstalk between channels is minimized. The result is a substantially improved record, with wider dynamic range, greater bass and transient impact, less distortion, and smoother frequency response.

All of CBS's remastered discs exhibit such improvements. If you enjoyed these albums before, you're bound to like the Mastersound versions even more. As the saying goes, you'll hear things you've never heard before—both virtues and vices (harsh-sounding microphones, clumsy mixing, all the manifold gimmicks that afflict contemporary pop recording). CBS promises that future half-speed remastering will extend to classical repertory as well.

For now, the classical side of Master-sound takes the form of new digital releases. Of the several digital systems currently available, CBS uses the 3M system for its new *Petrushka*, the Sony system for its other initial issues. The Sony PCM 1600 recorder employs sixteen bits and a sampling rate of 44,000 pulses per second; I

STRAVINSKY: Petrushka (1947 version).

A New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta, cond. [Andrew Kazdin, prod.] CBS Masterworks IM 35823, \$14.98 (digital). Tape: HMT 35823, \$14.98 (cassette).

COMPARISONS—original 1911 version:
Boulez/N.Y. Phil.
Haitink/London Phil.
CBS M 31076
Phi. 6500 458
Monteux/Boston Sym.
RCA AGL 1-1272
COMPARISONS—1947 revised version:

Bernstein/N.Y. Phil. CBS MG 30269 Mehta/L.A. Phil. Lon. CS 6554 Temirkanov/Leningrad Phil.

Quin. PMC 7147 Stravinsky/Col. Sym. CBS MS 6332 SHOSTAKOVICH: Symphony No. 5, Op. 47.

A New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein, cond. | John McClure, prod. | CBS Masterworks IM 35854, \$14.98 (digital). Tape: HMT 35854, \$14.98 (cassette).

Bernstein/N.Y.Phil. CBS MS 6115 Ormandy/Philadelphia RCA ARL I-1149 M. Shostakovich/U.S.S.R. Symphony

Mel./Ang. S 40163

MAX ROACH: M'Boom.

A Max Roach, et al., percussion. [Max Roach, prod.] CBS IC 36247, \$14.98 (digital). Tape: HCT 36247, \$14.98 (cassette).



John McClure, producer of Bernstein's Shostakovich Fifth

have no specifications for the 3M machine. (CBS supplies virtually no technical information on its digital sessions—inexcusable, given the asking price.)

The initial selections of Stravinsky's Petrushka and Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony were obviously made for their demonstration potential: These familiar scores are exceedingly colorful, with huge dynamic contrasts, tremendous variety of timbre, and great transient impact. Nonetheless, the choice of Petrushka with Mehta and the New York Philharmonic is ill considered. The orchestra has already made several notable recordings of this work for CBS: a suite with Stravinsky in 1940 and the complete ballet with Bernstein (1947 version) and Boulez (1911 version) in the early '70s. Moreover, Mehta himself recorded it with the Los Angeles Philharmonic in the late '60s. That he should again choose the 1949 revision for his CBS digital debut is surprising, since the original score calls for a larger orchestra and is more luxuriant and sensuous.

The best I can say for the conductor's new recording is that it represents an improvement, both musically and sonically, over his old one. London's recording was very closely and elaborately miked and-at least in the atrociously noisy pressings I have heard-possessed a metallic, boxy, edgy sound with phony brilliance and hyped-up bass response. Mehta's interpretation was frenetic and superficial, the orchestra's playing considerably less than refined. Similar shortcomings, though not so egregious, afflict the CBS disc. It was produced by Andrew Kazdin, the man responsible for some of the most impressive multimiked recordings made in this country; his Boulez/N.Y. Philharmonic series (in-

cluding Petrushku) has garnered acclaim from some of the most persnickety audiophiles. Like the London, this recording appears to have been closely miked, revealing a wide stereophonic spread but little sense of depth. Extremely analytical, it affords an X-ray delineation of detail. Alas, for all its impressive clarity and vividness, it is not truly convincing: Solo instruments stand out larger than life, instrumental tone lacks richness and body, and the string sound grows harsh in climactic passages. The 1974 Haitink version, notwithstanding its more opaque textures and somewhat smaller dynamic range, more faithfully reproduces orchestral timbre and perspective.

Mehta's performance, while more assured than his old one, remains excessively disjointed and episodic and reveals little personality. In the sloppy, undisciplined, and rhythmically lax orchestral execution, one senses little involvement. What a contrast to Boulez' gripping performance with the same orchestra taped less than a decade earlier; that N.Y. Philharmonic effort shows tremendous character and breathtaking precision. So I cannot recommend this new Petrushka. If it's the 1947 version you want, look to either Yuri Temirkanov's quirky but highly stimulating reading with the superb Leningrad Philharmonic or Stravinsky's 1960 recording with the Columbia Symphony, less well played but full of unique insights and irresistible rhythmic vitality. If you prefer the 1911 version, I suggest the classic recording by Monteux or the newer discs by Haitink and Boulez.

One of the most memorable recordings of Shostakovich's Fifth is the one Leonard Bernstein made with the Philharmonic following their 1959 tour of Europe and the Near East. Taped in Boston's Symphony Hall, it still sounds good today. But the real attraction is Bernstein's interpretation, a forceful, intense reading that fairly breathes fire. His digital recording is another tour memento-this one made in Tokyo during the Philharmonic's 1979 summer trip to Japan. It preserves a considerably different, substantially slower conception. The contours have been softened. Instead of projecting raw power and giddy excitement as before, Bernstein now seems more interested in plumbing psychological depths, in achieving a rapt, mesmeric, almost metaphysical state. He searches out Shostakovich's Mahlerian angst. His intriguing vision, however, is not adequately realized; he simply does not sustain the level of tension. Stick with his earlier recording (perhaps it will now be transferred to CBS's Odyssey line) or investigate either Ormandy's powerful, magnificently played RCA version or Maxim Shostakovich's heroic, idiomatic Melodiya performance with the fine U.S.S.R. Symphony (preferably in EMI's pressing, ASD 2668).

CBS's digital sound is better here than in Petrushka. Producer John McClureresponsible for the wonderful last recordings of Bruno Walter, many of which still sound splendid-obtains an acoustic that is less analytical, somewhat fuller and more spacious. The perspective seems deeper, the dynamic range is wider, the bass is more potent, and high frequencies are less shrill. Lower brass passages in particular emerge with startling vividness. Yet deficiencies abound. Again solo instruments stick out unnaturally, instrumental timbres are not convincingly captured, and the overall sonic character is extremely dry. Despite its less extended frequency and dynamic range and its discernibly greater distortion, the Maxim Shostakovich record (in its EMI pressing) projects a more credible hall ambience, a richer, warmer tonal framework; quite simply, it sounds more realistic.

Curiously, the more I listened to these digital discs, the less I liked them. Though my analog albums might not sound nearly so impressive initially, my ear quickly adjusts to most of their shortcomings, so that extended exposure yields substantial pleasure. That these digital discs induce more listening fatigue than their analog counterparts cannot be brushed aside. Simply the quirks of my ear? Or do fundamental sonic flaws compound the fact that these are not particularly engaging performances?

Warning: My copy of the Shostakovich induced severe mistracking (though no actual groove skipping) toward the end of the first movement—the celeste was practically transformed into a glockenspieland in the numerous fortissimo outbursts in the Allegretto. My audio system (comprising a Mark Levinson ML-1 preamplifier, Leach LNF-1a power amplifier, Great American Sound's Sleeping Beauty Shibata phono cartridge, Rega Planar 2 turntable with Discwasher DiscTraker attached to an Infinity Black Widow tonearm, Bowers & Wilkins DM-7 loudspeakers, and Infinity ES-1 electrostatic headphones) has successfully negotiated virtually all of the most treacherous passages of the most demanding digital and direct-to-disc albums available today. Few cartridges will be up to the challenge presented by these inner grooves; remastering seems in order. At the same time, be assured that these digital records are not potential system busters, as are some of Telarc's. You needn't fear for the life of your speakers or for the structural integrity of your home. Remember, too, that when digital playback finally becomes available, cartridge mistracking will be a thing of the past.

The sole jazz offering in the initial Mastersound release is also digital, Max Roach's "M'Boom." Roach performs with eight other percussionists on a provocative array of more than 100 instruments of both determinate and indeterminate pitch. Most anyone would enjoy it, especially percussion freaks, of course. Predictably, the sound is crisp, clean, and clear. This is no sonic spectacular, however; the dynamic range of the music is relatively narrow, and the percussive impact falls far short of that in Crystal Clear's Charlie Byrd recording (direct-to-disc), Mark Levinson's Bill Elgart percussion album (tape-to-disc), and most of the Telarc digitals.

All in all, then, this debut digital package affords promise but allows substantial room for improvement. Except, perhaps, for their clarity of texture, these discs do not in any sense—quietness of pressing, smoothness of frequency response, breadth of dynamic range, spatial coherence, transient impact, accuracy of timbre—rival the orchestral realism of the best digitals (Telarc's), the best direct-to-discs (Sheffield Lab's), or even the best analog tape-to-discs (e.g., Wood's violin and cello concertos on Unicorn RHS 363).

Considerable care is evident in the packaging of Mastersound discs: polyethylene (backed with paper) inner sleeves, and a sealed heavy-gauge plastic outer envelope, replacing the warp-inducing shrink wrap. Further, CBS claims to have increased the weight of Mastersound discs by 12% over its standard records. My copies were sturdy and relatively flat.

CBS's expressed intention to upgrade the quality of its pressings may well turn out to be one of the most beneficial consequences of the Mastersound program. It claims to have developed a new vinyl compound with "wide-ranging effects on molding properties, groove accuracy, noise characteristics, wear factors, static retention, stylus tracing, etc." Direct comparison of the sonic characteristics of its old and new vinyl is impracticable even in the remastering, since one cannot avoid comparing a half-speed-mastered disc with one normally produced. I can report, however, that the new surfaces are in no way exceptional. Certainly good by American standards, they nevertheless do not approach the uncanny silence of the finest European and Japanese pressings.

CBS is to be commended for actively attempting to please the audiophile and for admitting the need to improve its product. I trust that these early efforts will not breed complacency and that redoubled self-criticism will insure continued improvement.

An "Authentic" Cavpag!

Muti and Carreras have purified the scores, but where have the operas gone?

by Kenneth Furie



Conductor Muti listening to playback

The Cavpag Madman having declined to return to the scene of the crime, this menth's dormer and lintel report has fallen to me.

Those of you who were with us in June 1979 will recall the desperate lengths to which London's new coupling of Cavalleria rusticana and I Pagliacci—"a vehicle for the charming and currently popular lyric tenor Luciano Pavarotti"—drove Conrad L. Osborne. "How helpful (and how credible) can it be," he asked in part, "to repeatedly point at a crumbling cornerstone when all concerned insist that the building is structurally sound and is to be judged on the taste of some new decorative elements, a dormer or some new lintels? And indeed there may be some splendid new dormers and lintels, and some not so hot, and . . . here is the morning paper with a photo of the building as it once was and a perfectly intelligent-sounding article on the new dormers and lintels, and you look out the window and by God there is a truck delivering more dormers and lintels to the site, and your neighbors in earnest discussion of

80

the new details of the building, as if it were still standing."

Another Cavpag is upon us, this one a vehicle for the earnest and currently popular lyric tenor José Carreras and for the scrupulous and currently newsmaking conductor Riccardo Muti. And while it's not hard to tell the two sets apart—the Angel album box is thinner and has a yellow and red front, whereas London's is brownish with a picture of Luciano—the differences aren't important in any way that might bear substantively on Cav or Pag.

Actually there is one substantive difference. London's *Cav*, though not its *Pag*, contained signs of life (the canny conducting of the veteran Gianandrea Gavazzeni and the vocally pleasant Santuzza of Julia Varady), whereas Angel's new *Cav* and *Pag* are very much of a piece. Which is to say that neither performance seems to me to touch any of the human issues at stake.

Since there are many good recordings of *Pagliacci*, and a fair number of serviceable *Cavs*, why make an issue of this set? I see three reasons.

1) Given the standing of many of the performers, at or near the top of their profession, many people—critics as well as cash customers—are likely to assume that their work is of the caliber expectable from such

LEONCAVALLO: I Pagliacci.*

Nedda Renata Scotto (s)
Canio José Carreras (t)
Beppe Ugo Benelli (t)
Tonio Kari Nurmela (b)
Silvio Thomas Allen (b)

MASCAGNI: Cavalleria rusticana.

Santuzza Montserrat Caballé (s)
Lola Julia Hamari (ms)
Mamma Lucia Astrid Varnay (ms)
Turiddu José Carreras (t)
Alfio Matteo Manuguerra (b)

Southend Boys' Choir*, Ambrosian Opera Singers, Philharmonia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti, cond. [John Mordler, prod.] Angel SZCX 3895, \$27.94 (three discs, automatic sequence).

COMPARISONS—both operas:

Pavarotti, et al. Lon. OSAD 13125 Di Stefano, et al. Ang. CL 3528

COMPARISONS-Pagliacci:

De los Angeles, Bjoerling, Warren,

Merrill/Cellini Sera. IB 6058

Amara, Corelli, Gobbi, Zanasi/

Von Matačić Ang. SBL 3618 Lorengar, McCracken, Merrill, Krause/

Gardelli Lon. OSA 1280

COMPARISON—Cavalleria:

Tebaldi, Bjoerling, Bastianini/Erede

Lon. OSA 12101

performers. That it isn't should be readily evident from the records themselves, yet somehow it's not. As C.L.O. wrote of Pavarotti's recent career: "Artistic failures and successes cease to have any relative values, since the audience and colleagues are parts of the act and behave *us if* each effort produced a triumph of absolutely equal and predictable proportions." This has to be resisted, frequently and loudly.

2) Given the performers' standing, many people are likely to assume that the artistic ambitions of Leoncavallo and Mascagni are in some manner on display here. This assumption not only slanders those gentlemen, but perpetuates a dangerous misconception of performance as a passive activity, in which performers merely execute given material and in so doing unleash its latent greatness—or ungreatness—on a compliant audience. This too has to be resisted, if anything more frequently and more loudly.

3) To make matters worse, this set comes on with pretensions: *Pagliacci* in particular is supposed to have been cleansed of the accumulated crud of seventy-five-plus years

As regards the first point, there's not much to say. Carreras doesn't embarrass himself, but neither does he give any indication of what impelled him to sing either Canio or Turiddu. He gets out all the notes in a reasonably pleasing timbre, though I wonder how much farther than the few feet to his microphone those notes—the low ones especially—might have traveled. There is no audible evidence of the vocal energy necessary to carry sound out into a playing space, and therefore none of the emotional energy that can accompany it.

Giuseppe di Stefano, who totaled his voice in the way that Carreras now seems to be emulating, brought a certain human vitality to even his coarsest work. Check out his Cav 'n' Pag (with Callas, Gobbi, Panerai, and Serafin), and then listen to Carreras' "Un tal gioco." Carreras goes beyond imitation of other tenors' performances to a sort of computer-generated averaging of all tenors' performances, delivered in a computer-precise deadpan that strips those inflections of whatever emotional impetus may once have generated, or at least accompanied, them.

It would be accurate to say that Montserrat Caballé's Santuzza is her best recorded performance in some time. Accurate and irrelevant. There's little fussiness and simpering, which is good. Every now and then there's a whole phrase that lies comfortably enough for her to produce a full, connected sound, which is good. There are many more phrases that catch her intricate vocal gears in midshift, which is bad.

And there is no hint as to what she might be doing here, which is what matters.

Scotto isn't even in decent shape by her recent standard. In fact, the voiceheard here, for once, in music it should encompass-sounds like a ruin. Note the sudden dolce interjection, "O che bel sole di mezz'agosto," in the recitative before the Ballatella: The soft high A is lovely, suggesting that a working head register could still be pulled together, with sufficient attention to balance and steadiness; but hear how the voice falls apart as it arpeggiates down toward and finally below the break. With the middle no longer functional above a whisper (and of course no top or bottom), Scotto can't sing phrases and so has no way of expressing any interpretive ideas she might have, if any.

And so, for the fourth time in four recorded tries, the uncut Nedda/Silvio scene bombs. (Lorengar and Krause—the first to do it—are starting to sound good.) Which is a shame, since Thomas Allen could probably sing a first-rate Silvio. While he does have some good moments, with no help from either Scotto or Muti he never settles into the bright, fluent highbaritone groove suggested by his Valentin in the Prêtre/Angel Faust (Angel SZDX 3868).

What to say about the two principal baritones? Alfio pushes Matteo Manuguerra beyond his limited comfort range into mostly unattractive bluster. He might have been better cast as Tonio, in which role Kari Nurmela displays unlimited potential and severely limited accomplishment. There's no mistaking the voice's size and color, or the chaotic technique—which evaporates on top. And in this case when we talk "top" we're talking mostly Es and a few strategic Fs, Muti having purged the score of those wicked high interpolations.

Which brings us to whatever it is that Muti is doing here. (I'm assuming it's not necessary to belabor the unsuitability of Julia Hamari and Astrid Varnay to Lola and Mamma Lucia, roles the record people never used to have much trouble casting perfectly adequately.) If his feeling was that, with casts like these, what hope is there, he would have my sympathies. But this doesn't really seem the case, since many of his choices apparently were made independent of any consideration of vocal problems and possibilities. His tempos for the choruses in Pagliacci, for example, would twist the tongues of even good Italian choristers; the Ambrosian Opera Chorus, though well drilled, is all too clearly squeezing words into insufficient musical space. What sense can a tempo make if it doesn't allow meaningful articuSEPTEMBER 1980

lation of words, bindable into phrases and sentences?

Unfortunately Muti seems to have learned one of the key critical lessons of our times. For some reason, brisk pacing, crisp articulation, stinging accents, and precisely calculated dynamics are widely considered in and of themselves "musicianly" and expressive. In fact, these mannerisms strike me as more destructive than their slovenly opposites: At least the framework created by a Ghione or Erede or Molinari-Pradelli didn't prevent a performance from happening if the singers had one in them. It was sobering, after living with Muti's Pag, to go back to the De los Angeles/Bjoerling/ Warren/Merrill set and hear by comparison a world of songfulness, color, and shape in the conducting of, for heaven's sake, Renato Cellini. Imagine, Renato Cellini!

I have complained in these pages before about the pitfalls of recording Italian operas in London, and this is one of the worst instances. The Philharmonia Orchestra sounds completely out of it, merely rendering notes in a purposeless and often downright ugly way. At least one critic, and one who should know better, has praised Muti's revelation of "inner voices" (like that damned thwacking bass drum?), which is usually a tipoff that nothing much is going on with all the voices that matter. Icing on the cake: a First Villager, mercifully unidentified, who sounds as if he's found his way to Calabria from a working-class district of London.

And what is Muti doing all this while, with disaster overtaking from all directions? He's by God giving us pure, authentic performances! Yessiree, it's back to the autograph scores, boys and girls!

For the first time we hear *Pagliacci* as Leoncavallo really meant it! In the Prologue, Tonio doesn't go up to that nasty A flat on "al pari di voi" or the G on "incominciate." (Question: Why doesn't he recite instead of sing "Poichè in iscena ancor le antiche maschere"? Aren't Leoncavallo's wishes equally clear about this?) Canio sings his final "A ventitre ore," after "Un tal gioco," as written rather than the traditional octave higher. "La commedia è finita" is spoken by Tonio rather than Canio. Etc.

Actually, most of the other "corrections," as described in the hapless liner note ("based on an article by Lorenzo Arruga"), seem to be instances of interpretive decisions that somehow found their way into either the printed score or the performing tradition. (The annotator often seems confused about the distinction.) And while many of these interpretive decisions strike me as eminently plausible, they don't of course belong in the score.



José Carreras, Cavpag's Turiddu/Canio

It might actually be interesting to hear the opera as first conceived, though even the annotator realizes that some twenty-seven years and an awful lot of performances passed between the composition of *Pagliacci* and the composer's death. "The possibility cannot be excluded," he notes, "that Leoncavallo may at some stage have authorized the modifications, above all in the vocal score, which was very well known among singers. At least, he may have tolerated them, as he is known to have tolerated the ending of the Prologue with the high *G*, to allow whoever sang Tonio an applausegetting extra top note."

Ah, yes, tolerant old Ruggiero. Letting those boorish singers have their applause-getting top notes, secure in his faith that one day a high-minded conductor, a real musician, would come along and do right by him.

Yikes. While we're on the subject, though, let me ask what is meant by an extratop note. One wonders, has the writer actually looked at the score? The highest note that Tonio ever has to sustain is F, and even this occurs only at several climactic points F being the upper edge of the break, and thus reachable by even the most middling house baritone, isn't it conceivable, even likely, that Leoncavallo was simply being practical in his writing? Especially as his little opera has two baritone roles, with Silvio being written for a higher, but still distinctly limited, voice.

When Leoncavallo did write sustained Fs for Tonio, they occur as climaxes at the tops of emotionally laden phrases: "le nostr'anime considerate, poichè siam uomini" in the Prologue; "m'ha vinto l'amor! m'ha vinto l'amor" in the scene with Nedda. These phrases look to me remarkably similar to the ones n which the infamous A flat and G

are traditionally interpolated, the major difference being that in these cases a climactic top note would take the baritone above the lie within which the role is set.

