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HiFi/Stereo Review

FEBRUARY 1967 · VOLUME 18 · NUMBER 2

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EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS must be accompanied by return postage and will be handled with reason-able care: however, publisher assumes no responsi-bility for return or safety of art work, photographs or manuscripts.

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EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

By William Anderson

N commenting in this issue on the addition to the catalog of yet another recording of Gustav Mahler's immense Symphony No. 8, Music Editor James Goodfriend takes note, quite understandably, of "the sheer prodigality of the long-playing record as a medium." The American recording industry has just closed the books on a record-breaking (sorry about that) sales year, and the first billion-dollar year is expected by the early 1970's. Our own surveys bear this out-we are sobered to realize that, among readers of this magazine, the average record collection contains over three hundred albums. Cultural explosion or no, it must be admitted that these facts very likely have something to do with music.

Depending on your own view of the matter, it may or may not come as a shock to learn that there are some who hold that recorded music is in fact anti-musical, a proposition that is discussed pro and con in this issue by Hans Keller and Yehudi Menuhin. Both are well-versed in the techniques and practices of recording, but since both are also musicians, their discussion naturally centers around the response of the artist to the recording medium and the effect this response may have on his performance. Certainly it must be admitted that what is always missing on any disc is one very important ingredient of music making and music listening: the ordeal, the struggle (experienced by performer and audience alike) of a vulnerable musical talent pitted against the innumerable hazards to artistic success. The rewards for victory under such circumstances are incalculable: I was keyed up for days recently by a brilliant and moving Philharmonic Hall performance of Albéniz' Iberia; I cannot even imagine the effect on pianist Alicia de Larrocha of the waves of love and gratitude that flowed back to her over the footlights.

But even with this very important aspect of "live" performance aside, is there not-strictly from the listener's point of view-still a great deal to be said for the "musical" worth of the phonograph record? To start with the most obvious: there are record listeners without number who will never have the opportunity of hearing even a string quartet, let alone a concert-hall performance of Mahler's "Symphony of a Thousand." What is one to do about a ravening musical appetite in, say, Nauru in the Central Pacific without the satisfying anodyne of the turntable? The recording medium also permits us to hear music that would never have been heard in a concert hall-old music of special and limited appeal; music requiring talents, forces, or instruments not available everywhere; music for which an audience must, for whatever reasons, be created. Recordings also give us, since memory is fickle, what the concert hall cannot: the opportunity to check the growth of a performer over the years-Yehudi Menuhin has recently re-recorded the Elgar Violin Concerto, and we can now compare it with a recording he made at the age of sixteen. And posterity will be grateful to us, I am sure, for having preserved for them the playing of Horowitz and Stern, the voices of Sutherland and Callas, just as we would be if we could somehow hear what Mozart used to make of his own piano concertos. And I think that right now I am going to turn on, in the quiet of my listening room, a particularly seductive Loeillet trio sonata that I have never heard in the concert hall and furthermore wouldn't want tothe work is too small and intimate, and any hall would be too big and noisy. It may be half a loaf, but it is music to my ears.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fritz Wunderlich

• A voice has fallen silent, the voice of a short-lived master of his art who was still mounting toward the highest pinnacle of fame. The news came like a stunning blow, which left one too dazed to really grasp its meaning. The singer Fritz Wunderlich was in a class of his own. A few short weeks ago, when we met to record scenes from La Traviata and Zar und Zimmermann, it was evident how incomparably his voice had blossomed out as an instrument of both melting tenderness and splendid power. He was the one hope, and its fullfillment, in a sphere of singing where there had long been a need for an artist of his caliber. All the more striking and grievous, therefore, is his silence now. The flames of his exuberance for life and his enthusiasm burned brightly. Scarcely anything was difficult to him: his talent had allowed itself time for growth, unfolding itself on broad musical foundations. Here, then, was not merely a richly endowed voice, but also superb singing permeated through and through by the meaning of the work.

We shall miss more than his art—also his laughing naturalness, his intelligent rejection of false pathos, and his friendly willingness to lend a helping hand. The gramophone record will continue to reflect his personality.

> DIETRICH FISCHER-DIESKAU Berlin, Germany

Bouquets

• Gratifying, enlightening, and simply astounding that a popular magazine (which I enjoy monthly for its humor, its record reviews, and the saturation of its ads) could present such material as your December issue does, *i.e.*, Martin Luther, Suzuki, and the Sonic Image.

Long live writers with such skill—and editors with such nerve, verve, etc. I sincerely hope that your magazine has an effect upon the journals of my profession. I think they could profit from your example.

ROBERT A. DOWDY, Director Linden H. S. Band Linden, Ala.

• I have been reading HIFI/STEREO RE-VIEW for six years. I like the method of printing the articles on consecutive pages and the large number of photographs and illustrations used in them. The Calendar of Composers and copies of the Basic Repertoire roundup and the Basic Audio Vocabulary, which you make available without charge to readers who may have missed the issues in which they originally appeared, are some of the extras—along with the editorial index—which help make the magazine a very good one.