This business of "the composer's intention" is a bit more complicated than the scholars may imagine, but then, total ignorance of the human voice seems to be a prerequisite for serious operatic scholarship. Singing, how vulgar! And so it never occurs that Leoncavallo may not have just "tolerated" those interpolations; he may have *liked* them.

But even that isn't the issue. The issue is, what do you have to do to turn squiggles on paper into a living work of art? This is what performing is all about, and, so far as I'm concerned, "the composer's intention" is pretty much irrelevant. Either the performer engages our emotional involvement, in which case it doesn't matter how "faithful" he's being to his author, or he doesn't, in which case no amount of fidelity will fill the communicative void.

It's all very well to restore "La commedia è finita" to Tonio. Anybody on-stage could say it—excepting Nedda and Silvio, their being dead and all. (Though who knows?) The intention of the line isn't realized in the act of assigning it to one or another character; it's realized—defined, in fact—in the act of performance, of communicating to the audience the dramatic significance of thus character making this utterance at this moment.

Which doesn't happen at any point in these performances. Rendering the notes of Leoncavallo's autograph score does not give you a performance of *Pagliacci*. A performance happens when competent singers make of those notes something that connects them to our emotional lives. The nature of that connection depends at least as much on the performers as the composer; after all, you could have a performance without a composer, but without performers, you'd be kind of stuck.

The De los Angeles/Bjoerling/Warren and Corelli/Gobbi/Von Matačić sets make wildly different experiences of Pagliacci, but they both make rich and satisfying experiences. Although we may decide after the fact that such potential variety (and we could cite half a dozen or more other recordings as well) is in part a measure of the opera's greatness, it is the work's einotional content, not its greatness, that must be performed. Cav has always been more problematic on records, though it has rarely fallen as flat as it does here. The recording to which I most often turn is the Tebaldi/Bjoerling/Bastianini.

Nero may have fiddled while Rome burned, but at least he fiddled. Muti scrupulizes.

Classical Reviews

reviewed by

Scott Cantrell Abram Chipman R. D. Darrell Peter G. Davis Robert Fiedel Kenneth Furie Harris Goldsmith David Hamilton Dale S. Harris Philip Hart Nicholas Kenyon

Allan Kozinn Paul Henry Lang Irving Lowens Robert C. Marsh Karen Monson Robert P. Morgan Conrad L. Osborne Andrew Porter Patrick I. Smith Paul A. Snook Susan Thiemann Sommer

BACH: St. Matthew Passion, S. 244.

Peter Schreier, tenor (Evangelist); Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, baritone (Jesus); Edith Mathis, soprano; Janet Baker, alto; Matti Salminen, bass; Regensburg Cathedral Choir, Munich Bach Choir and Orchestra, Karl Richter, cond. [Gerd Ploebsch, prod.] Archiv 2712 005, \$39.92 (four discs, manual sequence). Tape: 3376 016, \$29.94 (three cassettes).

COMPARISON:

Richter/Munich Bach

Arc. 2712 001

Twenty years have passed since Karl Richter's first recording of Bach's St. Matthew Passion. Those years have seen a revolution in our understanding of Bach and in our performance of his music. The new chronology of his vocal works, which Alfred Dürr and Georg von Dadelsen developed in the 1950s, has become widely known and accepted; the picture it paints of Bach's cantata composition being almost totally discontinued after his first six years in Leipzig has important implications for the place of the St. Matthew Passion in his output. It now comes at the end, rather than in the middle, of his period of active cantata writing. (Joshua Rifkin has suggested that it was first performed in 1727, not 1729-a controversial view that would make the concentration of Bach's activity even more remarkable.) And the last twenty years have also seen the pioneering recordings of his Passions, B minor Mass, and cantatas on original instruments by Nikolaus Har-



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Edith Mathis Superb, radiant Bach

noncourt and Gustav Leonhardt, versions that have changed our notions of how this music can sound.

Richter, too, has been active during this period. He has adapted his performing style considerably to match the new emphasis on clarity of contrapuntal line and sharpness of articulation that "authentic" performances have suggested. He has produced a long series of cantata recordings, many of them very fine, persuasive examples of what Bach can sound like with comparatively small-scale, intelligent modern forces. Richter, Harnoncourt, and Leonhardt, I suspect, have learned much from their cantata recordings-and their editions of the Passions and Mass have therefore been outdated. It is excellent news that Richter has been able to record the St. Matthew again, and I hope his colleagues are allowed to do likewise: I would love to hear a new St. John Passion from Leonhardt or a B minor Mass from Harnoncourt.

This Richter recording is in some respects predictable and in others more surprising. Among the features that might be expected are a firm, clean string sound, crisp, sharp rhythms, and an idiomatic approach to vocal and instrumental ornamentation. (It is amazing to go back to the first version and hear the soloists omit the clearly written ornamentation in "So ist mein Jesus," though the orchestra plays it!) The Munich Bach Choir is, if anything, more finely drilled on the new recording; the choruses of the last part make a razor-sharp impact, and a close recording (which reveals some patches of weakness in the choral tone-brash sopranos, fuzzy altos, tenors weak at the top of the range) gives these sections greater immediacy. The orchestral playing is entirely competent, and some of the obbligato work is most distinguished. (Aurèle Nicolet is the first flutist; the second flute, first oboe da caccia, and continuo bassoon players have not changed in twenty years.)

But when I first approached this version and listened to the great opening chorus, my immediate impression was that it was static, monumental, and unmoving. Was this really the conductor whose old version so many thousands of people had lived with for years? Perhaps it was I who had changed; perhaps I couldn't take Richter anymore after hearing the insights of Harnoncourt; it had indeed been a few years since I had listened to that old St. Matthew. As the performance continued, however, my doubts grew, especially during the big choral movements. "O Mensch, bewein" at the end of Part I also seemed lethargic, the sound dessicated; the chorales were pulled around, overmanipulated; the climactic two-bar "Wahrlich, dieser ist Gottes Sohn gewesen" was slow and solid.

So when I returned to the old recording to make comparisons, I started with those movements. The surging, Romantic pulsation of the opening movement gripped me again, and the slurred, flowing lyricism of "O Mensch" moved me; both numbers were actually taken faster in the old account. The chorales, while varied in treatment, seemed so much less fussy, more appropriately declamatory; "Wahrlich," though very slow, moved forward purposefully. Could it be that I really preferred this out-of-date, old-fashioned approach to Bach? At least for these central sections of the work, I did.

In other features, the new set is

Critics' hoice

The most noteworthy releases reviewed recently

AVISON: Concerti Grossi after Scarlatti (12). St. Martin's Academy, Marriner. Philips 6769 018 (3), July.

BACH, BRAHMS: Chorale Preludes (arr. Busoni). Jacobs. Nonesuch H 71375, Aug. BARTóK: Bluebeard's Castle. Varady, Fischer-Dieskau, Sawallisch. DG 2531 172, Aug.

BARTóK: Violin Concerto No. 2. Zukerman, Mehta. Columbia M 35156, July.

BEETHOVEN: Symphonies (9). Vienna Philharmonic, Bernstein. DG 2740 216 SKL (8), July.

BERG: Lulu. Stratas, Boulez. DG 2711 024 (4), March.

BERNSTEIN: Serenade; Fancy Free. Kremer, Israel Philharmonic, Bernstein. DG 2531 196, Iune.

BRAHMS: Violin Concerto in D. Op. 77. Accardo, Leipzig Gewandhaus, Masur. Philips 9500 624, June.

COPLAND: Piano Works. Smit. Columbia M2 35901 (2), May.

DUKE: Songs. Bogard, Duke. CAMBRIDGE CRS 2776, Aug.

EATON: Danton and Robespierre. Indiana University, Baldner. Composers Recordings IUS 421 (3), July.

GRIEG: Olav Trygvason; Landkjenning. London Symphony, Dreier. Unicorn RHS 364, June.

HANDEL: Ariodante. Mathis, Baker, Leppard. Philips 6769 025 (4), Aug.

MOZART: Symphonies (11). Academy of Ancient Music, Schröder, Hogwood. OISEAU-LYRE D 169D3 (3), May.

PROKOFIEV: Alexander Nevsky, Op. 78. Obraztsova, Abbado. DG 2531 202, July.

SCHUBERT: String Quartet No. 15, in G, D. 887. Juilliard. COLUMBIA M 35827, June.

SCHUBERT: Symphony No. 7, in E (arr. Weingartner). Berlin Radio, Rögner. Spectrum SR 116, Aug.

SHOSTAKOVICH: Song Cycles. Bogacheva, Nesterenko. Columbia/Melodiya M2 34594 (2), April.

TANEYEV: Oresteia. Belorussian State Opera, Kolomizeva. DG 2709 097 (3), May. ZEMLINSKY: String Quartet No. 2, Op. 15. LaSalle. DG 2530 982, June.

THOMAS MURRAY: Organ Recital. Town HALL S 23, June.

THE RECORD OF SINGING, VOL. 2. EMI ODEON RLS 743 (13), May.

ANDRÉS SEGOVIA: The EMI Recordings 1927-39. ANGEL ZB 3896 (2), July.

KING'S ROW. Film score by Korngold. Chalfont SDG 305, Aug.





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clearly superior. The sound is far more sophisticated: The stereo separation of the old one was fairly crude, the acoustic quite resonant; now everything can be heard. And the new soloists are preferable. Peter Schreier is an Evangelist of great purity and directness (though I would not want to lose forever the more emotional approach of Ernst Häfliger on the old set). Schreier also does the arias, which is possible only in the recording studio. Edith Mathis is a superb soprano, fresh and radiant (by comparison, Irmgard Seefried seemed to have strayed in from Gotterdämmerung), and Matti Salminen, new to me, is a real discovery for the bass arias. Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, who did those arias in the previous version, now contributes a Christ that is a model of restraint: light-voiced, unsanctimonious, unaffected-a real success. I suppose I should rejoice that lanet Baker has joined this illustrious team, but I find her Bach (as in the Angel Christmas Oratorio, SC 3840) mannered and distracting. Just the one word "Erbarme" at the start of her great aria is irritating: The first syllable is treated as an intake of breath, the second r is violently rolled, and the sound has that squeezed legato that inhibits all Bach's natural lyricism. (Hertha Töpper in 1959 was gloriously resonant, far too free with rhythm and pitch, but splendid all the same.)

The publicity for the new set claims some important innovations in the recording; since no mention of them is made in the booklet, perhaps they should not be treated too seriously. Yet Richter says it has now been "discovered" that the continuo keyboard instrument should be the harpsichord, not the organ. Well, Bach certainly used the harpsichord on some occasions, but the fact that he indicates as much should make it all the clearer that in normal circumstances he used the organ for all his church music. So this seems to me a regressive step on Richter's part, though he handles the harpsichord tastefully; the effect is more satisfactory than the blaring, distant screech of the organ in the old reading. This version is also said to exploit for the first time on record Bach's spatial requirement of two choirs and orchestras. Which it does: but so, more radically, does Helmuth Rilling's fine modern-instrument account on CBS Masterworks, which has been released in Europe. (It is supposed to appear here, perhaps in conjunction with his B minor Mass at Lincoln Center this season.) Rilling is far more scrupulous in observing Bach's markings: His Evangelist, for instance, stands clearly with Choir I on the left (outside the left of the stereo picture, in fact).

The only piece of information about Richter's supposedly innovatory developments contained in the record booklet is a negative one: A tiny line in Archiv's admirably full documentation reveals that he still uses the old Schneider Bach Gesamtausgabe score, not the authoritative Neue Bach Ausgabe revision by Dürr. All we get by way of introduction to Richter's new interpretation is a wild, eccentric essay by Joachim Kaiser, which begins with a reference to Bach as the "Fifth Evangelist" and continues by dragging in Goethe, Brecht, Hemingway, King Lear, Bloch, Berg, and Hegel. This does not begin to provide an appropriate context for the performance.

In sum, then, a curious account: It is technically fine—with generally excellent soloists, a good choir, and a solid (if dry) orchestra—and well recorded; but it provides neither the old-fashioned charisma of the 1959 version nor a radically different and newly illuminating approach. N.K.

BEETHOVEN: Concerto for Violin, Cello, Piano, and Orchestra, in C, Op. 56.

Anne-Sophie Mutter, violin; Yo-Yo Ma, cello; Mark Zeltser, piano; Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan, cond. [Günther Breest, prod.] Deutsche Grammophon 2531 262, \$9.98. Tape: 3301 262, \$9.98 (cassette).

A generation ago, Beethoven's Triple Concerto was condescendingly regarded as a curio, the infrequent recording or performance used as an occasion to give first-desk orchestral players a chance to shine. Even today, though fully appreciated and firmly in the standard repertory, it remains a problematical work, posing some subtle—and not so subtle—alternatives in the chemistry of casting.

The first step toward assuring a successful reading is to put in charge a strong conductor, capable of withstanding a threeway challenge to his authority. Next, the cast can include either individual soloists or a permanent trio. An obvious advantage to the latter arrangement, with a "single" soloist, is that all divergencies of style and interpretation will probably have been smoothed away well in advance of rehearsals. The Haitink/Beaux Arts (Philips 9500 382) and Masur/Suk Trio (Quintessence PMC 7077) recordings offer the advantage of a shipshape stylistic unanimity (particularly the Masur) but the disadvantage of a certain cut-and-dried uneventfulness-moments of eloquence being sacrificed for the (questionable) greater good of the whole.

There is also something to be said for bringing together three soloists with irreplaceable individuality and temperament. In a rare constellation such as the one in Karajan's older recording (Oistrakh, Rostropovich, and Richter; Angel S 36727),

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the stars merge with as much finesse as in any permanent trio, matching the conductor's forceful personality with glamorous tone and authoritative opulence. But in several other "all star" editions, the pianist dominates; it is hard even for the likes of Szeryng and Starker (Philips 6500-129) or Laredo and Parnas (CBS MS 6564) to match the insight of an Arrau or a Rudolf Serkin.

If any one soloist is to receive priority, it should be the cellist. Beethoven's writing for that golden instrument is both tiendishly demanding (with high tessitura and intricate filigree) and rather curious (with a range that is always alto, never tenor). Even in the short slow movement, where one might have expected the composer to luxuriate, the beautiful melody is "sung" in the precarious higher octave. Intonation thus becomes a crucial factor, and many an otherwise solid instrumentalist has come to grief, particularly in the thirdmovement hurdles.

This new performance-pretty marvelous in all departments—is notable for the searching, almost vocal nuance the incredible Yo-Yo Ma brings to his part. The two other players are impeccable, without quite riveting one's attention as Ma does. Anne-Sophie Mutter contributes clean, silky sound and pure intonation. Mark Zeltser, whose previous work I have not liked, confines his moments of hard, sprinting, percussive fingerwork to a few climaxes where it is fairly appropriate; elsewhere, his tonal refinement reveals attributes of a colorist à la Horowitz. (He also resembles Horowitz in his slightly inhibited concept of classical style.) Although the three really represent disparate traditions (and decades: Mutter is in her mid-teens; Ma, wise beyond his years, in his early twenties; and Zeltser in his thirties), they perform harmoniously, with a warming spirit of cooperation. Indeed, I prefer their fission to the benign corporate outlook of Oistrakh, et al.

Karajan again serves up his massively imposing concept of the score, adding a few innovative liberties, such as a permissible ritard in the first movement's coda. DG's sound, as warm as Angel's and much cleaner, frames the enterprise magnificently. With due appreciation of the other notable issues, this should be a milestone of recorded music for years to come. H.G.

BEETHOVEN: Variations for

Rudolf Buchbinder, piano. Tele-FUNKEN 6.42070, \$9.98. Tape: 4 42070, \$9.98 (cassette).

Six Variations on an Original Theme, in F, Op. 34; Fifteen Variations and Fugue on a Theme from "Prometheus," in E

flat, Op. 35 (Eroica); Six Variations on a Theme from "The Ruins of Athens," in D, Op. 76; Thirty-two Variations on an Original Theme, in C minor, Woo. 80.

Rudolf Buchbinder's contribution to Janos Starker's most recent account of the Beethoven works for cello and piano (Telefunken 36.35450, October 1979) was notable for its nuance and finesse; heard on his own, the gifted young Viennese pianist sounds tougher and more astringent tonally, but his musicianship and skill are again impressive.

His performances respect the German classical tradition without sacrificing fanciful color and boisterous humor. The rigorous chaconne aspects of the C minor work are heeded, but the cumulative buildup to the climax never seems constricted (as, for example, in Brendel's square-toed old Vox recording). Buchbinder holds a similarly stringent yet benevolent rein on the vast structure of the quasisymphonic Eroica essay. His ascetic balance of structural logic and expansiveness works equally well in the experimental, lyrical Op. 34 and in the rowdier, relatively inconsequential Op. 76. Throughout, the playing is carefully shaped and articulated, mindful of both external showmanship and spiritual values-strikingly reminiscent of Rudolf Serkin's style of twenty-five years

Telefunken's sound and processing are as fine as the playing. H.G.

BERLIOZ: Herminie; Cléopâtre.

Janet Baker, mezzo-soprano; London Symphony Orchestra, Colin Davis, cond. Рніціря 9500 683, \$9.98. Таре: 7300 778, \$9.98 (cassette).

COMPARISON—Cléopâtre:

Baker, Gibson/London Sym. Ang. S 36695

Herminie, the cantata that won Berlioz second place in the 1828 Prix de Rome competition, is a more conventional example of the genre and of his talents than the better-known Cléopûtre, the audacities of which lost him the expected first place the following year. Cléopâtre is indeed the more striking and characteristic piece, but Berlioz' admirers will find points of interest in Herminie as well-not least in the use of what would later become the idée fixe of the Symphonie fantastique as a principal

Cléopâtre has been recorded beforefour times, in fact, including versions by both Janet Baker and Colin Davis, though not together: he with Anne Pashley (Oiseau-Lyre, deleted; valuable still for its coupling of unfamiliar choral works), she with Alexander Gibson (backed by the final scene of Les Troyens). Despite the excellent orchestral framework on the new disc, the admired mezzo is far from repeating her impressive achievement of a decade ago; her voice has diminished in range, security, and power, and she declaims less firmly and confidently. (Some of the recitative in Herminie is closer to whispering than declamation, which cannot be right stylistically.) If you want to hear Herminie, this is your only choice, but for Cléopâtre—and for one of Janet Baker's best recordings—go to the Angel disc. D.H.

CHOPIN: Piano Works.

Emil Gilels, piano. [Günther Breest, prod.] Deutsche Grammophon 2531 099, \$9.98.

Sonata for Piano, No. 3, in B minor, Op. 58. Polonaises: No. 3, in A, Op. 40, No. 1; No. 4, in C minor, Op. 40, No. 2; No. 6, in A flat, Op. 53.

Deutsche Grammophon, having given us the fastest performance of Chopin's B minor Sonata (Argerich, 139 317), now offers the other extreme. Chopin specified that the first movement should be played Allegro maestoso, but most pianists-except for Cliburn (RCA, deleted), Perahia (Columbia M 32780), Ashkenazy (London CS 7030), and now Gilels-conveniently overlook the qualifying directive. There are good reasons for wanting to play faster, to keep the backbone from going limp, but equally good reasons for slower pacing, the most important being the wealth of counterpoint that needs added space in which to breathe.

Gilels is reasonably successful in suggesting the structural rigor and very successful in exposing a wealth of relevant detail. He delves deep for inner voices and comes up with a few bona fide treasures: The falling seconds that hover about the second theme at first seem arbitrary, but then start one thinking; not only are they used extensively when Chopin develops his themes, but they are actually derived from the sonata's first two notes and figure in all four of its movements. Gilels' highlighting is a far cry from the irresponsible inventing of inner voices perpetrated by Josef Hofmann and some of the other oldfashioned, showoff pianists.

The other movements are a bit more conventional. Gilels takes a whirlwind view of the scherzo but straightens out the little bobble that pervades most interpretations. The Largo has ruminative breadth, as does the finale, after a deceptively brisk statement of its introductory measures. One misses some of the impulsiveness heard in Gilels' Carnegie Hall performance a couple seasons ago, yet this is an uncommonly interesting reading, far more unified than

Ashkenazy's, which bogged down in its own ruminations.

The polonaises are less satisfying. Here, too, Gilels characterizes more than he used to, but his touch still has its erstwhile bleak, hard edge, and the chains of trills in Op. 53 have a machine-tooled glint. H.G.

ELGAR: The Dream of Gerontius, Op. 38.

Alfreda Hodgson, alto; Robert Tear, tenor; Benjamin Luxon, baritone; Scottish National Chorus and Orchestra, Alexander Gibson, cond. [Simon Lawman, prod.] VANGUARD VSD 71258/9, \$15.96 (two discs, manual sequence).

ELGAR: Concerto for Cello and Orchestra, in E minor, Op. 85. WALTON: Concerto for Cello and Orchestra.

Ralph Kirshbaum, cello; Scottish National Orchestra, Alexander Gibson, cond. [Robert Matthew Walker, prod.] Chandos ABR 1007, \$12 (distributed by Darton Records, 160 W. 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10019).

Continued on page 90



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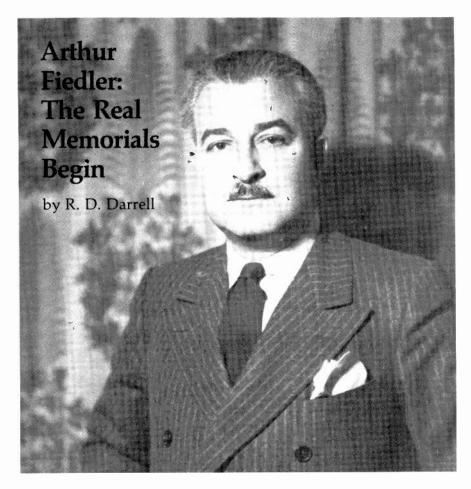


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f the considerable number of Fiedler releases that appeared soon before and after the conductor's death on July 10, 1979, few are real memorials. They are valuable for other reasons, representing some of his last recording sessions; one of the first Boston Pops sessions under a surrogate conductor (Harry Ellis Dickson);

ARTHUR FIEDLER: Forever Fiedler.

R Various soloists; Boston Pops and RCA Victor Orchestras, Arthur Fiedler, cond. [John Pfeiffer, prod.] RCA RED SEAL CRL 3-3599, \$17.98 (three discs, mono and stereo). Tape: CRK 3-3599, \$17.98 (three cassettes). [From various RCA originals, 1935–74.]

ARTHUR FIEDLER: Mister Music U.S.A.

R Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, cond. [Thomas W. Mowrey, prod.] DEUTSCHE GRAMMOPHON 2721 215, \$19.96 (two discs) [from various DG originals, 1970–76].

 $\label{eq:ARTHUR} \textbf{ARTHUR FIEDLER: The Two Sides} \\ \textbf{of Fiedler.}$

Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, cond. London Phase 4 SPC 21190, \$8.98. Tape: SPC5 21190, \$8.95.

Fiedler's first (and only?) recordings in modern direct-to-disc technology; new and reissued programs prepared to commemorate the Fiedler/Pops association, seemingly eternal but actually fifty years old; and still more of the innumerable reissue anthologies through which most Fiedler hits are cloned into well-nigh endless sales life. But only now has there been time to prepare more truly representative and comprehensive surveys of the unique recording career that began in 1935 for RCA Victor and extended in 1970 to Polydor/Deutsche Grammophon, in 1975–76 to Decca/London, and to other labels.

The RCA Red Seal box, which includes a four-page leaflet with a tribute by Richard Mohr, is the most far-ranging, chronologically and programmatically. There are two sides of "Early Recordings," all pre-1956 monos, with two samples (the best-selling Gade Jalousie and Wolf-Ferrari's Segreto di Susanna Overture) from the Boston Pops' debut recording session, July 1, 1935. Five of the seven "Great Collaborations" on Side 5 are also monos: those starring Robert Merrill, Nathan Milstein, Patrice Munsel, Helen Traubel, and Jesús María Sanromá, the last in an excerpt from the first symphonic Rhapsody in Blue, June 15, 1950. Sides 3 and 4 proffer stereo versions (1956-74) of nine short classical and six pops favorites.

Almost as valuable as the selections themselves, some of which have been unjustly forgotten, is the fascination for audiophiles of the consistently effective sonic qualities maintained, despite constant changes of producers, engineers, and recording equipment, over a span of four decades. Fiedler's characteristic verve and crispness-his special freedom from sonic hangover achieved by his insistence on ending tones no less precisely than they are attacked-is evident from first to last, as are his ebullience and irresistible relish for whatever music he may be playing, no matter how hackneyed or lightweight. Early on in the collaboration, a soberly discriminating critic, Philip L. Miller, went so far as to assert that the Boston Pops Orchestra under Fiedler "has yet to make a poor recording." To repeat that claim today would scarcely be an exaggeration.

Side 6 is devoted to "Reminiscences": apparently impromptu quasiconversations, spoken in Fiedler's Bostonian accents as informally and vivaciously as one remembers from personal talks-especially my own memorable last ones in preparation for my May 1960 interview/profile. But in this recording (made in 1976 for Billboard and American Airlines) the tales of life, conducting, and recording and the philosophy are backed by and interspersed with some of the works most closely associated with his career. At first this music (1812 Overture, Stars and Stripes Forever, etc.) seems a bit distracting. But it's used so ingeniously-now strictly as background, now taking center stage in the intervals between "chapters" in the spoken reminiscences-that the collage soon comes to be accepted as an extremely apt and effective technique.

DG, of course, has far less material to choose from, and its two-disc program is of necessity dominated by pop pieces. All are short, except for the Hair, Fantasticks, and Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs medleys, and are categorized under the side headings "Broadway," "Movies and TV," "Standards and Top Ten," and "Classics and Encores." Even the so-called classics are confined to the Gayane "Saber Dance," Debussy's Clair de lune, the Gypsy Baron entrance march, and an uncredited transcription of the "Hallelujah" chorus from Messiah! In compensation, the recent recording technology is still more arrestingly vivid, even spectacular, and the double-folder format includes not only a moving "appreciation" by Michael Steinberg, but also five pages of illustrations, far superior to those in RCA's crowded singlepage montage.

The latest release in Fiedler's Decca/

London series-too short and recent for reissue anthologies as yet-again spectacularly demonstrates the relish with which he and his players exploited the full highvoltage potential of Phase 4 multimike technology at its best. The miserably inadequate labeling and notes don't say when these sessions took place, but they obviously were well before ill health had begun to loosen his grip or dilute his zest. Indeed, he has seldom been more Romantically eloquent than in this Hänsel und Gretel "Dream Pantomime" or more grandly festive than in the Midsummer Night's Dream "Wedding March" and Aida ballet music. And surely none of these or the other longtime Pops concert favorites (Dvořák's Slavonic Dance, Op. 72, No. 7, and Chopin's Military Polonaise) has ever been more vividly recorded than it is here. The inevitable symphonic show and film hits also are characteristic of Fiedler's unique gift for endowing even the most pretentiously inflated scorings with dramatic conviction as well as truly sumptuous orchestral sound. It's wry irony that three of the five well-varied divertissements (Star Wars, Jaws, Evergreen) are credited to composer John Williams; no one could have imagined at the time these performances were recorded that he would turn out to be Fiedler's successor as leader of the Boston Pops Orchestra.

Nevertheless, this latest (possibly even last) of Fiedler's innumerable triumphant recordings is dwarfed in significance by the two memorial retrospective releases. even though these are scarcely as comprehensive as they might be. Some of the most enterprising early-Pops adventures are still to be born again: the first-ever Paderewski piano concerto with Sanromá, Sinigaglia's delectable Danze piemontesi, and Litolff's Robespierre Overture, for example. And all of us have our own particular cherished favorites. But demanding resurrection most importunately of all is Fiedler's Sinfonietta series (1938–46), especially dear to the heart of its not always pop-minded conductor. Its Handel, Corelli, Telemann, and Mozart releases (many of them featuring organist E. Power Biggs) were pathbreakers in their day; others were daring firsts—works by the still too little known William Boyce, William Felton, Esajas Reusner, and Gaetano Schiassi and, for the first time in America if not the world, that current superhit, Pachelbel's canon, which Fiedler recorded back in 1944.

But no Fiedlerian—from casual young fan to veteran aficionado—can afford to miss the present chances to relearn how much one extraordinary music-maker has contributed both to our own artistic experiences and to the expansion of the whole recorded repertory.



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Continued from page 87

ELGAR: Orchestral Works.

Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, Charles Groves, cond. [Brian B. Culverhouse, prod.] Arabesque 8002, \$6.98. Tape: 9002, \$6.98 (cassette).

The Crown of India, Op. 66: Suite. Coronation March, Op. 65. Imperial March, Op. 32. The Light of Life, Op. 29: Meditation. Caractacus, Op. 35: Woodland Interlude; Triumphal March.

The Dream of Gerontius was the work that saved oratorio. The form could easily have died at the end of the nineteenth century, suffocated by the sanctimonious weight of Stanford and Sullivan, by works like the latter's Light of the World, which Queen Victoria said was "destined to uplift British music." But in choosing to set Cardinal Newman's poem, and in setting it so powerfully, Elgar proved that oratorio did not have to consist only of affirmation and mindless praise, In Gerontius' final moments of self-doubt-"I can no more; for now it comes again/That sense of ruin . . ./ That masterful negation and collapse of all that makes me man," Elgar managed to express something of the crisis through which religious England had passed, the "long, withdrawing roar" of Matthew Arnold's "sea of faith." The affirmations of Gerontius, when they came, were all the stronger for having been built on a personal drama of doubt and faith. To us, the conflicts seem tame, the drama feeble; eighty years ago, they were dynamite.

Throughout Elgar's composing career, there was a gulf between music of introverted despair-Falstaff, the cello concerto-and music of extroverted confidence-the Pomp and Circumstance Marches. In Gerontius, as in the two symphonies, these two currents are held in a powerful balance, and any successful performance must suggest both bleak unhappiness and radiant confidence. Sir Alexander Gibson's new account is impressive in many ways. He has a good feeling for Elgar's long-breathed lines and surging, subsiding emotions. The Scottish National Orchestra plays responsively, though it is not recorded with ideal clarity. In Robert Tear, this recording has a Gerontius of power and immediacy, intense without being melodramatic, lyrical without being religiose. Alfreda Hodgson is a warm, sympathetic Angel, and Benjamin Luxon a solid and resonantly voiced priest (and Angel of the Agony); both have slightly cloudy voices, however.

I can recommend this as a worthy and never misleading *Gerontius*, certainly better than the catalog's one stereo alternative, the Britten version with the London Symphony (London OSA 1293). There is. of course, Sargent's old mono version (Turnabout THS 65102/3), with magnificent choral singing. (Gibson's rumbustious chorus just misses the necessary cohesion of attack.) But I would urge you to seek out Barbirolli's wonderfully rich and loving account (Angel, deleted), which has lanet Baker in perfect voice as the Angel and Richard Lewis, the most famous interpreter of the role, as Gerontius, though he has rather too stiff an upper lip in the part for my taste. And I cannot understand why the best Gerontius of recent years, Boult's EMI version-magnificently recorded, with one of the best overall sound pictures I have heard in a big choral work and with unbeatable playing and singing from the New Philharmonia and the London Philharmonic Choir-is still unreleased here. Some might dislike Nicolai Gedda's somewhat un-English Gerontius, but I find it a triumphant success, injecting a drama and urgency into the music that Tear, for all his fine qualities, cannot match. So until the Barbirolli reappears or the Boult arrives, Gibson is a good standby.

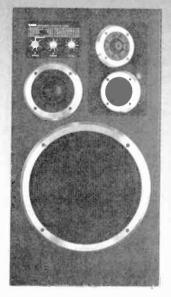
The coupling of Elgar and Walton cello concertos is, as they say, something else. Here Gibson and the Scottish National provide fine support for an interpretation of the Elgar by young cellist Ralph Kirshbaum that is well-nigh ideal. Other cellists have made this a feverish piece (Tortelier, Angel S 37029) or one of heartfelt emotion (Du Pré, Angel S 36338 and Columbia M 34530), but Kirshbaum captures its weary, pessimistic soul. The center of the music seems to come in those heart-stopping transition passages between movements, in which we are never quite sure that the piece isn't about to collapse into silence. The final reminiscence of the opening is superbly done, without a trace of sentimentality. Elsewhere, Kirshbaum has just the right noble eloquence, using a rich and beautiful cello sound while managing to avoid selfindulgence. It is not a fully projected performance-some might even find it dullbut a very musical one, responsive to the deepest meaning of a work that becomes ever more impossible to see as a portrait of war-torn England: The more one learns about Elgar's desperately unproductive final decade, the more this piece sounds like a lament for failing creativity.

How trivial, by comparison, is the Walton concerto! Pleasant enough, worked out with the composer's habitual skill and instinctive appreciation of orchestral texture, occasionally even powerful. But Elgar says something very important, with great difficulty; Walton says nothing in particular, and says it very well. The performance

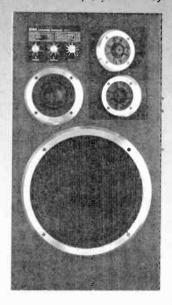
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of the latter, which provides greater opportunity for virtuoso display than the Elgar, is brilliant and assured; the orchestral contributions are lively and well coordinated. A strongly recommended disc.

Sir Charles Groves's recording with the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic is devoted to minor Elgar, in a generally ceremonial mood. Occasional pieces like the Coronation March of 1911 make depressing listening; like Shostakovich's analogous works, they do not quite succeed in covering up (for both composers were men of integrity) deeper feelings that run beneath the jollity. However, not all here is in this mold; the Crown of India Suite deserves a rare airing, and there is an interlude from the early cantata Caractacus that seems to me among the loveliest and most characteristic things Elgar produced. Prospective purchasers should be warned, though, that it's the shortest item on the disc! Good performances, of no special brilliance; recommended for confirmed Elgarians only. N.K.

FRANCK: Sonata for Violin and Piano-See Saint-Saëns: Sonata for Violin and Piano, No. 1.

GRIEG: Sonata for Violin and Pi-

ano, No. 2, in G. Op. 13-See Saint-Saëns: Sonata for Violin and Piano, No. 1.

LEONCAVALLO: I Pagliacci. For a review, see page 79.

MASCAGNI: Cavalleria rusticana. For a review, see page 79.

MENDELSSOHN: Orchestral Works.

London Philharmonic Orchestra. Bernard Haitink, cond. Phillips 9500 535*/ 708[†], \$9.98 each. Tape: 7300 678*/803[†], \$9.98 each cassette.

Symphonies: No. 1, in C minor, Op. 11+; No. 3, in A minor, Op. 56 (Scottish)*; No. 4, in A, Op. 90 (Italian)†. Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage Overture, Op. 27.*

MENDELSSOHN: Orchestral

London Symphony Orchestra, André Previn, cond. Angel SZ 37614, \$8.98.

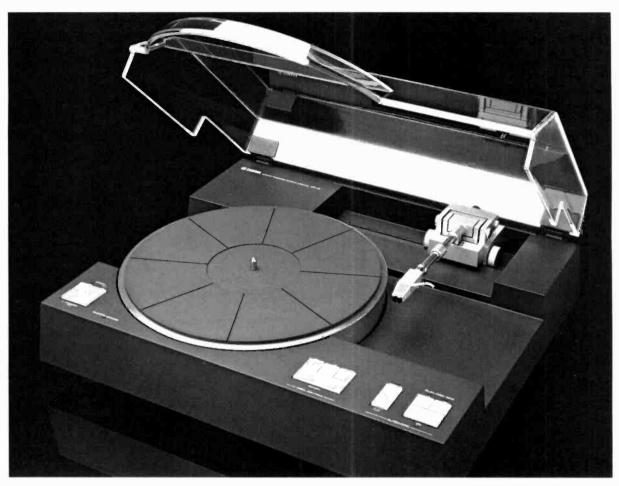
Symphony No. 4, in A, Op. 90 (Italian); Hebrides Overture, Op. 26; Ruy Blas Overture, Op. 95; A Midsummer Night's Dream: Overture, Op. 21.

That Mendelssohn's symphonies are popular does not make them any easier to play. They present substantial problems of style, all too rarely surmounted. Each work has a precise mood, which must be established, sustained, and developed without a false move. Conductors as eminent as Toscanini have recorded the Italian without its essential first-movement repeat, although as both new recordings attest, the double exposition is becoming more frequent.

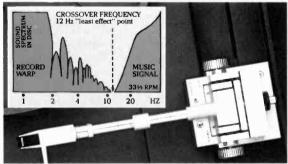
A successful Mendelssohn conductor must have a light touch, a precise sense of rhythm, and the knack of keeping a fine lyric phrase moving over a flowing pulse. Haitink has mastered these skills. His Italian floats like a feather, yet the color and atmosphere of the score emerge vividly. And in his Scottish Symphony, he captures with equal precision the gray of Edinburgh, the muted colors of the Highlands, and the bright array of tartans as the clans gather in the final pages. For contrast one need only turn to Previn's picture postcard from the Hebrides, Technicolor tourism.

The primary strength of the Haitink releases is that each presents a justifiably popular symphony in an extremely fine performance, well recorded. The bonus is that the supplemental material is just as attractive. Symphony No. 1 represents earlyblooming genius at work; Haitink's forceful statement of the opening bars is enough to rivet one's attention for the duration.

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Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage was much admired by the Victorians. We see it, as we see the Scottish Symphony, as a sort of precursor of the tone poem, full of atmosphere and fine melodic pages.

The item of greatest interest in the Previn collection is the Ruy Blas Overture, a bright score, which has needed a new recording for some years. Previn's account is quite acceptable, and he does well with the familiar preface to A Midsummer Night's Dream. But his symphony performance suffers from bad sound (compare the balance of the opening of the finale with the Haitink) and perfunctory playing; no one is really terribly involved, and it shows. R.C.M.

MENDELSSOHN: Sonatas for Violin and Piano (2)—See Saint-Saens: Sonata for Violin and Piano, No. 1.

MOZART: Arias—see Recitals & Miscellany, Leontyne Price.

PALESTRINA: The Song of Songs. Czech Philharmonic Chorus, Josef Veselka, cond. [Eduard Herzog, prod.] Supraphon 4 12 2141/2, \$17.96 (two SQ-encoded discs, manual sequence).

There would seem to be a contradiction inherent in Palestrina's setting of the Biblical Song of Songs, arising from the contrast between the lush exoticism of the texts and the cool, restrained style of this most classical of late-sixteenth-century composers. Surely a more secular composer like Monteverdi, Marenzio, or even Gesualdo might be more appropriately drawn to this frankly erotic poetry. (Indeed, Monteverdi did set some of the verses, most notably in the 1610 Vespers.) But within the context of a style that eschews unprepared dissonance, abrupt rhythmic shifts, and contrasts of sonority, Palestrina weaves a sumptuous tapestry of sound reflecting the richly hued language and luxuriant images of the text.

The Czech Philharmonic Chorus produces a sound beautifully matched to the opulent quality of the music. Apparently a mixed professional chorus of twenty to twenty-four members, the ensemble sings with a full-bodied, creamy tone. finely balanced throughout the registers. Individual lines are charged with inner vitality, yet they never overshadow the polyphonic whole. This is choral singing at its very best.

Conductor Josef Veselka adheres to the recently popular view that complete publications of motet cycles should be treated as musical wholes, striving for dynamic and interpretive effects that will link individual motets into much broader sonic

curves. Sometimes this has interesting results (the coda effect of Nos. 14 and 15 at the close of Side 2 is most effective), but any attempt to make a ninety-minute symphony of such an essentially heterogeneous collection must inevitably fail. Palestrina, fortunately, was not Bruckner, and he would probably have been appalled at the idea of anyone's listening to all twenty-nine motets of his Canticum canticorum at a single sitting. Within individual pieces, however, Veselka often works magic. The exuberance of the exclamation "Ecce tu pulchra es" in "Fasciculus myrrhae," the wide open spaces of the "slow" pieces, "Vineam meam" and "Vulnerasti cor meum," and the langorous floating suspensions "because I am dying of love" in "Adjuro vos" merit special

The sound of the recording, made in 1976 under the direction of Eduard Herzog, is exceptionally fine. Sound buffs will find that reason enough to acquire it, and anyone who loves choral singing will thrill to the clarity, resonance, and balance. Supraphon supplies texts (but no translations), a trilingual note, and a soft-porn cover that has no discernible connection with the texts or the music. S.T.S.

PUCCINI: La Bohème.

CAST

CASI.	
Mimì	Katia Ricciarelli (s)
Musetta	Ashley Putnam (s)
Rodolfo	José Carreras (t)
Parpignol	Francis Egerton (t)
Marcello	Ingvar Wixell (b)
Schaunard	Håkan Hagegård (b)
Customs Official	David Whelan (b)
Coiline	Robert Lloyd (bs)
Benoit	Giovanni de Angelis (bs)
Alcindoro	William Elvin (bs)
Sergeant	Richard Hazell (bs)
O	and Charma of the David

Orchestra and Chorus of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, Colin Davis, cond. Philips 6769 031, \$19.96 (two discs, manual sequence). Tape: 7699 116, \$19.96 (two cassettes).

COMPARISON:

De los Angeles, Bjoerling/Beecham

Sera. S 6099

To judge from this album, the Caballé/Carreras/Wixell Tosca (Philips 6700 108), and the Verdi I have heard him conduct at Covent Garden, Colin Davis seems to have little of the feeling necessary to realize the emotional life of Italian opera. Gifted and scrupulous musician though he once again reveals himself to be in this Boheme, he does not show the slightest understanding of the pulse and energy basic to Puccini's music. Not that he is merely slow and droopy (though, sad to say, he is often both). A lot of this performance, in fact, is



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pretty perky. The problem is one of musical continuity. In his hands Bohème becomes an unassembled mosaic of different moods and tempos, a series of fragments that fail to cohere. What the performance lacks is the spontaneity that only an overall sense of emotional impulsion can confer. Nothing here compensates for his failure to make the music sound, as it were, unpremeditated. That this deficiency has nothing to do with national temperament is demonstrated by Sir Thomas Beecham's success in achieving the necessary élan and the fully acknowledged emotionality that are missing from Davis' account.

Unfortunately, none of Davis' cast can prevail against his influence. José Carreras, his voice increasingly dark, makes ravishing sounds, especially in passages of full-voiced ardor, and he even tries to observe some of Puccini's expressive and dynamic markings. But his attacks at the beginnings of phrases have an edge of hoarseness throughout. Katia Ricciarelli is a sweet and intelligent, if not an especially touching, Mimi. Much of what she aims for is vitiated by her technical insecurity at the break in registers and the weakness of everything above it. Her pianissimo top C at the end of Act I is not good, and to my ears, it sounds minimally under true pitch.

On this occasion the fearsome vibrato in Ingvar Wixell's baritone dominates everything he does. Robert Lloyd's Colline is both lugubrious and mushy in sound; he needs to give his singing the musculature of properly enunciated consonants. Ashley Putnam, the young American soprano who has recently arrived so decisively upon the scene, is the weakest of the principals. Not only is she still in the formative stage with respect to musical personality, phrasing, and enunciation, she also sounds vocally undernourished. Though the upper part of her voice is strong, the tone often sounds incompletely focused and thus just under the note. She also has a poorly developed middle and lower register and consequently makes no effect in Act IV.

The small parts are capably done, and the chorus is lusty. The Covent Garden orchestra plays well for its music director. Sound and pressings are good, and the libretto appears in the usual four languages. Though I find De los Angeles increasingly hard to enjoy, the Beecham recording is still the one to go for. D.S.H.

SAINT-SAËNS: Sonata for Violin and Piano. No. 1, in D minor, Op. 75. FRANCK: Sonata for Violin and Piano, in

Elmar Oliveira, violin; Jonathan Feldman, piano. [Samuel H. Carter and Marvin Saines, prod. | CBS MASTERWORKS MX 35829, \$8.98.

SAINT-SAËNS: Sonata for Violin and Piano, No. 1, in D minor, Op. 75. GRIEG: Sonata for Violin and Piano, No. 2, in G, Op. 13.

Christiaan Bor, violin; Jerome Lowenthal, piano. [Stephen Jabloner, prod.] Pelican LP 2014, \$7.98 (Pelican Records, P.O. Box 34732, Los Angeles, Calif. 90034).

SCHUBERT: Sonatina for Violin and Piano, No. 1, in D, D. 384; Rondo brillant, D. 895; Fantasy in C, D. 934.

Sergiu Luca, violin; Joseph Kalichstein, piano. [Judith Sherman, prod.] Nonesucн H 71370. \$4.96.

MENDELSSOHN: Sonatas for Violin and Piano: in F minor, Op. 4; in F.

Oliver Steiner, violin; Barry Snyder, piano. [John Santuccio, prod.] Orion ORS 79339, \$7.98 (Orion Master Recordings, Inc., 5840 Busch Dr., Malibu, Calif. 90265).

SCHUMANN: Sonatas for Violin and Piano: No. I, in A minor, Op. 105; No. 2, in D minor, Op. 121; F-A-E Sonata:

Jaime Laredo, violin; Ruth Laredo, piano. Desto DC 6442, \$7.98. Tape: DCX 46442, \$7.98 (cassette). (Distributed by CMS Records, Inc., 14 Warren St., New York, N.Y. 10007.)

These Romantic sonatas for violin and piano run the gamut of popularityfrom the Franck, which is in virtually every fiddler's repertoire (not to mention violists, cellists, and flutists), to the F minor Mendelssohn, an obscure though not unworthy effort from its composer's fifteenth year. The others have hovered at the fringe of the repertory for years without quite becoming standard fare. All have been recorded before, and most have been championed by a "name" artist.

Jascha Heifetz recorded the Saint-Saëns in 1950 with Emanuel Bay (RCA ARM 4-0947) and again in 1967 with Brooks Smith (RCA LSC 2978). Elmar Oliveira, the young Tchaikovsky Competition winner, approaches the work in the same daredevil, frankly virtuosic spirit, producing a brilliant, searingly energetic sound and seeking to dazzle-sometimes at the expense of humanity. That he evokes and sustains comparison with Heifetz is all to his credit, but the thirty-year-old account, acceptably reproduced even by today's standards, comes out comfortably ahead; neither Heifetz' later recording nor the CBS one quite duplicates its jewel-like composure and finesse. Jonathan Feldman, though balanced with rare forthrightness, remains an "accompanist," hitting the notes efficiently yet seldom creating the delicacy of texture and supple contouring of a genuinely equal partner. The distinction is admittedly fine, but the deficiency becomes especially apparent in the moto perpetuo finale, where his slightly opaque tone and lack of distinctive articulation create problems for the violinist instead of matching him phrase for phrase.

Christiaan Bor and Jerome Lowenthal offer the alternative approach, treating the Saint-Saëns as an intimate, Schumannesque creation rather than as a counterpart to the C minor Organ Symphony (which it resembles both thematically and structurally). Bor's technique is sufficiently assured, but he shuns-perhaps intentionally-the thrusting brilliance and pulsating vibrato that Oliveira and Heifetz cultivate. Especially in the highest reaches, his sonority takes on a "white" quality more commonly encountered among chamber musicians than among soloists. In musical approach, too, Bor and Lowenthal seek-and find-tranquility and occasional poignancy with their careful dovetailing of ensemble and leisurely tempos. The last movement is paced more comfortably than usual, allowing for affectionate give and take in the shaping of unison phrases. The resultant performance is quite lovely, but in the end, I miss the requisite dynamism and brilliance.

Grieg's Second Sonata is a crystalline, lyrical work that stands in relation to its successor, No. 3, in C minor, much the way Brahms's A major Second does to its companion, No. 3, in D minor; indeed, the thematic similarity between the second movements of these two Seconds is uncanny. As with the Saint-Saëns, there are two Heifetz editions, from 1936 (RCA ARM 4-0944) and 1955 (RCA CRM 6-2264). (If memory serves, there is also one by Yehudi Menuhin, an HMV disc never issued domestically.) Bor and Lowenthal once again collaborate—in the true sense of that word-in a dramatic, large-scaled, slightly sober reading. Bor's rather plain, acerbic playing lacks the dewy purity and limpid elegance of the 1936 Heifetz but also, fortunately, the mannered rubato of the 1955 Heifetz. And Lowenthal comes to the rescue heroically, with help from the realistic modern reproduction. The compact, slightly dry studio sound makes balancing easier, of course, but Lowenthal produces a chiseled outline and perfectly controlled framework in both sonatas, showing the difference between an experienced soloist and a deferential "assisting artist." The Pelican recording, then, is particularly valuable for its Grieg sonata.

Oliveira and Feldman, as in their Saint-Saëns, give their overside Franck sonata a large-scaled, extroverted (some will say "exhibitionistic") treatment, with all stops out. Their interpretation reminds me of the one Erick Friedman and André





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Previn recorded for RCA in the late 1960s; here again I find "pistol-shot spiccato attacks, stretched-out rhetorical devices, and outsized dynamics ... built to ocean-liner rather than to sailboat specifications," and I cite the overphrased first movement as evidence. Excellently done in its way, it nevertheless emphasizes the very qualities that can make this masterpiece seem hollow and overbearingly rhetorical. The Heifetz/Rubinstein (Seraphim 60230, which sounds surprisingly fine given its 1937 vintage) and the ancient Thibaud/Cortot offer more meaningful virtuosity.

Schubert's works for violin and piano range from the three sparely written sonatinas, demanding musically but not technically (save for finesse), to the C major Fantasy, a late work bristling with all sorts of difficulties. Some of the perils foreshadow Paganini-the second section is a case in point. But most are reminiscent of Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata: the leaps, trills, and repeated notes for piano, and the hazardous high-position playing for violin, which demands ultimate intonational purity. The Rondo brillant likewise calls for an agile, accurate pianist with considerable endurance.

Sergiu Luca and Joseph Kalichstein need not fear the competition, for both play very beautifully indeed. From the magical haze over the fantasy's opening tremolandos to the expansive yet rhythmically careful negotiation of later hurdles, these artists are obviously out to project the warmth and soul of the piece rather than its hypertense aspects. They linger over phrases lovingly, yet their geniality never becomes self-indulgent. The Rondo brillant, similarly played, sacrifices some of its exuberance but gains a welcome spaciousness. The D major Sonatina is fleetly paced, finely traced, and subtly understated. Luca's violin tone has a lean purity and much more bite than in his Bach and Busoni recordings; Kalichstein's piano, which particularly benefits from the large hall ambience, shimmers and supports without overwhelming. One hopes the rest of Schubert's music for violin and piano will follow, for all concerned have done themselves proud; the warmth and songful poetry of these readings will gladden the heart of any Schubertian.

Mendelssohn's F major Sonata, a fine work of patrician proportions from his mature period (it was written in 1838, the composer's twenty-ninth year), remained unpublished until Menuhin brought out an edition in the early 1950s. (He recorded it as well, on RCA, now deleted.) Since then, it has shown up several times in concert, and there is an Italian-derived recording by Franco Gulli and Enrica Cavallo (Musical

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Heritage Society MHS 359) that I have been unable to rehear. That Mendelssohn, who evidently thought well of the work, never saw fit to send it to his publisher is inexplicable. The F minor Sonata, which was published, is an even greater rarity: Daniel Guilet and Artur Balsam recorded it on an early Concert Hall LP (now a collector's item), and the present disc raises the grand total of extant performances to two!

Mendelssohn, a curious case, requires not merely vigor and expertise, but suavity as well. (Schubert, on the other hand, is not harmed by a burgher approach.) Oliver Steiner and Barry Snyder play more than merely capably, but they sound a bit blunt and excessively muscular; perhaps the recording-close-up and rather wiry for the violin, brittle for the piano-is at fault. The disc is certainly welcome for its F minor Sonata, but I recall both the Menuhin/Moore and Gulli/Cavallo editions of the F major as being more elegant-as was last year's New York performance by Ani Kavafian and Andre-Michel Schub.

The Desto coupling of the Schumann sonatas (with the F-A-E Intermezzo thrown in as makeweight) was recorded some years ago and sounds it. The latest technology is hardly necessary to capture the sound of a violin-piano duo; HMV's 1935 sound for Busch and Serkin in their earlier, choice version of the A minor Sonata was absolutely worthy, much better in fact than the slightly hard, though perfectly serviceable reproduction of their 1946 Library of Congress account of both sonatas (Odyssey Y3 34639). But Desto's technical work is depressing: Up front, the violin produces a consistently unpleasant fibrous rasp, while the piano is relegated to a position of meek subservience. Still worse, the prevailing tonal characteristics are damped down, and the D minor in my copy was blemished by ripping distortion on every loud attack. There is fine energy to Jaime Laredo's violin playing, and Ruth Laredo's keyboard work is sympathetic and sensitively nuanced. The Busch/Serkin performances, however, have greater scope and tension-qualities that can at least be savored without gagging. H.G.

SCHUBERT: Works for Violin and Piano-See Saint-Saëns: Sonata for Violin and Piano, No. 1.

SCHUMANN: Sonatas for Violin and Piano (2); Intermezzo-See Saint-Saëns: Sonata for Violin and Piano, No. 1.

SHOSTAKOVICH: Symphony No. 5, Op. 47. For a review, see page 77.

SIBELIUS: Symphony No. 2, in D, Op. 43.

BBC Symphony Orchestra, Thomas Beecham, cond. Arabesque 8023, \$6.98 (mono). Tape: 9023, \$6.98 (cassette).

The only other published Beecham/ BBC Symphony collaboration, to my knowledge, is also Sibelius-a sizzling rendition on 78s of the Intermezzo and Alla Marcia from Karelia, which could have made a splendid filler for this record. London's radio orchestra plays the Second with unflagging energy. The brass tone is uncompromising in its raw urgency, the strings sing with a febrile, pulsating ardor all very different, as I recall, from Sir Thomas' earlier studio recording of this symphony, a prettier but fussier effort with his own Royal Philharmonic, never issued on LP. No wonder this 1954 concert air check (from Royal Festival Hall) has been an object of critical adulation through its several British issues. (This is its first appearance on those shores.)

As the timings make clear, this is the fastest Sibelius Second now in Schwann. (Incidentally, it is also the only "historical" one there, RCA having dropped its Koussevitzky and Toscanini mono versions.) Statistics aside, note Beecham's coiled-spring, seamless flow in the first two movements, his refusal to indulge in the italicizations and distensions made traditional by Koussevitzky and currently to be heard from Kamu (DG 2530 021) and Bernstein (CBS M 31827). He even makes light of the pesante moment near the end of the Andante, though in that same movement (at letter D), literalists will be happier with his alert pullback of brass dynamics. Side 2 reveals a looser approach, at least in the quietly reflective episodes. The scherzo's trio broadens as it progresses, while the last movement offers some subtle pushes ahead. What will ring on in most ears long after the record has stopped spinning is the sheer, hurtling force of the triumphant main material of the finale, audibly spurred by Beecham's exhortatory barks early in the movement.

Unquestionably, this is a Sibelius Second for the occasion, So, in a different sense, is Barbirolli's early-'60s reading with the Royal Philharmonic-also belatedly introduced to Schwann by an independent midpriced label (Quintessence PMC 7008). Its plush, Mediterranean colors and its improvisatory, surging climaxes set against a basically unhurried pulse represent almost the antithesis of Beecham's gritty bluntness. Szell, their companion in the midpriced category (Philips Festivo 6570 084), is as different from the two Englishmen as they are from each other; his performance is steady, crystalline in texture, dazzling in the military precision of the Concertgebouw's response. You can spend more for

the state-of-the-art sonics of Colin Davis' noble, spacious Boston Symphony edition (Philips 9500 141) or less for the aging recording of Monteux's weighty and acerbic statement (London Treasury STS 15098).

This release by Arabesque (along with its earlier Borodin/Delius coupling) seems to augur a real commitment to reviving some of the more ephemeral items in the Beecham legacy. Might we hope next for the glorious Royal Philharmonic concert performance of Dvořák's Eighth Symphony? A.C.

STRAVINSKY: Petrushka. For a review, see page 77.

TCHAIKOVSKY: Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, No. 1, in B flat minor, Op. 23.

Claudio Arrau, piano; Boston Symphony Orchestra, Colin Davis, cond. Philips 9500 695, \$9.98. Tape: 7300 783, \$9.98 (cassette).

Andrei Gavrilov, piano; Philharmonia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti, cond. [John Willan, prod.] ANGEL SZ 37679, \$8.98.

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To hear something altogether remarkable, listen to the opening bars of this concerto in the live recording by Horowitz and Toscanini (RCA LM 2319 or CRM 4-0914): The first fanfare, taken briskly, creates an immediate blaze of excitement: but then comes a substantial broadening, and those sweeping piano chords are as imposingly played as you'll ever hear them. The shifting of gears is masterfully unobtrusive, but it enables the performers to capture the best of two seemingly irreconcilable worlds: Played all fast, as in the other, studio-made Horowitz/Toscanini version (Victrola VIC 1554), the opening sounds frantic, lacking in breadth; played all slow, the more usual approach, it becomes pompous and sluggish. Both new interpretations strive for solemnity. Arrau and Davis, aided by Philips' ponderous proximity, at least deliver a crushing blow, while Gavrilov and Muti sound merely limp and dispirited, and Angel's porous orchestral sound adds to the prevailing mushiness.

100

Once past the introduction, both performances improve. Arrau and Davis are still a bit slow and picky, but they play with power and concentration; Gavrilov and Muti are fleet and whimsical, producing a delicate tracery of sound reminiscent of Shura Cherkassky's account on a longdeleted DG/Decca disc. Ultimately, Arrau and Davis best their counterparts in one crucial respect: They make an organic whole of the performance-whatever their eccentricities of pacing and phrasing, their lumpishness of voicing and accent. (Arrau, for reasons beyond me, Germanically "weights" all notes in a chord with equal stress, thereby robbing this Russian music of its quintessential lyricism.) Gavrilov and Muti, for all their deftly turned details, sorely lack coherency, with the pulse either remaining static (in the sectionalized first movement and the much too dreamy Andante semplice) or drifting hither and thither (from the helter-skelter opening of the third movement to the lethargic reprise of the second theme).

I sense a touch of condescension in both performances, and that is something this blood-and-thunder work can very well do without. H.G.

WALTON: Concerto for Cello and Orchestra—See Elgar: The Dream of Gerontius, Op. 38.

WAYDITCH: Jesus Before Herod.

Pabula Eileen Moss (s)
First and Second Girls Pauline Tweed (s)
Jappeticus/A Guest Michael Best (t)

Philippo/Platonius/Tedes/Kito/Herod Christopher Lindbloom (b) Luke the Evangelist

> Stephen A. Scot-Shepherd (bs)/ Anthony Coggi (spkr)

San Diego Master Chorale, San Diego Symphony Orchestra, Peter Erös, cond. Musical Heritage Society MHS 4167, \$6.95 (\$4.45 to members). (Add \$1.25 for shipping; Musical Heritage Society, 14 Park Rd., Tinton Falls, N.J. 07724.)

The interesting story here is that of the composer himself. Born of noble parentage in Budapest in 1888, Gabriel von Wayditch studied at the Royal Academy of Music and conducted the theater orchestra at the Royal Orpheum. At twenty-two, he left home rather mysteriously and arrived in New York, determined to devote the rest of his life to composing operas.

He wrote fourteen, all to his own librettos ("Why should I let some shoemaker try to write verses or prose to my music?"), most tinged with Christian mysticism and filled with visions and dreams. One of them, The Heretics (meant to be performed in two parts, à la Troyens), carries on for eight hours; Jesus Before Herod, though hardly succinct, runs but forty-five minutes. Only one of the fourteen was produced during Wayditch's lifetime, but after his death in 1969, The Caliph's Magician was performed in Hungary and recorded, and now the enterprising San Diego forces and the Musical Heritage Society have brought lesus Before Herod to light.

Though no such delving into the repertory should be discouraged, this 1918 work is no neglected masterpiece. Its eight scenes revolve around the visions of Luke the Evangelist, beginning with pagan orgies and culminating in the confrontation of Jesus and Herod. The composer thought it might serve as "an Easter filler" for those not up to five hours of Parsifal. If comparison of the two operas is inevitable, given their treatment of the Passion, sin, and salvation, Wayditch's work is, not surprisingly, far the lesser in both quantity and quality.

The music owes a heavy debt to Richard Strauss, and the score is eminently predictable. The sun always shines in a sweet major key; the angelic choir accompanies the vision of the Crucifixion with a proper Theory I chorale. The whole affair is more eccentric than interesting.

Another Hungarian, Peter Erös, conducted the world premiere in April 1979, and the resultant recording shows obvious enthusiasm for the project, though some rhythmic insecurities make parts of the score teeter uncomfortably. The San Diego Symphony sounds adequate, and the vocal lines are generally delivered well enough,

but balances are off badly.

The opera was performed and recorded in an English translation by the composer's son, Ivan Walter von Wayditch, whose work seems to be first-rate. K.M.

ZELENKA: Trio Sonatas (6).

Heinz Holliger and Maurice Bourgue, oboes; Sashko Gavrilov, violin; Klaus Thunemann, bassoon; Lucio Buccarella, double bass; Christiane Jaccottet, harpsichord. [Andreas Holschneider, prod.] Archiv 2708 027, \$19.96 (two discs, manual sequence).

Sonatas: No. 1, in F; No. 2, in G minor; No. 3, in B flat; No. 4, in G minor; No. 5, in F; No. 6, in C minor.

Bach knew him personally and thought highly of him, even ordering his son Wilhelm Friedemann to copy a Magnificat of his for study; Telemann, Fasch, Hiller, and other leading musicians considered him one of the finest composers of the era; Quantz studied with him; and I am sure that had Handel known Zelenka's music, he would have borrowed from it copiously. Yet who knows him today?

Jan Dismas Zelenka (1679-1745) was well educated in Prague's Jesuit college, studied with the redoubtable Johann Joseph Fux and probably also with Antonio Lotti, and most of his active life lived modestly, overshadowed by Hasse, as composer at the Saxon/Polish court in Dresden. Like Vivaldi, Zelenka was rediscovered by scholars who became curious about this obscure musician admired by Bach, but real work on his music did not get under way until about 1950, when these sonatas were first published. Even from the pitifully small amount of his respectable output available in print, it is clear that he was the greatest Czech composer of the baroque era and one well up in the international galaxy of that rich period. Though he mainly wrote sacred music-Masses, oratorios, psalm settings-these sonatas testify to a highly original and inventive musical mind well worth knowing. In the slow movements he shows almost Handelian pathos; his fugues are crisp, with remarkably fluent counterpoint in the stile misto; and in the finales there are delightful reminders of his Czech origins. What immediately attracts is his unconventionality within a highly conventional and well-settled style. Take Sonata No. 5-not a sonata at all, but a fantastic bassoon concerto of sorts, with resounding unison passages, bold harmonies, and all sorts of unexpected turns; it demands breathtaking virtuosity.

The three principal performers, oboists Heinz Holliger and Maurice Bourgue and bassoonist Klaus Thune-

mann, are incomparable artists, yet I am puzzled by this recording. Five of the works are baroque church sonatas for the customary two intertwining treble instruments and basso continuo, but Zelenka calls for an extra bass (due bassi obbligati), which makes the trio sonata a quasi-quartet. One of the obbligato bass parts is the concertante bassoon, ubiquitous in its capricious and lively ornamentations, while the other is the supporting bass; the two occasionally merge. But the second part is here allotted to a contrabass rather than to a cello, a substitution that radically changes the sound

pattern and makes things bass-heavy. Though Zelenka was a contrabass player, that does not mean that his instrument must be used, especially in view of his own title, which specifies "for violone or theorbo"—quite a difference! Even when superbly played, as it is here by Lucio Buccarella, it adds an orchestral tone to a chamber music piece. I always feel that, when employed in chamber music (even in Schubert's Trout Quintet), the double bass should play hidden in a sentry box; the sixteen-foot bass ill consorts with a small ensemble. The sonatas would have been more



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enjoyable if the baroque practice of varied instrumentation had been followed: two violins and cello, or two flutes and bassoon, or a mixture of either. At any rate, that contrabass should have been replaced by a discreet cello.

The continuo, listed as having been realized and played by Christiane Jaccottet, is almost entirely inaudible. There are excellent notes by William S. Newman, together with some others of a slightly metaphysical nature by Holliger, who, it seems, did some "reconstruction" work too. Isn't it curious that Archiv gets a group of extraordinary artists to record interesting music, then messes it up a bit by interpreting the verbal instructions literally instead of heeding what the music demands? P.H.L.

Recitals and Miscellany

ARTHUR FIEDLER: Forever Fiedler; Mister Music U.S.A.; The Two Sides of Fiedler. For a review, see page 88.

LEONTYNE PRICE: Opera Arias.

Leontyne Price, soprano; Philharmonia Orchestra, Henry Lewis, cond. [Richard Mohr, prod.] RCA RED SEAL ARL 1-3522, \$8.98. Tape: ARK 1-3522, \$8.98 (cassette).

HANDEL: Semele: Where'er you walk. WEBER: Oberon: Ozean, du Ungeheuer! BELLINI: Norma: Sediziose voci . . . Casta diva . . . Ah! bello a me ritorna (with Boris Martinovich, bass; Ambrosian Opera Chorus). VERDI: Rigoletto: Gualtier Maldè . . . Caro nome. WAGNER: Tristan und Isolde: Liebestod. LEONCAVALLO: Pagliacci: Qual fiamma . . . Stridono lassù. BRITTEN: Gloriana: Soliloquy and Prayer.

MOZART: Arias.

Joan Sutherland, soprano; National Philharmonic Orchestra, Richard Bonynge, cond. [Richard Beswick, prod.] London OS 26613, \$8.98.

Exsultate, jubilate, K. 165: Alleluia. Il Rè pastore: L'amerò, sarò costante. Vorrei spiegarvi, o Dio, K. 418. Le Nozze di Figaro: Porgi amor; Voi che sapete; E Susanna non vien? ... Dove sono; Giunse alfin il momento ... Deh vieni, non tardar. Ch'io mi scordi di te? ... Non temer, amato bene, K. 505 (Richard Bonynge, piano; Douglas Gamley, cond.). Die Zauberflöte: Ach, ich fühl's.

In olden times, when a prima dorna continued—as many did—to sing past her prime, she could count on the fallibility of memory, the aura of reputation, and the fondness of her public to balance the depredations of age. Before radio and records,

she could even cagily plan her tours so that many in the audiences would not have heard her in better days, while those who had, for the most part, would not remember too precisely the specific attributes of her earlier singing. Performances, once given, lived on only in that fallible medium of memory.

No longer, of course. Thanks to radio and records, we hear the singers of many lands, from their first career steps to their last, and every stage of that progression subsists, not merely in memory, but in the unchanging storeroom of recordings. Many of those who came to hear Maria Callas on her final tour in 1974 came with their ears still ringing from recordings of her voice between 1950 and 1965; though generous in their response, offering gratitude for past pleasure and sympathy for present plight, those listeners cannot have missed the difference. (Others in those audiences, having come only to be in the presence of a celebrity, applauded and cheered because, by simply appearing, Callas had satisfied their yearnings.)

The only way to forestall such comparisons, obviously, would be to decline to make records (not entirely effective, of course, for the underground doesn't ask permission to record you). Along with a potentially immense sacrifice of earning power, that refusal also entails waiving the chance to preserve one's best efforts for posterity; thus, everyone tries to record as much as possible in young and healthy days. No, the only realistic decision available to a singer comes later: When to stop recording? For eventually the problem extends beyond being constantly compared with one's younger self, to the risk of leaving posterity the opportunity to make that comparison over and over again, from here to eternity.

Some singers do simply stop. For example, Birgit Nilsson has not made a commercial recording since the beginning of 1975. She continues to sing a limited repertory on-stage, and remains superior to the going competition in that repertory—but she evidently well realizes that, however effective she may be in a given theatrical context, her singing no longer matches the standards she set in her prime.

Others compromise. By striking out into unfamiliar repertory, they hope to avoid direct comparison with their younger selves. Joan Sutherland, in last year's Wagner recital and this year's Mozart, is evidently adhering to that principle (though she has also recently completed a remake of *Lu Sonnambulu*—the superseding principle in that case evidently being that recordings in which she is paired with Luciano Pavarotti are automatically superior

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to earlier ones with less celebrated tenors).

The strategy doesn't work in Mozart any more than it did in Wagner, because, long before we think about comparing Sutherland to her earlier self, we will compare her to any dozen previous exponents of the repertory and find her performances wanting in vitality, imagination, focus, direction, and characterization. The challenge of distinguishing among the three different characters from Figaro whose arias she sings is met by not characterizing any of them, while the abrupt and sensuous modulations of Cherubino's "Voi che sapete" might as well be common cadences for all the notice she takes of them.

Once upon a time, Sutherland recorded the Queen of the Night's first aria (London OSA 1257, "Age of Bel Canto"); not a particularly affecting performance, it did show that a voice of size, evenness, and great flexibility could make something very exciting out of that music. Alas, now the power is diminished, the tone has hollow and gray spots as well as a distinct beat; there is even some slightly suspect intonation in Susanna's "Deh vieni." Not only the very high notes in "Vorrei spiegarvi" (Ds and Cs, in evasion of the written Es), but notes above the staff in general, are achieved with lunges. The two concert arias offer chal-

lenges to which Sutherland might once have responded in an interesting way—alas, no longer. This record doesn't seem to be about anything at all, except perhaps the marketplace.

As recently as 1976-77, Leontyne Price was still remaking earlier recordings (Verdi's Forza, Trovatore, and Requiem). with scanty interpretive gains to balance the all too tangible vocal losses over earlier versions. I'm not sure that her latest disc represents a conscious turn away from repeating old repertory, for Price's "Prima Donna" series, of which this is Vol. 5, has in any case always concentrated on material that she did not sing on-stage. No, the point of this record lies elsewhere, in the range of its repertory: Cheek by jowl, we find selections associated with Pons and Ponselle, with Flagstad and McCormack. This program is an assertion that (at least in the recording studio) Leontyne Price can still sing damn near anything.

After a fashion, she can, and it is impossible not to be impressed by the gutsy assertiveness of her program. By hook or by crook, she gets through all these pieces, right up to a top E at the end of the *Rigoletto* aria, and coes it with a kind of life and vitality that is refreshing after Sutherland's nerveless cooing.

At the same time, little of Price's singing is very specific expressively; there's lots of drive and temperament (and, in the Riguletto tour de force, some caution and blandness)—and also vocal flaws so obvious as hardly to require mention. The Liebestod makes an interesting comparison with Sutherland's (on that dreary Wagner disc. London OS 26612): Price is tonally effortful and uneven, but from the first phrases she does project the sense that she is singing words, and singing them to someone. Still, to only one of these arias do I expect to return: the Britten excerpt, a first recording of a somber and moving piece; for the rest, this disc is a document of greater human interest than musical. RCA has lavishly furnished an Oroveso and chorus for the Norma aria; though Henry Lewis' accompaniments for Price are more assertive than Richard Bonynge's for his wife, they are not often much more apt. Both records include texts and translations. D.H.

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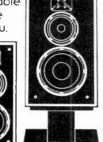
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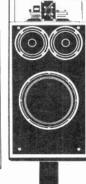












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don Symphony Orchestra, John Williams, cond. and prod. RSO 2-4201, \$13.98 (two discs, manual sequence). Tape: CT2 4201, \$13.98 (two cassettes); 8T2 4201, \$13.98 (two 8-track cartridges).

Almost overnight, John Williams has turned into such a phenomenal cult figure that an objective critical evaluation of his music almost misses the point. Any preference I may express for "Johnny" Williams, erstwhile jazz pianist and expert purveyor of tuneful, tongue-in-cheek, pop-oriented scores for such forgettable '60s screwball comedies as Fitzwilly and Penelope, or the supreme pastiche artist of the goodnatured, much underrated 1941, will have little impact on the anticipated thunderous acclaim for this sequel to Star Wars, the vehicle that catapulted him into a position of eminence and power atop the world of light classical music as a conductor of the Boston

Suffice it to say that this soundtrack offers more of the same stylistic sleight-ofhand-now you hear it (Prokofiev, Korngold, Holst, or Walton), now you don't-in a stupendous mélange that will stimulate and satiate those who get high on this superior kind of slickly synthetic symphonic Muzak. But those of us who are ambivalent about the more blatant aspects of Williams' aesthetic opportunism will question whether any score can stand up under the extended scrutiny of four LP sides.

In truth, Williams has manipulated and that is the operative word-his malleable talents with enormous care, skill, taste, and ingenuity. And he has successfully resisted a resort to self-plagiarism to achieve another instant pop-chart zinger. Except for the main title and a number of allusive variants of major leitmotivs, he has made a serious effort to create voluminous. totally new musical materials. One result is that the theatrical exuberance, pageantry, and sense of humor that supplied so much of the charm of Star Wars are almost completely absent. In many ways, since the music does not play as prominent a dramatic role in Empire as in its predecessor, this is a more complex and functional score. For that very reason it lacks the eclectically assertive, exhibitionistic individuality, the vulgar garishness-even bad taste-of the most compelling film music. Still, it's hardly fair to express minor reservations about the intrinsic musical value of Star Wars and then to berate its composer for his good sense and integrity in not trying to duplicate his initial success.

Whatever the possible artistic shortcomings of the new score, the London Symphony and the engineers have responded to Williams with tremendous enthusiasm and professionalism. P.A.S.

SEPTEMBER 1980

The Tape Deck

by R. D. Darrell

Second winds and waves

nlike the output of the major tape (and disc) manufacturers, steady from month to month, that of the smaller companies tends to appear in spurts: One sizable batch of releases follows another only after a considerable interval. While this may have the disadvantage of temporarily glutting some specialized or limited markets, it aids the concentration of publicity efforts, bringing the often adventuresome activities of minor-label producers to the attention of potential buyers who might otherwise overlook them. Three such continuations or renewals of series have dominated my musicassette listening this month, to great reward.

1. In Sync Laboratories

Unsatisfied even with the enthusiastic acclaim accorded the technical excellence of its debut super-chromium releases, In Sync has taken over its own processing of Connoisseur Society programs, using the same Crolyn II tape stock but in a "realtime" duplication-speed ratio of 1:1, instead of the previous 8:1 (\$14.98; extensive notes available on mail request). All the earlier releases are being reprocessed under the proud "Real-Time" banner, and there is an appetizing group of new ones, again featuring some of the virtuoso pianists and piano-recital programs with which Connoisseur Society has long excelled.

Three releases, appearing first in cassette rather than disc editions, celebrate the American recording debut of the recent Russian émigrée Oxana Yablonskaya. Both her steely-fingered, excitingly bravura mastery of the Grand Manner and her highly idiosyncratic interpretative mannerisms are best represented in her Liszt program (C 4033): the Spanish Rhapsody and transcriptions of two Paganini etudes and five Schubert songs. Her readings of Beethoven's Tempest and Op. 101 Sonatas (C 4037) and of Mussorgsky's Pictures at an Exhibition and Prokofiev's Third Sonata and ten Visions fugitives (C 4034) may be more controversial, but they all are recorded with tremendous power and vividly realistic ring and solidity.

As for the older recordings, it's a joy to welcome back no fewer than six releases by the gifted young Frenchman Jean-Philippe Collard, as well as two by Ivan Moravec and one each by Ilana Vered and Ruth Laredo. With the possible exception of his

Debussy Images and Estampes, etc. (C 4032), just too brilliant and crystalline for full impressionistic magic, all the Collard performances rank-in both execution and still unsurpassed 1975 sonics-as either the best, or close to the best, versions of the various works: Fauré's thirteen barcarolles (C 4029), thirteen nocturnes, and Op. 73 Theme and Variations (C 4027/8); Rachmaninoff's complete Etudes Tableaux (C 4030), Second Sonata, and Corelli Variations (C 4024); and Schumann's Third Sonata and Op. 5 Impromptus (C 4031). The paired Moravec cassettes bring back more of his superb Chopin, the nineteen nocturnes of 1966 (C 4025/6). Vered dazzles in a 1970 virtuoso field day with Moszkowski's complete Op. 72 Etudes and five other pieces (C 4040). And Laredo complements her earlier release of three late Scriabin sonatas with 1972 recordings of his first four (C 4036).

2. Musical Heritage Society

With the shift to a new duplicator, the Society's musicassette production is being increased as well as improved, yet the price remains at \$6.95 each (\$4.95 to members; add \$1.25 for shipping; Musical Heritage Society, 14 Park Rd., Tinton Falls, N.J. 07724). Among the first of the new processings I've heard, especially delightful are the gleamingly transparent Seon recordings of ten Telemann trio sonatas, played on period instruments by specialists Frans Brüggen (recorder and flute) and Gustav Leonhardt (continuo harpsichord) and others (MHC 6172/3). Only a couple of works duplicate those in a similar Telefunken disc set (Telemann wrote some 145 trio sonatas!), and the present program is particularly valuable for its Sonatas for Flute and Obbligato Cembalo (harpsichordist Bob van Asperen) in B flat (not B, as labeled) and A.

3 Vox Boxes

In a new batch (following last April's first), there are ideal exemplars of the Vox series' prime characteristics: a maximum number of standard favorites at a minimal price (\$15.98 per box of three cassettes) and large-scale explorations of neglected repertories. Vol. 3 of the 1974 Abravanel/Utah Tchaikovsky series proffers a Manfred and the four best-known overtures (CBX 5131) in versions that may not match the finest, but that are consistently well played and

acceptably recorded. More novel is Vol. 1 of Haydn's concerted works, in which specialist Antal Dorati leads his pianist wife Ilse von Alpenheim and the Bamberg Symphony (CBX 5136). I can't dispute the general impression that these six piano concertos are less than masterpieces or deny that the present performances are too literal, often hurried, and sonically dulltoned; still, for me, even *routinier* Haydn (and Doratis) can be invigorating.

Reel symphonic singularities

Curios in excelsis are the symphonies by two twentieth-century composers best known for work in quite different forms: film-score specialist Bernard Herrmann's unexpectedly gripping 1941 symphony, in the composer's own eloquent National Philharmonic performance of 1975 (Unicorn/B-C reel E 0331, \$8.95; Barclay-Crocker, 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004); and stage-music specialist Kurt Weill's rarely heard symphonies of 1921 and 1933, in their 1968 performances recorded under Gulbenkian Foundation sponsorship by Gary Bertini with the BBC Symphony Orchestra (Argo/B-C reel F 755, \$9.95). The earlier Weill work is just what one would expect from a gifted eclectic enfant terrible in the early Twenties, but the later one is far more distinctive and exhilarating. It's tantalizing to wonder what even greater symphonic contributions we might have had from both Herrmann and Weill, had they not been so successful with other types of music. Certainly we underestimate their full stature if we ignore the novel aspects of their genius reflected in these symphonies.

Carl Nielsen's standing as a symphonist has, of course, been well established-though not so many years agothrough the yeoman propaganda work of Leonard Bernstein and others. Yet many of his major works remain unfamiliar to most Americans. So it's good news indeed that Barclay-Crocker finally has been able to resume its reel processing of the 1974 series of complete symphonies, featuring the London Symphony authoritatively led by Danish conductor Ole Schmidt. Nos. 3 and 6 came out on tape in 1978. Now we have the favorite No. 2 (Four Temperaments) and the enigmatic No. 5, with its demoniac snare-drumming (Unicorn/B-C K 0325, double-play reel, \$14.95); that leaves only Nos. 1 and 4 to come. HF

■ Studio Circuit ←

Household Hints for the Home Studio: Eight Tracks for Ten Grand

by Bennett Evans

ometimes having limited financial resources can make life simple. Take, for instance, building a studio. Within the \$2,000 and \$4,000 budgets discussed in the February and April issues, making choices was easy because there were so few of them. But at the \$10,000 level, things get more complicated.

For one thing, you're no longer limited to a four-track setup. The two least expensive eight-track decks are the Teac/ Tascam 80-8 (\$3,990) and the Otari MX-50508D (\$4,895); the least-expensive eight-output consoles are the Quantum QM-128 (\$4,950) and QM-168 (\$5,950) and Sound Workshop's 1280B (\$3,450) and 1280B-EQ (\$4,300). Among these, one deck and one console will take a hefty bite out of \$10,000, even if you're starting from where we left off last time with (at the very least) a four-track two-channel deck. a six- to twelve-input/two-output mixer, headphones, cables, and a couple of microphones. And, aside from a new deck and mixer, going eight track means more mikes and cables, a monitoring system, and—depending on your production style—some sound-processing gear.

It will be tight, but you can make it. As I discovered in talking to Courtney Spencer of Martin Audio/Video and Sid Zimet of Audiotechniques Rentals (both in New York), the good news is that, though it's desirable to have an eight-channel board for an eight-track studio, you don't really need one. "In typical practice," says Spencer, "you're not recording everything at once. You're doing layers and pieces and bits, and adding over a space of days or weeks. Four bus outputs are acceptable if you also have additional

If you missed Part 1 (A Home Studio for \$2,000) or Part 2 (for \$4,000) of this three-part series, send a long, self-addressed stamped envelope to Backbeat Information Services, High Fidelity, 825 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

direct outputs. An eight-input, four-output mixer like the Teac/Tascam Model 5B (\$1,900) would be adequate, but minimal, for eight-track work; many people get by and do well with it. It's commonly used in conjunction with the Tascam Model 1 (\$180), which is an eight-input, two-output submix, line-level only, providing for the necessary off-tape monitoring."

Zimet agrees, adding: "For a four-track studio, you don't absolutely have to have a four-out board, either. You could use a two-out stereo board—provided you have the ability to take direct outputs" (unmixed outputs from individual input channels).

If you want an eight-track deck, the \$10,000 budget will basically restrict you to the 80-8, unless you can get a bargain on a used machine. The list price for the 80-8 does not include the \$1,190 for Teac's DX-8 DBX noise-reduction accessory. (Spencer tells me that the actual selling prices of both are generally lower.) According to Spencer, the Teac with DBX and the Tascam Model 5B is the typical eight-track setup. "Again, the Model 5B is not ideal for this type of application," he says, "but it's inexpensive relative to the Sound Workshop 1280B. It has twelve inputs into eight channels (as opposed to the Model 5B's eight into four) and costs twice as much. It's more exactly suited to eight-track work and is a better unit." The 1280B and the 80-8 with DBX will bring your total up to \$8,630, leaving just enough for a few more mikes and two monitor speakers. But if you want electronic effects devices, stick with the Model 5B-Model 1 combination.

The real advantage of going from four to eight tracks is, of course, flexibility. As Spencer puts it, "Instead of having to constantly mix and recombine on three tracks of a four-track—because you always have to leave one track open for bouncing [mixing several existing tracks down to one, unused track]—you now have, basically, seven tracks. You could put drums on

a pair of tracks in stereo, combine some guitars and keyboards on another stereo pair, put background vocals and electric bass on separate tracks and lead vocal on another."

Since you're not recording everything at once, your microphone requirements are governed not by the number of tracks you have, but by the type of recording you want to do. "Minimum mike requirements," says Spencer, "relate directly to the type of recording. For example, a basic rhythm section takes enough mikes to encompass the maximum number of musicians you want to record at once. To do a three-man rhythm section-drums, bass, and keyboardsyou can get a barely acceptable drum sound with a couple of mikes and a decent sound with four or five. Four would really be the minimum. Bass doesn't require a mike, but a direct box. An electric piano will go direct also. For an acoustic, you'd probably want two mikes for a stereo pickup, bringing your total mike requirements to six" for drums, bass, and acoustic piano.

"An electric guitar would probably be miked. It can also be taken direct, but that produces a kind of sterile quality (which is desirable, in a few cases). So for a four-instrument rhythm section of drums, bass, acoustic piano, and electric guitar we would be talking about seven microphones and two or three direct boxes. From there, you could certainly go on up to twenty mikes; a typical setup would be between seven and twelve. On the other hand, if you're a one-man band doing one instrument at a time, then the minimum you'd need would be four mikes—for the drums."

You don't need eight channels' worth of monitoring amps and speakers for eight-track work, either. Even the largest studios monitor in stereo, so there's no need to attempt outdoing them. What you will need eight channels of, however, is noise reduction. "The eight-track users I

know," says Spencer, "can go through as many as twenty or more tracks—which means a lot of bouncing. But even without the bouncing, you start adding eight, non-noise-reduced channels together and you get audible hiss. Teac's DX-8 DBX noise reducer integrates right into the 80-8 deck and becomes sort of a silent partner. . . . It just automatically follows all the function selections on the machine itself."

Which monitors?

Knowing how many mikes and monitors you need is one thing; knowing which ones you need is quite another. In both cases, your choices will depend not only on your pocketbook, but on personal preference. Criteria for picking monitor speakers are not quite the same as those for home playback, the main difference being that monitors take a lot more punishment-higher power levels in, higher sound levels out. Some engineers tend to listen at abnormally high levels in order to hear the quiet details in the mix anyway; by the end of the day they'll turn the volume up still more to compensate for their temporary deafness.

Before picking monitor speakers, check the specs. Make sure they can give you the maximum sound output you want, probably 100-110 dB. Check the speaker's "sensitivity" spec and its maximum power rating. For instance, JBL's 4311B (probably the most popular small studio monitor) has a sensitivity rating of 91 dB SPL (sound pressure level) for 1 watt (0 dBW) in, and its maximum rated power capacity (continuous sine wave) is 40 watts (16 dBW). So, assuming a linearity of output, sound pressure levels of 107 dB (91+16 dB) can be obtained easily. Peak power inputs can add another 10 dB to the speaker's output.

High-output speakers should be efficient, both to take full advantage of amplifier power and for self-preservation: Inefficiency yields speaker-cooking heat. To be efficient and have decent bass response they tend to be big and expensive. (The JBL 4311B lists at \$351, the newer 4313 BWX at \$396.) Find the space; spend the money. Remember, it costs less to buy good speakers once than to replace cheap ones (or expensive yet inefficient ones) several times.

How your monitors should sound is a subjective issue. Sid Zimet calls the 4311B "the most popular lower-middle-priced control-room speaker." But Spencer points out that it is "not a flat speaker. Nonetheless, engineers—being only moderately interested in specs and more interested ir whether it sounds right to them or not—like the 4311. It sounds like a bigger speaker than it is. You turn it up real loud, and it still sounds all right. It doesn't break up or run out of headroom; and it doesn't melt. They're designed for easy driver replacement, too.

"JBL's newer monitor, the 4313BWX." continues Spencer, "is about the same price as the 4311B and is essentially flat throughout the normal, 50 Hz-15k bandwidth. The 4311's response looks like a shallow bowl—depressed in the middle and up on the ends. Yet I've had a few major studio engineers—after I've explained that the 4313 is more accurate—say, 'What can I tell you? I like the 11. That's what I want. The 4313 looks flatter on paper, but it doesn't sound flatter to me.'"

Then how important is it for monitors to reflect accurately what is being recorded or mixed? "In the typical living room," says Spencer, "there is nothing close to accuracy. But my concept has always been that, if you start with a relatively flat monitor that has a moderate high-frequency rolloff, you're splitting the difference between all the variations in people's homes—rooms that are bassy, and rooms that are thin. This gives you the best chance of satisfying everybody."

Zimet feels that certain aspects of fidelity are overemphasized: "A good-quality speaker system with a narrow response will sound better than a mediocre system with very wide response. The speaker that's a good speaker is one you can live with. A control-room monitor must be able to handle very high levels without blowing itself up. It must be smooth enough on the ear so that you're not irritated after listening at those high levels for six, eight, or ten hours at a stretch. If it meets those criteria, who cares what it sounds like? It's just supposed to let you know what's going down on tape. It doesn't really matter what the speaker is doing, as long as you know what it's doing, relative to the rest of the world."



Teac/Tascam Model 80-8



Sound Workshop 1280B-EQ



Teac/Tascam 5B

108 BACKBEAT



Neumann U-87



Neumann KM-84



Shure SM-57

"If you're really a good engineer," continues Zimet, "you'll spend a couple of weeks prowling all the hi-fi stores with a piece of tape you've mixed on your monitors. Listen to what it sounds like on a hi-fi system: If you find that everything sounds shrill and bright, you know your monitor speakers have no top end. So, if you're not going to hear a top end when you mix, just drop it in"—that is, don't boost it.

To drive your monitors you'll need as much power as you can afford. Spencer considers 75 to 100 watts per channel a minimum, Zimet 100 to 150. Zimet also points out that "the smaller version of a given manufacturer's speaker is less efficient than the bigger version, yet the manufacturer usually tells you to use less power with the smaller version. He can't tell people they'd get better results from his \$69 speaker with a \$500 amp. Hook up a 400-watt amp, and for the first time, it might sound incredible. And a more powerful amp is less likely to clip and burn the tweeters out. A good dealer will help you match your amp and speaker requirements."

Typical studio installations use power amplifiers. However, integrated amplifiers can cost the same or less and give you extra features such as tone controls and turntable inputs. They're good for the home studio since they can be used for the high fidelity system too.

Which microphones?

The process of choosing the right microphones is even more subjective than that of choosing the right monitor speakers. We will therefore base our discussion. on the best types of mikes to buy. First, some definitions: A dynamic mike is any moving coil or ribbon microphone that does not require an external power source. Condenser mikes do require external power and use a capacitor (condenser) for pickup. An electret mike has a permanently charged capacitor or diaphragm and therefore does not require an external power supply. A ribbon mike uses a metallic ribbon as its diaphragm, the motion of which induces electric current.

"I think every studio should have a couple of omnis," says Zimet. "I like the sound of an omni better than a cardioid.

There's more leakage, but the leakage is more uniform. A lot depends on whether you're doing a track at a time, where leakage is no problem, or whether you're recording a whole group at once. Some of the new, inexpensive electret condensers will offer you versatility at a relatively low price. [Electrets require no external power supply.] But at this budget level, you're probably going to start with dynamic mikes, because they're a little less expensive." For a \$10,000 studio he recommends the Shure SM-57 and SM-58 (\$119 and \$152, respectively).

While Zimet prefers omnidirectional mikes, for their more even polar response, Spencer prefers "almost all cardioids. When you're close-miking, in practice, almost everybody uses cardioids almost all the time—for isolation, and also for proximity effect, which is often desired." (Proximity effect is a rise in low frequency that occurs when cardioids are used in close working distances.)

His recommendations start at the top: "The quality of the mikes you use is very important, as is mike technique. There are lots of people with home studios who own one or more Neumanns. [The Neumann U-87 goes for about \$1,200.] It's probably the most popular centerpiece mike. You can use it on a vocal, as an overhead on drums, and even on acoustic guitar. If you're recording each track separately, you could end up with maybe half your material recorded on that one Neumann. As an alternative you could use the AKG C-414EB, which is widely used in big studios." (The C-414EB lists for \$695.)

"Another large-diaphragm possibility is the Sony C-37, which is \$495 list," Spencer says. "The Pearl large-diaphragm condenser goes for about the same price. I think it's advisable to start, if the budget allows, with at least one very high-quality large-diaphragm studio condenser mike like any of these four. Large diaphragms are less prone to popping on vocals—and it's typical, today, to work close on vocals, for lots of presence. Small-diaphragm condenser mikes, like the Neumann KM-84 and the AKG C-451, will pop if you use them up close. When you get away from close-miked vocals, though, such mikes are excellent." Many engineers would disagree with Spencer on

the relative merits of large-vs. small-diaphragm mikes with respect to popping.

"Certain electrets are also good for general use," he continues. "The Shure SM-81 [\$250] is one, and Sony has some new back-electrets [more headroom than conventional electrets that are pretty good. But electrets more often than not still don't have the headroom of dynamics. For electric guitar, try a dynamic like the Electro-Voice RE-10 [\$140], RE-15 [\$222], or a condenser. For drums, other than the two overhead mikes, you'd typically want dynamics everywhere. The most popular dynamic mikes for drums are Sennheiser MD-421s [\$327] and Shure SM-57s [\$119]. The 421s are a staple in many studios. They're capable of handling tremendous levels, which is important if you're close-miking drums.

"Ribbon mikes, like the Beyer M-260S [\$189] and M-160 [\$334] are used sometimes. They have a characteristic warm sound, and they're used on horns and various other instruments where you're looking for that kind of fat quality."

For the small studio, microphone quality must be balanced painfully against microphone quantity. "You're never going to have enough microphones," says Zimet. "You're always going to need more mikes, and good ones. But while two \$500 mikes will sound really good where you need only two mikes, they can't handle a three-piece rock group, no matter what you do. You'll get more from a drum set using six \$50 microphones than one \$300 one.

"If you're an established studio, a dealer should let you experiment with microphones. It's the only way you're going to really know about them. Either he should have a facility where you can come in and record with various mikes, or he should let you try them at your studio."

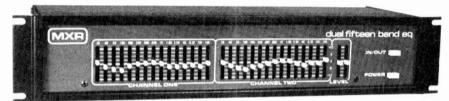
Signal Processors

There's a lot more to eat up your studio dollars than tape decks, mixing consoles, microphones, and monitors. The major electronic extras are the signal processors—equalizers, reverb, delay, and the like. If you've decided to go eight-track on your mixer, as well as your deck, those lurk in the over-\$10,000 future. Most people building small studios for pop



Orban 111B





MXR Dual 15-band

recording opt for the flexibility of more tracks before anything else. But if four tracks are enough for you, \$10,000 can buy you a room full of signal processors.

Spencer and Zimet listed these devices in the same order of priority: reverb first, then limiters, outboard equalizers, and delay devices. Since reverb is easy to add in recording and impossible to subtract, many studios have been built with very little natural reverb. Recordings made in these rooms tend to sound unnaturally dead until reverb is added. According to Spencer, adding reverb can also mask minor pitch problems. He recommends the Micmix/Master Room XL-305 (\$1,500), the Orban 111B (\$749), and Sound Workshop 262 (\$750); Zimet also mentioned those three, plus others from AKG and Quantum.

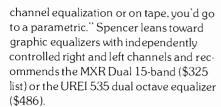
Limiters and compressors can keep signals from popping out beyond the dynamic range of your equipment and causing overload distortion. "They're also used," says Zimet, "to create specific effects. You can make something sound tighter and different and change the attack by using extreme amounts of limiting or compression."

Spencer feels you can start with one channel of limiting and suggests the DBX 163 (\$200). Zimet agrees that the 163 is "probably the best dollar value" in limiters and also recommends Urei and

Ashly. But he does not advise starting with a single channel: "A stereo limiter has automatic coupling, to track the two channels so they limit together and maintain the stereo image. One thing to be aware of is that two mono limiters do not a stereo limiter make.... Some stereo limiters let you defeat the coupling, for dualmono use."

"But for typical recording problems," Spencer says, "the limiter is used basically for monophonic signals like bass or guitar, a track at a time. Some people want to buy a stereo limiter so they can run the whole mix through it." he says. "But common practice is not to do that until you're mastering, just to control the peaks that the cutter can't accommodate." A stereo limiter with switchable coupling would seem to be the ideal—but budget limitations (a stereo unit will cost about twice what the mono does) might restrict you to a mono for starters.

Outboard equalizers and delay units, says Spencer, "are less often used but handy. When you get to the mix, it's nice to be able to throw some wild sounds in." Most consoles have some equalization built in, of course, but in this price range, it tends to be rudimentary: two or three bands of control, with no frequency selections—basically tone controls. Again, Spencer and Zimet disagree on details. Zimet feels that "for curing problems in



"The parametric," says Spencer, "is more flexible but difficult to use effectively. It is useful for the knowledgeable recordist, letting him get to particular frequency bands that may not be controllable with an octave graphic. The graphic has the advantage that you can see what you're doing to the response. Also, the graphic is typically cheaper: The least expensive studio parametric I know of would be the Ashly [\$559 list]." SAE makes several models as well: the 2-band 1800 (\$350), the 4-band 2800 (\$600), and the monophonic 4-band EQ-1 (\$350).

There is some confusion as to the difference between delay and reverb devices. Both use delays, but reverb units use them to simulate natural reverberation and delay units use them to get such special effects as doubling, phasing, and flanging. The confusion comes from the fact that in the past few years, units sold for home use have been labeled "delay" but do the job that reverb units do in studios. "Home delay systems" says Spencer, "are intended for rear-speaker use—to be mixed into the playback system so that they don't really stand out as identifiable sound." For studio delay/effects units, Spencer recommends the DeltaLab DL-4 (\$1,750) and DL-2 (\$1,200), the Lexicon Prime Time 93 (\$1.485), the Eventide H-910 Harmonizer (\$1,500), and the Marshall MiniModulator (\$995). His equalizer recommendations include

the UREI 535 and 545 (\$486 and \$496, respectively), the MXR Dual 15-band (\$325) and 31-band (\$350), the Orban 622B (\$749), and the Ashly SC-66A (\$599). Zimet also recommends the UREI, Ashly, and Orban equalizers, and the Eventide, DeltaLab, and Lexicon delays, as well as the Ursa Major SST-282 (\$1,995). A final word of warning from Spencer: "Delay units that claim reverb capabilities usually make terrible reverbs, not equal to the Master Room, Orban, or Sound Workshop reverbs. Each is designed for its own job and should be reserved for that "

By now, we're well outside our \$10,000 limit. Of course, if you go without those outboard devices, you can make it. But knowing about them now can't hurt; after all, no studio ever stops growing until it stops dead.

"The Most Important Thing Is Who You Buy From"

Sid Zimet founded one of the New York area's leading professional-equipment outlets and is now in the rental business. That makes him the guy to ask about dealers, so we did: "The most important thing—even more than the piece of equipment—is who you buy from. There is so much good equipment available today, and so many opinions.

"The key issue, especially when your studio is a business or semi-business, is backup. It costs you money when you lose a session. So your question should be, 'If this unit breaks in two weeks, or in six months, how is it going to get fixed? Do you have in your physical inventory the parts to back the box I'm taking home from you? Or will I have to ship it back to the manufacturer?" "

You don't have to take the dealer's word for it, either, says Zimet. "When a dealer says he has a service department, look it over. If you see test benches with test equipment and parts in stock, then you can be reasonably assured the man has an actual service department. Have him open a drawer and show you parts that belong to the thing you're buying from him. And get a reference—the name of a customer who

has had a problem that the dealer solved, not someone who hasn't had to test him. Also ask if loans are available if your studio goes down."

But don't buy from one place and ask for service from another. "The thing that used to bother me," recalls Sid, "was people would bust our chops coming in with equipment that they purchased elsewhere that wasn't doing the job for them. They'd ask us to make it do that job. And when we said, "Why don't you go back to where you bought it?", they'd say, "Well, those guys don't know anything about it." My next question was, "Why did you buy it there?" Their reply, "Well, I got a good deal."

"What people don't understand is that it wasn't a good deal." In other words, a good dealer should help you get the equipment you really need, not just the lowest prices on the equipment you need.

"The other big thing to ask yourself is, 'What is the market that my studio is shooting for—who am I looking to satisfy?' If you're buying the equipment for yourself, you don't have to get involved in aesthetics, brand names, and frills that may cost a lot of money. Those would be required for a studio whose doors were

primarily open to the public, because, like it or not, we are in a business that is run a great deal by hype. When you're trying to appeal to the outside world, you have to have equipment that has a name. These are all things that a professional dealer should be able to sit down and discuss with you, knowledgeably and rationally."

Some dealers give you a choice of prices, determined by how much service you'll get. At Martin Audio / Video, says Courtney Spencer, "For certain product lines we have two selling prices. One is with checkout, verification of performance, and warranty service here. And then there's another price, which is basically for a piece of equipment in a factory-sealed box, and the customer is somewhat taking his chances. We and other outfits offer that choice, and people want the option."

"I spent twenty-eight years on the retail floor," says Zimet, "in both the hi-fi and professional and semipro studio businesses. And in all that time, I don't believe three customers asked me the key question: 'What can you do for me?' "His advice: Take the full service option and, above all, ask questions.



A Basement Studio in Progress

ay Capece is an editor for Electronics magazine, a rock musician, and, with his brother, owner of a basement studio-in-progress in northern New Jersey. Knowing electronics has helped them keep their expenses down, both by concocting home brews and by adapting some equipment they already owned. So far, they've spent about \$7,500.

"A lot of the equipment came from our band," says Ray. "Over the years we've accumulated maybe a dozen microphones, everything from Shure to Electro-Voice to an AKG, and they could total between \$500 and \$1,000. We had an Altec mono mixing board that we converted to stereo. We put in a pan pot and things like that, overhauled it, got a lot of the hum out, and put in a better-regulated power supply." They also converted a Benson echo unit (\$150 used, about \$750 new) to stereo.

"We built a lot of the equipment, like the patch bay—it's actually remote-control, using reed relays. [The contacts are sealed in glass to keep them clean.] Back in the days when I had a little more time, there was a lot of homemade stuff, including several power amplifiers."

They also bought a lot of used things on New York's Canal Street. which is largely occupied by sellers of orphaned electronic and mechanical treasures. They purchased two Teac A-3340 four-channel decks for \$700 and \$750. Even for secondhand equipment, that's a good price—a new one retails for \$1.600. But they bought them at a time when Teac was introducing the 3440 and most people were busy trading in its predecessor. "The 3440 makes it much easier to use Simul-sync," says Ray. "But we don't do much Simulsync, and mechanically the two machines are equivalent.

"Though I recommend used equipment wholeheartedly, you have to be able to check it out. When we bought our second used deck, we went to the guy's house and saw he took good care of his equipment. The deck was pretty badly out of align-

ment. So one of the first things we did was to buy an alignment tape for about \$40. And we sent away to Teac for the service manual, a beautiful, three-color book that cost about \$15."

If buying used, using what you have, and making your own can save you money on equipment, you'll find a lot of ways to spend that money elsewhere. "We picked up lots of low-impedance connecting cables. You can get things like that pretty cheaply, if you shop around. And you'd better: That cable now runs about 35 cents a foot."

On plumbing, lumber, electrical supplies, and the like, the Capeces spent "a lot more than we planned for. The first thing we did was buy about 125 eight-foot two-byfours. If you get industrial quality wood, that's about \$1.89 apiece on sale—and we chased the sales, especially when we found we had to buy that quantity all over again in order to make the control-room walls extra thick for sound proofing.

"We've also learned that basements are cold, and not a very nice place to play in without heating. So we've installed electric baseboard heaters along the walls: five of them, at about \$40 each from Sears."

Those have contributed to a need for more power, which, of course, will mean more money. "We want to run another 100 amps of electrical service from the pole to the house," says Ray, "and that'll cost anywhere from \$300 to \$500. Before they'll put it in, they have to send an electrical inspector to the house to look at all the wiring. And until he looks at the wiring we did in the basement, we can't put up our walls. Otherwise, he might come in and say, 'I don't know what you have behind these walls, so I can't let you have more service.'

"In fact basically we've replaced the whole electrical system in the house. It had a fuse box, and we put in a master circuit-breaker box—the box alone cost \$65. The fluorescent lighting we're using cost \$84."







In the beginning: sanding the walls, putting in insulation, digging out the sump pump





Almost there: Chris Capece as engineer and bass player (top)

And fluorescent lighting is a potential source of electrical noise: "We were advised to use four-foot fluorescent tubes rather than eight-foot, which make a lot more noise. We butted two up against each other, so we have eight-foot sections. All the lights are controlled by separate switches, so we can keep a minimum on if there's any noise problem."

As it happened, the fluorescents weren't the only noisy electronics the Capeces had to deal with: "You can't have any dimmers in the house—they really put a lot of spikes in the line. We had a sump pump in the basement, so we dug it out deeper and put in a water-sensitive switch to make sure it wouldn't kick on. Nothing should kick on while you're recording. The basement refrigerator used to wreak havoc when its motor came on."

This studio, in Ray's brother's thirty-by-fifteen-foot basement, is actually their second. Their first, built in the basement of a rented house, taught them some valuable lessons. "Routing the wires was something we gave a lot of thought to this time," says Ray. "We learned that otherwise

it can get to be a rat's nest down there as soon as you get three people working at once, with cables running all over the place.

"So we built a monitor system into the wall, with several headphone jacks around the room. Mike cables will all go to a central snake box. It would have been nice to route those cables all around, but we couldn't afford the connectors to do that, or the cable, either."

Cold and dampness (by the mute evidence of the sump pump) aren't the only drawbacks to using the basement. Acoustics are another: "We didn't have enough ceilingroom to build up the floor—it would have raised us about two inches-so we're right on concrete. We'll probably cover that with two layers of carpet, and some indoor/ outdoor or other heavy-duty carpet underneath, which we'll try to get surplus. For the walls, we're trying to get draperies from an old movie house, or someplace like thatthey're very heavy, good dampers, and you can draw them according to how much sound you want in the room. We also plan to mount some of the 450 egg-carton separaters we bought from a chicken ranch down in New Jersey. We've got these footsquare tiles that we were going to hang from the ceiling, but we'll probably just mount them on certain areas of the wall. We'll tune the room the best we can, but everything is going to be trial-and-error." \$

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T-Bone Burnett: Truth Decay.

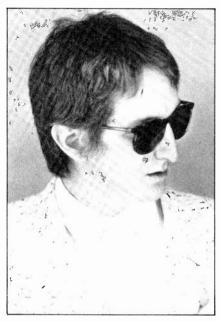
Reggie Fisher, producer Takoma TAK 7080 by Sam Sutherland

One of the last decade's most provocative bands was also one of its least appreciated. The Alpha Band, headed by T-Bone Burnett, Steven Soles, and David Mansfield, was too often written off as a by-product of Bob Dylan's Rolling Thunder Revue. Yet in retrospect the Alphans probably crafted the most enduring music to emerge from that carnival atmosphere. They even may have laid the groundwork for their employer's subsequent quantum leap into born-again Christianity.

Unlike Dylan's doctrinaire reworkings of scriptural images and actions, the trio forged a synthesis of musical exotica and poetic moralism that always pointed toward the true north of spirituality yet seldom did so through direct invocation. That perseverance and subtlety remain central to Burnett's first venture as a solo recording artist, one of the best albums of the new decade.

"Truth Decay" follows in the offbeat tradition of Alpha Band masterworks like "Spark in the Dark" and "The Statue Makers of Hollywood" by using a rock- and pop-informed songwriting approach to frame its author's sober musings. Unlike those albums, which used a wide-ranging palette encompassing Eastern modalities and metaphors, the new one hews more closely to bedrock American styles. Country, gospel, stripped-down rockabilly, visceral blues, and dust-bowl ballads are among the models, with Burnett's stylistic twists likewise staying close to home, as in the gently Mexican lilt to the instrumental bridge on House of Mirrors.

That song, one of the set's best, is as good an example of his sour-sweet humor and droll delivery as any. A talking blues set against ringing acoustic guitars and the ominous tattoo of a bass drum, the work recounts the rise and fall of a modern careerist with a chillingly matterof-fact delivery. Drawn to the fast money and egocentric blush of "Mad Avenue," a possible contraction of Madison Avenue (which provides the title for another of the songs), Burnett's anti-hero "navigated that bizarre world easily." only to achieve a vampiric, soulless truce with his fellow man: "The more money he made, the more he wanted, the more power he had,



T-Bone: still growing

the more he wanted, ... His appetites were never sated."

Such pronouncements would be maddeningly self-important in the hands of a lesser talent, but the laconic humor that makes Burnett's judgments ring true can't be conveyed by simply reading his lyrics. An important key is the vitality of the music, which, on songs like Quicksand, Boomerang, and Tears Tears, translates into classic rock energy. Elsewhere, as on Madison Avenue, he employs an elegiac, economical ballad style that is equally effective.

With both Soles and Mansfield among the backing musicians, along with equally strong Nashville and Los Angeles veterans, the substance and aural finish of "Truth Decay" matches the pristine standard of the old Alpha Band records. That's a high compliment, but each new exposure to Burnett suggests we shouldn't expect anything less: This tall Texan is too clear-eyed, and obviously too gifted, not to keep growing.

Michael Gulezian: **Unspoken Intentions** Michael Gulezian & David Ruffo. producers. Takoma TAK 7076 by Sam Graham

Each time I've listened to this record in the last week or so, it has glided

over me, its charms more insinuating than obvious, its effects subtle but uplifting. But even after repeated hearings, I'm still puzzled as to how "Unspoken Intentions" should be described. Suffice it to say that this may well be the best solo guitar album since Leo Kottke's justly renowned first effort of some ten years ago, "Six and Twelve String Guitar."

By no coincidence, Kottke's album was also on Takoma. What's more. Michael Gulezian is also a superb exponent of the acoustic twelve-string, although his touch is a bit lighter than Kottke's. And, like Leo, he likes using a slide, which makes for some mighty striking sounds. Finally, Gulezian has a way with wacky song titles (like Meandering Jelly), something he may have picked up from Kottke titles like When Shrimps Learn to Whistle.

To some ears, Kottke's work took a turn for the worse on later albums when he began using rhythm sections and singing. Gulezian is lucky: While realizing that a guy doesn't always have to play alone. he can learn from the excesses of his predecessor and perhaps continue to make records this good.

Rossington Collins Band: Anytime Anyplace Anywhere Gary Rossington, Allen Collins, & Barry Harwood, producers. MCA 5130

by Rob Patterson

Here is a clear-cut case of the phoenix rising from the ashes. On its debut album, the Rossington Collins Band has retained enough of the right elements to please Lynyrd Skynyrd fans, while at the same time offering some very pleasant surprises. Its distinctiveness is due in good part to lead singer and lyricist Dale Krantz. whom Allen Collins and Gary Rossington recruited, nay rescued, from .38 Special's line of backup singers. Her whisky-toned, whip-snapping voice alternately recalls Joplin, Maggie Bell, and Bonnie Bramlett, but in the end emerges with a force all its own. As a writer, she evokes Robert Plant long before one thinks of Skynyrd's Ronnie Van Zant and injects a healthy dose of the British heavy blues that was always a part of that band's roots.

Though the first cut (*Prime Time*) kicks off like a slicked-up Saturday Night Special, once she breaks in the differences become obvious. Supporting her



RCB: Wilkeson, Harwood, Hess, Krantz, Collins, Rossington, Powell



Roxy Music: Tibbs, MacKay, Ferry, Manzanera

are Rossington's and Collins' biting fluidity on guitar, with new guitarist Barry Harwood adding a comparatively jazzy touch and Derek Hess underlining it all with his snappy, concise drumming. Often loping where Skynyrd might have galloped. RCB uses that reduced pace to explore some interesting paths: the blues of *Three Times as Bad*, the Southern shuffle of Don't Misunderstand Me, and the gospel boogie of Sometimes You Can Put It Out.

Though Side 2 tends to bog down in somewhat long-winded guitar riffing. "Anytime Anyplace Anywhere" remains something between a major coup and a minor miracle. The band rides the razor's edge—hinting at Lynyrd Skynyrd while forging its own style, even at this early

stage. The production is clean, bright, and often brassy. Falling just short of a triumph at the very start, the Rossington Collins Band has a clear shot at greatness

Roxy Music: Flesh and Blood Roxy Music & Rhett Davies. producers. Atco SD 32·102 by Michael Shore

"Flesh and Blood" reflects the midlife crisis of an aging continental gigolo. Where once Bryan Ferry sang with affected, parodic campiness about his nightly search for the Thrill of It All, here in Running Wild he mournfully declaims: "If only dreams came true, I could even pretend, that I'll fall in love again." Even

the album's most upbeat song. Over You. becomes a defeatist anthem, with the singer ruefully admitting that he'll have to lie to appear recovered from a lost love. The bubbling Eurodisco of Same Old Scene disguises a tragically self-aware lyric that's the dark underside of Blondie's Heart of Glass and Call Me. Roxy Music's lilting, wistful cover of the Wilson Pickett classic In the Midnight Hour is evocative of anesthesia taking effect; Ferry seems to dream about the midnight hour rather than grittily declaring his lustful intent. The discoid version of Eight Miles High is less successful with its dislocated sensibility.

These are the best tunes on the album. along with Oh Yeah, a celebration of the escapist cocoon of the car and its radio. The rest is too morbid in sentiment and too musically soporific to be redeemed. It's no wonder Paul Thompson, one of the best drummers in rock, has left Roxy Music what with the easy midtempos and soft-focus lushness that predominate here. Guitarist Phil Manzanera and saxophonist Andy Mackay—with Ferry, the only original members left—disappear into the synthesizer-textured luxury of the mix, which is aimed straight at the heart of the a.o.r. mainstream.

Still, despite the LP's blatant commerciality, lack of urgency, and gloomy despair. Ferry occasionally manages to summon up the ironic ambivalence that's always added weight to his best work. The thrill may be gone, but he and Roxy Music remain crafty and fitfully intriguing.

Southside Johnny & the Asbury Jukes: Love Is a Sacrifice

Billy Rush & John Lyon. producers. Mercury SRM 1-3836

Havin' a Party with Southside Johnny

Steve Van Zandt. producer Epic JE 36246 **by Crispin Cioe**

Southside Johnny Lyon's first professional singing gigwas in a Jersey shore blues band at age sixteen. Although his style later developed into a melodic rock/r&b hybrid (particularly during an early '70s stint with Steve Van Zandt and Bruce Springsteen in Dr. Zoom and the Sonic Boom), his fevered, emotional delivery



sentiments "Love Is a Sacrifice" is the first album Lyon has produced himself (with assistance from his guitarist, Billy Rush). and, left to his own devices, he tends to delve even deeper into nitty-gritty musical explorations of love affairs. Every tune but one, a party number called On the Beach. deals with romance, and the music is harder and more rock-ribbed than on his earlier efforts. Whereas Van Zandt's and Springsteen's compositions for Southside tended to exaggerate and mythologize the subject (eg., Springsteen's The Fever). now, writing only with Rush, Lyon's material is more personal and more wrenching. This is a guy who obviously knows a heartache when he feels one. On the sono Why—with the lines, "You give me a look, that cuts me so small, you cancel me out for no reason at all "-Southside Johnny and the Jukes are absolutely convincing. Strong solo work from Billy Rush and saxman Ed Manion pervade, enhanced by nofrills, punchy production. A couple of acoustic-quitar flavored numbers also stand out, especially Keep Our Love Simple, which has the bittersweet '60s fla-

vor of the Stones' As Tears Go By.
For those wishing to sample the best of Southside's earlier period while on another label, "Havin' a Party with Southside Johnny" is a tasty, even necessary album. Certainly Van Zandt as producer was able to successfully realize many of his more rococco horn-band fantasies with the Jukes. And, any way you slice it, I Don't Want to Go Home. Talk to Me. and even the gothic neo-Phil Spectorish Love on the Wrong Side of Town are little classics of modern soul-flavored rock & roll

The Motels: Careful Carter, producer. Capitol ST 12070 by Sam Sutherland

The Motels crafted one of the more restrained, intelligent debuts to arrive in last year's initial wave of West Coast rock minimalists. Singer and principal songwriter Martha Davis shared the angst-ridden stance and decadent poetic demimonde world of her peers, but her partners thoughtfully turned down the volume to sketch a spare, even hushed framework.

"Careful," the quintet's second album, makes good on that record's promise, side-stepping any sophomore jinx to achieve a livelier and more accessible



Southside Johnny Lyon

character without masking Davis' intelligence. Where "The Motels" was intermittently precious in its unrelieved moodiness, "Careful" lets in enough unapologetic romanticism and classy pop energy to strike a much more satisfying balance between brains and brawn.

One clue to this swing in priorities is the greater roles taken by Michael Goodroe, Martin Jourard (both founding members), and newcomer Tim McGovern, a guitarist recruited from the Pop to replace Jeff Jourard. With three more songwriters to draw from, and with McGovern's more extroverted frame of reference as an arranger, the rigid meters and doom-laden textures so prevalent on the last album are now leavened by a syncopated whiff of soul and soaring guitar harmonies.

The band's enviable restraint hasn't been lost, though. On the opening song, Danger, Davis drives a strutting midtempo groove kept taut by the interplay of the rhythm section and clipped rhythm guitars. Days Are O. K. (But the Nights Were Made for Love), one of McGovern's songs, lives up to the optimism of its title with familiar but effective choral releases. Davis seems less preoccupied with theatrics, and when that bittersweet voice simply sings, its impact is amplified.

Such improvements come together with particular charm on Whose Problem?, a musical cousin to Spanish Harlem



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Staton—new understanding

with an engaging twist: Sung by Davis, it's a dryly self-deprecating love song that seduces even as it catalogs the heroine's shortcomings ("Hell, nobody's perfect so why don't you give me a break"). A lean bass line and keyboard player Jourard's sax solos give the track a sinuous urban feel, matched by Davis' equally sly vocals.

If there's a lesson here, it rests with the more relaxed, less self-conscious attack. More traditional than its predecessor. "Careful" is still a distinctive piece of work. Sometimes new dogs are better served by old tricks.

Candi Staton

Jimmy Simpson & Candi Staton, producers. Warner Bros. BSK 3428 **by Crispin Cioe**

Candi Staton's career has followed a slow but steady avenue toward artistic independence. Originally discovered in a Birmingham. Alabama, nightclub in 1968 by soul singer Clarence Carter (whom she later married and has since divorced). Staton's gospel-trained voice is pitched slightly higher than, but in the same emotional direction as, Gladys Knight's. Her early '70s string of r&b hits, all recorded in or around Muscle Shoals. Alabama, combined lean and pumping funk with a steamy and unique voice on memorable songs like I'm Just a Prisoner. When disco reigned, she came up with two

of the most enduring and depth-charged songs that era produced: the gorgeously wistful *Young Hearts Run Free* and, more recently. *Victim*.

That Staton is an exceptionally gifted singer is beyond doubt. Her voice embodies a captivating combination of world-weary wisdom and youthful sweetness, sometimes hoarsely evoking real pain, sometimes cooing sweetly. Her search for continued growth and expression as a songwriter, and in this case coproducer, recently led her to leave her long-time producer Dave Crawford and record in New York with engineer/producer Jimmy Simpson. The result is an album of subtle force and rhythmic nuance. While it doesn't boast any songs directly in the manner of her past hits, it does reveal a musical sensitivity and self-understanding that's rewarding on its own

Staton's version of the Motown chestnut The Hunter Gets Captured by the Game gets right down to the sexual roots of '6()s girl-group material without condescending to the form. It's Real, a slow gospel-style shuffle that she cowrote, features wonderfully elastic and full acoustic bass playing from Ron Carter and allows the singer's awesome testifying pop/gospel style to emerge full-blown. Looking for Love, a low-down, popping paean to just, is cast in the modern funk idiom but never panders to mere sensationalism or theatrics. Instead, Staton is the kind of singer who makes one feel the absolute emotional bottom line on the subject of "a woman in need," the kind who draws you into a song and forces you to hear beyond the lyric.

Sean Tyla's Just Popped Out Sean Tyla & Mark Dodson, producers. Polydor PD 1-6281 by Steven X. Rea

Sean Tyla hails from Ducks Deluxe, that other legendary British pub-rock band. Like their Brinsley Schwarz brethren, the individual Ducks have had a profound impact on the shape of late '70s Anglo music, particularly new wave: Guitarist Martin Belmont is in Graham Parker's Rumour, and Nick Garvey and Andy McMasters have been tinkering in new pop epics with the Motors. And then there's gruff, raspy-voiced Sean Tyla. He has been trying unsuccessfully to kick off a solo career since Ducks Deluxe nose-

Continued on page 119









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Rob Stoner: An Original Rockabilly Revivalist

by Steven X. Rea

Rob Stoner: Patriotic Duty Rob Stoner, producer. MCA 5118

hat with the current rockabilly revival, obscure American artists who specialize in the genre—Ray Campi, for instance—are now becoming stars, particularly overseas. Robert Gordon is, of course, America's foremost rockabilly revivalist, his act resounding with more authenticity and fun than most.

A few years back, Gordon's bass player was a man named Rob Stoner. Stoner also played on several Dylan LPs (including "Desire"), did session work for people like Don McLean (American Pie), and was musical director of the Rolling Thunder Revue. He kicked around New York dives for a few years with his own Rockin' Rob & the Rebels, and it was in that band that people first became aware of his abilities—not only as a great bassist, but as a great singer, songwriter, pianist, and guitarist.

Like Gordon's and the other revivalists'. Stoner's music is decidedly rooted in the early rockabilly epitomized by the Sun recordings of Elvis Presley and Jerry Lee Lewis. Unlike other rockabilly practitioners, however, his songs are firmly situated in the here and now. His wry, witty lyrics don't recall old pink Cadillacs and black pedal pushers; they deal with lust, life, brokenhearted affairs, and broken down (or just plain broke) people. Though his simple clean arrangements may evoke '50s rock, the man is an '80s original.

"Patriotic Duty" is a fast-paced, disarming debut, ten of whose thirteen tracks (not one longer than 3:30) are Stoner's. (The covers are Long Legged Girl, Flat Tire, and an obscure Dylan tune, Seven Days.) He has flanked himself with a spare, spirited trio: Drummer Howie Wyeth, who keeps things clipping along with a lightheaded savvy, guitarist Dan Rothstein (Rob's brother—the truth is out, Stoner

isn't his real name), and horn man Steve Giordano.

The first thing that hits you about this disc is the voice—a spooky, mesmerizing cross between early Elvis and Jerry Lee. It's an authoritative voice, suave, cool, and full of rich expression, whether wailing about a sudden bad-luck streak in Stone Cold Broke or hunting out that "long legged girl with the short dress on." It rises and falls over the lilting high melody of Your Own Heartbeat with the smooth precision of a merry-go-round pony. Underpinned by Wyeth's skipping backbeat and Stoner's loping guitars, Heartbeat is a hit single if there ever was one and a stunning song of forlorn love.

As a bassist, riffs, chords, and progressions run off Stoner's fingers with a dexterity that's mindboggling yet always danceable. On the slow blues—the skidrow desolation of Hotel 1-2-3 and the sarcastic So Far, So Good—the bass rambles on with deceptive ease. And on the upbeat boogie-woogie of What Round Is This? and Choo Choo Choo Stoner attacks the piano with all the feverish frenzy of the old Killer himself.

While many of the songs ring with honest emotion, Stoner never takes himself or anything else too seriously. Coy, teasing sentiments abound. Mock modesty and shameless indifference share the same bed with heartbreak and tragedy. On Too Good to Be Wasted, which deals with the sexually crippling effects of too much alcohol, he emotes: "This situation's too good to be wasted, but I'm too wasted to be any good." And if that isn't enough, in the middle of the song he deadpans: "I'd be makin' love instead of makin' excuses if I had what it takes to take what you got." At a time when so much sounds calculated, contrived, or merely rehashed, Stoner's "Patriotic Duty" comes like a blast of clean, cool air through a thick layer of sonic smog.

SEPTEMBER 1980 0000000000000000000

Continued from page 117 dived in 1975, first as front man for the Tyla Gang (signed to the eccentric Beserklev label) and now as a full-fledged soloist.

Tula is one of those Britishers who is totally enamored—even obsessed—with all things American. His songs are replete with truck stops, big cars, open roads, one-horse Texas towns, American beer, girls, and so on. Tracks like Diamond Lane, Lonelyhearts, and Big Fat Zero are cast in a dramatic Springsteenian sweep, complete with elegiac piano and Clarence Clemons-like saxophone wails to the wide-open night sky.

If it's not Springsteen, then it's Dylan. Credit Card Bash, which opens the "FM" side of the LP ("only for fun," it says on the label-the other side is "AM, suitable for adults"), is a direct and acknowledged steal from Subterranean Homesick Blues. Chase the Fire has Tyla waxing Dylanesque to a kind of flaky reggae beat. There's also a touch of Elvis Presley on the delightfully sloppy Falling in Love Again, and elements of latter-day Bob Seger in the ballad Freeway in the Rain.

Sounds awfully derivative, doesn't it? Well it is, but like Nick Lowe and Wreckless Eric, one doesn't begrudge Tyla stealing lyrics from Stones songs (Breakfast in Marin) and ripping off riffs and entire melodies right and left. It's hard not to enjoy something as blatantly corny as the seriousness with which he gets "gassed up and ready to ride" down the two-lane blacktops of the U.S.A. Undercover Lover, a paean to a Brooke Shields-type teenage nymphet, gets a little excessive, especially when Carlene Carter sings the girl's part in heavy-handed country-ballad style. Whether Tyla will ever become the "rock & roll star" he claims to be in Undercover Lover remains to be seen, but you've got to admire the ol' guy for hanging in there with such dedication.

112==111: **AZZ**==111==11

Al Di Meola: Splendido Hotel Al Di Meola, producer Columbia C2X 36270 (two discs) by Don Heckman

Nearly two years have elapsed since guitarist Al Di Meola's last recording. Rumor had it that he was deeply involved in a magnum opus, and the size, packaging, and general attitude of "Splen-Continued on page 123





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New Acts

by Steven X. Rea

Mark Andrews & the Gents: Big Boy

Simon Boswell, producer A&M SP 4812

Here's the latest entry in the (yawn) Elvis Costello sound-alike contest. Once again, tacky organ chords rise to the surface of a swift, rhythmic flurry of arch pop/rock songs. To his credit, Mark Andrews doesn't sing like Costello; his voice is one of the sole nonaffected elements here. Two cuts stand out: the, rousing West One and Say It's All Right. The Gents' playing is consistently vigorous and to the point except on the one nonoriginal, a slowed-down, stop-and-start version of Steppenwolf's Born to Be Wild. It's a funny idea that didn't quite make it on vinyl.

Mary Burns

Malaco Productions MCA 5122

Gruff, gravel-voiced Mary Burns belts out bluesy numbers in a Janis Joplin/ early Rod Stewart vein. On her self-titled debut she tackles everything from gutsy rockers to soppy ballads. Songs by Elton John, the Rolling Stones (Satisfaction), and the Cretones' Mark Goldenberg are all treated with a heavy dose of strings, horns, and background singers. Occasionally it's all too much; with the right producer and material, Burns could be a hit-maker.

Michael Young, producer Elektra 6E 275

These forceful rockers from Philadelphia display influences that range from the Beatles to Kiss. Four of the six Cats share songwriting credits. and while there's nothing profound here, it does surge along. It Doesn't Matter Anymore, with its spine-chilling ascending keyboards, packs a wallop as lively and strenuous as the best of the Cars.

The Feelies: Crazy Rhythms

Glenn Mercer & Bill Million, producers. Stiff USE 4

These four New Jersevites' nerdy, preppy image belies their pliable, passionate music. Imagine a cross between Love and the Velvet Underground and you've come close to nailing the Feelies' sound. Acoustic, electric, twelve-string, and all types of "treated" guitars abound, and it is these instruments that make for the certifiably crazy rhythms the title alludes to. A great beginning.

Freewheelin'

Thom Bishop, producer Force Records FRC 1001 (Force Records, P.O. Box 2005, Oak Park, III. 60303)

The old live side / studio side tack is taken by this Chicago area bar band on their independent-label release. The live stuff is plodding, pulsating boogie rock punctuated every so often by, of all things, a drum solo. The studio side sounds like a badly mixed demo tape. One note of interest: The band does an adequate cover of the Turtles' treasure You Baby.

Krokus: Metal Rendez-vous

Martin Pearson & Krokus. producers. Ariola OL 1502

Heavy metal is back. Most of its revivalists-extended guitar solos and all-



hail from Britain, but Krokus comes from the loftv alpine climes of Switzerland. Despite their calm environs, these six rockers tear out like true Deep Purple devotees. Singer Marc Storace, by the way, does a

Don Schlitz: **Dreamers Matinee**

great Roger Daltrey.

Hugh McCracken & Audie Ashworth, producers Capitol ST 12086

Don Schlitz penned Kenny Rogers' massive hit The Gambler. Side 1 (produced by Hugh McCracken) shows him to be more than a country tunesmith: His compositions have a nice poppish/rock feel. fleshed out in typical "L.A." stule buthe likes of sessioners Rick Marotta, Chuck Rainey. and guitarist McCracken. The Muscle Shoals players back Schlitz on Side 2 for more of a down-home flavor. Birds of America, an audubon-inspired dream of flight, is this album's quiet gem.

Secret Affair: Glory Boys Ian Page & David Cairns. producers. Sire SRK 6089

Another batch of British mod boys, Secret Affair has been listening to a lot of '60s Motown. Many tracks exude a lively Jr. Walker party spirit. Shake and Shout sports a soulful horn barrage. Time for Action is a cross between the Four Tops and the Dave Clark Five, and to top it all off the



band romps through Smokey Robinson & the Miracles' Going to a Go-Go. But Secret Affair brings nothing new to its sources. Its mod rival, the Jam. is better

Skafish

Skafish, producer I.R.S. XSP 008 (Internat'l. Record Syndicate, P.O. Box 118, Hollywood, Ca. 90028)

Jim Skafish and his five band members come from the backwoods of Indiana-the weird backwoods. Strains of '5()s rock, newwave drone guitars, and a dose of heavy metal frame Skafish's strange glimpses of modern life through songs like We'll See a Psychiatrist, Disgracing the Family Name, and No Liberation Here. Zappa influences rear their goofy heads now and then, and so does the symphonic production sound of Phil Spector. Barbie Goodrich's milk-and-cookies harmonies lend a disorienting sense of normalcy to the proceedings. It's all refreshingly off the wall.

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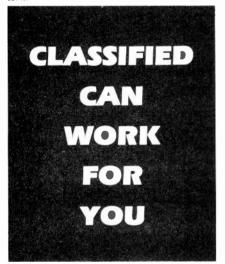
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Continued from page 119 dido Hotel" suggest that this two-record set is a substantial declaration of his artistic intentions.

Indeed, virtually everything that bothers me about Di Meola's artistic attitudes is here in force, replicated, duplicated, and underlined. His finger-popping guitar licks whip through such generally undistinguished pieces as Alien Chase on Arabian Desert, Al Di's Dream Theme, and Dinner Music of the Gods, to cite a few. He also explains what each piece is about, and the explanations are on precisely the same level as the music. Alien Chase: "An eventful chase across an Arabian Desert after an alien has landed after traveling millions of light-years...." Al Di's Dream Theme: ". . . dreamed up while dreaming about melodic themes for a dream "Dinner Music: ". . . A majestic anthem for these intense supreme spirits." Sophomoric? You bet.

Practically every piece on "Splendido Hotel" suffers from excessive length. Silent Story in Her Eyes, a pleasant. bossa-nova-tinged line, suddenly loses its way and, almost in frustration, turns itself into a samba. Roller Jubilee, a lovely French boulevard melody by Philippe Saisse, is converted, for no apparent reason, into a "roller dance." It deserves better. Two to Tango, a duet with pianist Chick Corea, starts promisingly. But like so much else on the album, it is struck down by its sheer superficiality. Splendido Sundance is also a duet, this time with Di Meola playing both parts, and it works better than anything on the LP.

Spanish Eyes will probably receive some airplay, if only because of the presence of Les Paul. Paul's recent canonization by some of the younger rock guitarists is a bit hard to understand for those who know his duet recordings with Mary Ford first hand. That Paul was a technical wizard, both electronically and musically, is surely true; but the music that resulted from all the fancy overdubbing was never more than Top 40 stuff. Perhaps that's why he and Di Meola sound so simpatico on this track, despite the tired, unoriginal Bert Kaempfert melody.

On a number called *Isfahan*, the Columbus Boychoir sings Corea's fantasy of a Persian melody. Luckily, Di Meola's better instincts prevailed, and he chose to wrap things up with a brief but quite lovely melody, *Bianca's Midnight Lullaby*. Would that he had approached the rest of the album with similar simplic-

ity. But I'm afraid he doesn't realize that more is not necessarily better, and that he's good enough to make it without all the fanfare, processions, pronouncements, and trappings.

One Mo' Time Original Cast Album Jerry Wexler & Carl Seltzer, producers. Warner Bros. HS 3454 by John S. Wilson

One Mo' Time is the theatrical recollection of 1920s black vaudeville that came north a year or so ago from New Orleans to the Village Gate in New York. It's a lively, high-spirited show that is split between a stage set, where songs are sung, and a dressing-room set, where personalities unfold. The original cast recording represents the musical half, which, without the show's dramatized portions, seems oddly lacking. The characters' anonymity is further underlined by the singers' literal anonymity on the disc, for there is no indication of which of the three women in the cast sings which song.

The performance showed each to have distinctive styles: Thais Clark has a strong swagger in her voice that stretches out to a quaver and evokes the young Sophie Tucker, Topsy Chapman has a lighter voice with a more pliant projection, and Sylvia "Kuumba" Williams has a rather flat, semispoken style. A fourth, allpurpose voice is Vernel Bagneris', who developed and directed the show. The fivepiece backup band is led by Orange Kellir —the Swedish clarinetist who settled in New Orleans in the '60s—and includes trumpeter/singer Jabbo Smith. Smith, who was considered Louis Armstrong's closest rival fifty years ago, spent most of his career in New York, Chicago, and Milwaukee-not New Orleans.

The songs are an interesting cross-section of the genres that comprised black vaudeville: universal pop (After You've Gone and Everybody Loves My Baby), jazz (New Orleans Hop Scop Blues, Papa De Da Da), double entendre (You've Got the Right Key but the Wrong Keyhole), and comedy (The Graveyard). Smith sings one rhythmic romantic ballad in a mellow croak with scatting fills, much like Armstrong. But his trumpet playing is not shown to any great advantage. The LP was recorded during a perfomance and lacks the proper balance to give the songs any presence or depth.

Continued on page 126

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by Elise Bretton



Andrew Lloyd Weber



Tim Rice

Musical Theater

Even the most resounding Broadway flops have produced enduring material for folio collectors. This month, I shall endeavor to catch up with some recent examples from the steady-selling Vocal Selections from . . . genre. Usually, these collections include most of their shows outstanding numbers, transcribed for the pleasure of the nonprofessional musicaltheater aficionado who wants to travel beyond the original cast recording.

Vocal Selections from Ballroom

Lyrics and music by Marilyn & Alan Bergman and Billy Goldenberg Macmillan Performing Arts. 11 songs, \$5.95

Music and lyrics for the short-lived Ballroom were commissioned by Michael Bennett, a dancer turned choreographer turned director/producer. So it's not surprising that the score is subservient to the demands of the stage action, most of which consisted of a huge chorus of middle-aged exgypsies demonstrating their prowess at the lindy, cha-cha, waltz, disco, and other couple dances. The lively and melodic Dreams, I Love to Dance, and More of the Same are easily excerptable, however, and will surely number among the bride- and bar-mitzvahmothers' favorite show tunes. There are also several bathetic plot songs contrived for Ballroom's leading lady, Dorothy Loudon, who deserved better.

Evita: Musical Excerpts and Complete Libretto

Lyrics and music by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Weber Leeds Music, 11 songs, \$7.95

Rock opera refined and redefined, Evita was born in a London recording studio. Messrs. Rice and Lloyd Weber don't expect you to love her but they do attempt to make you understand her. To facilitate matters, they have produced a splendid folio that includes full libretto, pictures, and a goodly serving of the show's dynamic and innovative material (not including A New Argentina). Most of the lyrics do not rhyme, but the ear is not conscious of any loss.

The piano-vocal arrangements are precise reductions of the full orchestral score, yet they do not exceed the capabilities of the home musician (not an easy feat for the keyboard arranger, believe me). 7/8 time makes And the Money Kept Rolling In a little tricky, and the meter changes in Rainbow High-3/4 to 6/8 to 9/8 to 12/8 and 4/4—will keep you on your toes but won't defeat you. An encounter with Evita is exhilarating.

Vocal Selections from The Grand Tour

Lurics and music by Jerry Herman Jerry Herman Inc./Macmillan Performing Arts, 11 songs, \$5.95

Expertise alone does not guarantee a Broadway smash. I would not condemn Jerry Herman to another lifetime for glorifying the American widow, but the truth is that since Milk and Honey, Hello Dolly!, and Mame, the hits have not been forthcoming.

The Grand Tour chronicles the adventures of two men-sworn enemieswho are forced to become traveling companions in order to escape extermination by the Nazis, and we trail along as they grudgingly learn to accept each other as human beings. Unfortunately, not even Herman's considerable know-how could save the show from extermination by cutand-paste, and it closed within twenty-four hours of opening night. The libretto was cut to the point of incoherence, and the songs—decent enough—were merely pasted on. And all this to furnish a vehicle for the show's star, Joel Grev.

Herman works hard at his considerable craft, and though the score generally reflects that, the individual numbers lack tension or urgency.

Lovesong: A musical entertainment

Music by Michael Valenti Belwin Mills, 13 songs, \$5.95

Sweeney Todd: Vocal Selections

Music and lyrics by Stephen Sondheim Revelation Music and Rilting Music, 7 songs, \$6.95

Michael Valenti's Lovesong is a collection of musicalized British romantic verses culled from various antiquarian anthologies. A classically trained singer might find recital material here, but I have the feeling that if Valenti's collaborators-Lord Byron, Sir Walter Raleigh, Christina Rossetti, and Leigh Hunt among themhad been available for story conferences. the results would have been less stilted.

Though the original cast recording of Sweeny Todd is a twenty-selection, twodisc set, the publisher furnishes us with a mere taste of this dark, bitter score. Please note also that the show's outstanding number, A Little Priest. does not number among the magic seven.

Valenti and Sondheim are grand-

stand keyboard players and both of their personally supervised piano-vocal scores are far too demanding for the average player. Lovesong features fifty-one pages of energy-depleting, nonstop Alberti bass in tenths, topped with full octave chords in the trebie. Who can concentrate on the vocal line? As for the demon barber, one's left and right hands are too busy chasing each other with pyrotechnic contrapuntal themes to even think about the throat much less the vocal cords. I am not asking for big-note, play-by-the-numbers scores. but surely there is a middle road between Romper Room and Rachmaninoff. Both of these gentlemen would be well advised to explore it.

Current Popular

The Biggest Hits of 1979 and Golden Standards

Warner Bros., 36 songs, \$6.95

This slightly passé collection has just reached my desk, so I'd better mention it before it becomes a historical landmark. 1979 evidently wasn't that good a year, and I can't believe that the Suzy Quatro/Sister Sledge set will be as enthusiastic about Am I Blue, Someone to Watch Over Me, Begin the Beguine, or As Time Goes By as it will about Stumblin' In and He's the Greatest Dancer. If your tastes are eclectic to the point of schizophrenia, this one may be for you.

John Denver: Autograph

Cherry Lane, 11 songs, \$6.95

If you can accept rhyme schemes like "upon her breast" and "wilderness," my task is greatly simplified. All that remains to tell you is that Milt Okun and Dan Fox have constructed these two-line piano-vocals so deftly that the improviser can do his own thing while the purist can strum along with John Denver's latest LP.

Platinum'80:

Songbook of the Superstars Warner Bros., 80 songs. \$9.95

No. 1 songs of the Seventies

Warner Bros., 73 songs, \$8.95

Both of these collections are varied enough to suit the fussiest gourmet, and the Knack's My Sharona is the only duplication between them. Rock-oriented you

must be, and preferably a guitarist. Many of these popular favorites require an additional effort from the singer to disquise toneless melodies and senseless lyrics. Included in the roster are songs made famous by Rod Stewart, Fleetwood Mac. Chic, Van Halen, and the Doohie Bros.

Richard Wolfe's Legit Country Fake Book

Big 3 Music, "More than 270 songs," \$14.95

Herein a veritable hot tub of emoton from Pistol Packin' Mama to Paper Roses, What's He Doin' in My World, I've Already Loved You in My Mind, Help Me Make It Through the Night, and all points inbetween. This is soap opera in leadsheet form, but what Dallas accomplishes in one hour, these country songwriters put across in thirty-two bars. Go on, indulge vourself.

Also received this month

Marvin Hamlisch Songbook

Theo. Presser/Chappell, 14 songs, \$6.95

ELO'S Greatest Hits

Unart Music/Jet, 11 songs, \$6.95

Neil Young and

Crazy Horse: Live Rust

Warner Bros., 16 songs, \$8.95.

Jim Croce: Photographs and Memories (His Greatest Hits)

Warner Bros., 14 songs, \$5.95

Jim Croce: His Life and Music

Warner Bros., 44 songs, \$12.95

These two collections came out within three months of each other, yet all of the "Photographs and Memories" selections are contained in "His Life and Music."

Blondie: Eat to the Beat

Big 3, 12 songs, \$6.95

Rush: Permanent Waves Warner Bros., 6 songs, \$7.95

Heart: Bébé le Strange

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Jefferson Starship: Freedom at Point Zero

Warner Bros., 9 songs, \$8.95

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Max Roach: M'Boom
For a review see page 77

Solar Plexus: Earth Songs Randy Masters & Denny

Berthiaume, producers Inner City IC 1087

by Don Heckman

Last year Solar Plexus was, to this listener, one of the most promising new jazz groups. Among other things, its self-titled debut managed the quite formidable feat of avoiding most of the crossover afflictions that infect many new jazz ensembles.

"Earth Songs" comes close to fulfilling the initial promise of "Solar Plexus." but it also brings with it a few problems. The most obvious is the absence of singer Lin McPhillips. A good part of the group's uniqueness came from the blending of McPhillips' voice with complex synthesizer brass woodwinds configurations: the singer also worked effectively with the Echo-Plex and other sound-repeating devices. The current incarnation employs the flute and sax ophones of Terry Summa and the violins of Erik Golub to fill in for her. but. alas. it is not the same.

But Solar Plexus has other assets. such as the mature. well-thought-out compositions from leaders Randy Masters and Denny Berthiaume and a wonderful sense of joy in the process of music-making. These are still very much intact, and there are times when one almost forgets the absence of McPhillips. The group again drifts in and out of some unusual time signatures: a bright, jazzy 5, 4 on Tropicalia: a less specific dalliance around 5 4 on the humorous Tuck 'n' Roll (reminiscent of Don Ellis' equally off-centered blues spoof. Pussy Wiggle Stomp): 6, 8 on You and Me: a Latin-tinged 3/4 on Spanish Sahara. It manages to convert a popular Indian raga—Raga Thumri—to a jazz flow without losing the essence of its chromatic-sounding modality. (It's actually based on an Escale on the piano white notes, with the substitution of a G sharp for G natural.)

Somehow, all this is done without an obvious awareness of either the difficulty of the meters or the off-the-wall quality of some of the harmonic frameworks. And that, I suspect, is what is most appealing about Solar Plexus. One always

senses the music first. Masters is hardly a trumpet master. saxophonist Summa is no better or worse than a good club musician, and Berthiaume lacks the playing energy to compete effectively in the emerging piano styles of the Eighties. But the sum is always greater than the parts—the true sign of a fine jazz ensemble. As a group, Solar Plexus can compete with anyone. Perhaps it's time for some "live" performances. I'll be at the front of the line.

The Widespread Depression Orchestra: Boogie in the Barnyard

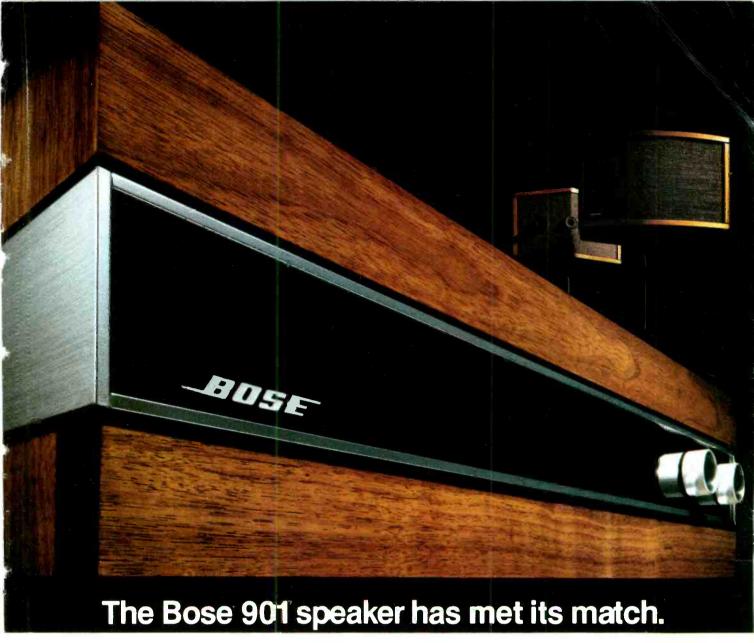
Bernard Brightman, producer Stash ST 206

by John S. Wilson

On its first album, "Downtown Uproar," the Widespread Depression Orchestra demonstrated its ability to capture the spirit and sounds of the black big bands of the '20s, '30s, and '40s. Its adaptations of the well known Ellington, Basie, Jimmie Lunceford, Cab Calloway, and Louis Jordan repertoires were not mere copies but were flavored with a distinct group personality.

WDO's second disc shows that this impressive young band is not standing still and is using its newly gained assurance to dig out some relatively obscure material. Alongside such familiar gems as Cavernism and You Can Depend on Me from Hines's repertory and Tulip or Turnip and Azure from Ellington's is Rex Stewart's Back Room Romp (originally subtitled A Contrapuntal Stomp). Brick Fleagle's Zaza. Johnny Hodges' Little Rabbit Blues. and a pair of old pop tunes. Bye Bye Blues and You Took Advantage of Me.

While only alto saxophonist Michael Hashim stood out as an impressive soloist last time. "Boogie in the Barnyard" gives Jordan Sandke several opportunities to show off a crisp, punching trumpet attack. Tim Atherton's trombone is a consistently subtle coloristic agent as well. and Michael Le Donne shows a piano range that can be Hinesian at one moment and thoroughly contemporary the next. One caveat: The only original arrangement in the collection (the rest are based on transcriptions) is bassist Bill Conway's You Took Advantage of Me and it lacks the color. drive. and even the solo imagination of the other pieces. Apparently, the group still needs a foundation on which to develop its performances.



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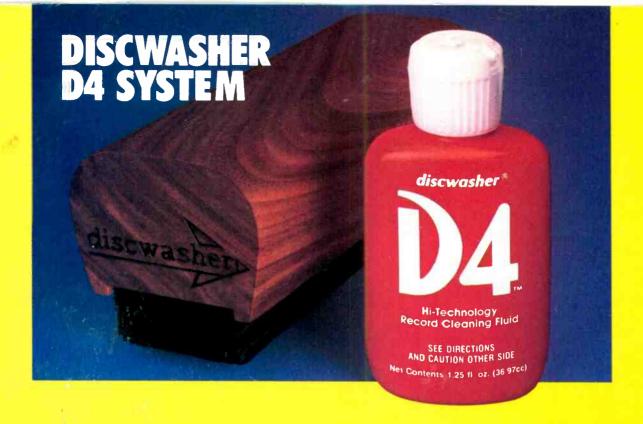
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