RONALD S. PACE Houston, Tex.

Haydn and the Basic Repertoire

• If Martin Bookspan is so lacking in good musical taste that he would include only one Haydn symphony in his Basic Repertoire in the last eight years, I think that HIFI/ STEREO REVIEW should definitely include a discography of these works in a future issue. There are at least eight Haydn symphonies-Nos. 45, 88, 96, 99, 100, 101, 103, and 104-in the basic repertoire other than No. 94, and I think your readers are entitled to some counsel in buying recordings of these. It must be noted that the popular symphonies of Dvořák, Mendelssohn, Tchaikovsky, and Sibelius have already been included in this feature. Haydn was a greater composer than all of those put together, so I don't see why he is short-changed.

HARRY BERMAN Miami, Fla.

Mr. Bookspan replies: "I take second place to no one in my admiration for the symphonies of Haydn. Indeed, I was one of the first supporters among the critical fraternity for the work of the Haydn Society when it was founded in Boston in 1946 by H. C. Robbins Landon and a tiny group of Haydn enthusiasts. If Mr. Berman will turn to page 47 of this issue, he will see evidence that I intend to give Haydn his due."

Baroque Performing Practices

• Igor Kipnis' informative article on Baroque music (December) contains two errors, one of which is my fault, as I furnished the information: the passage of a Corelli sonata which is "ornamented, reportedly, by Corelli himself" was actually ornamented by the musicologist Arnold Schering. No harm is done, however, because this is a typical ornament of the period.

The second error is much more serious because it results in keeping from the reader information concerning the manner in (Continued on page 8)

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which Bach probably played. Kipnis says that the *nôtes inégales* were a French convention in which equal eighth-notes were played as dotted eighths and a sixteenth in order to make them "more graceful." This is quite correct—four French writers say that this was a French monopoly. However, in addition to this, there was another convention used in *all* countries (including France) in which the first note was not dotted in performance, but made only slightly longer in order to make the music "speak" in a metric manner.

Quantz, who heard Bach play and admired him, prohibited the French dotting (*inégales*) and permitted only the mild inequality; his flute tonguing for fast notes corroborates this. Since Quantz's manner of performance is described in all countries from 1550 on, I think that Kipnis should have mentioned it as well as the French *inégales*.

Experiments show that this manner of performance deserves to be revived, because it makes Bach sound more "speaking" than the da-da-da "as-written" performance of the modern harpsichordist, and conforms with the description of Bach's playing as sounding "like a conversation."

> SOL BABITZ Babitz Early Music Laboratory Los Angeles, Cal.

We regret that information from Mr. Babitz correcting the attribution of the Corelli example was received too late to be incorporated into the article as printed, and hope that Mr. Kipnis' readers will note Mr. Babitz' emendation here. Regarding Mr. Babitz' second point, Mr. Kipnis feels that, although there is no question but that such articulations as Mr. Babitz describes were part of Baroque practice, musicologists disagree about their applications, and about their relationship, if any, to the French nôtes inégales. Mr. Babitz' point, largely because of its controversial nature, is a fairly refined one more suited to a professional discussion of the subject than to the broad survey of Baroque style in music that the article was intended to be.

Phantom Performers

• A large "thank you" for Richard Freed's article "The Phantom Performers" in your November issue. It answered a lot of my questions about recording-artist labeling. Particular thanks for your complete list of Camden Records pseudonyms. I have been wondering who these artists were from the day 1 bought the records 'way back in the early 1950's. I will play them with renewed enjoyment now.

This whole article is a fine example of the informative features your readers have come to expect—in addition to your regular complete coverage of the musical entertainment field.

KENNETH S. ROBERTSON Oxnard, Cal.

• Richard Freed's article on phantom performers (November) brings back insane and delightful memories, and raises once more such never-answered questions as: what was the Austrian Symphony? the Vienness Symphonic Orchestra? the Salzburg Mozarteum? I think Kurt Wöss exists (or existed), but who was H. Arthur Brown? and Paul Wal-(Continued on page 11)

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(Continued on page 11) HIFI/STEREO REVIEW

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Audio Dynamics Corporation, Pickett District Rd., New Milford, Cor

ter? and George Singer? What was the Berlin Symphony Orchestra? Who, in Heaven's name, was Gerd Rubahn?

What was the Varsity Symphony? Under this name somebody recorded, on Varsity 2026, the only performance I've ever heard of an interesting symphony doubtfully attributed to Mozart (and listed on page 859 of the latest Köchel catalog). However, my favorite phony aggregation is the Hastings Symphony, which recorded for Allegro after it was taken over by Royale. (One Hastings album dizzily paired Bruckner's Symphony No. 4 and a suite by Rameau.) Someone at Allegro had a passion for cleanliness, because the two conductors of the Hastings Symphony were-no, not Harald Hardrada and Wilhelm Konkrer-John Bath and Jan Tubbs!

ARTHUR S. PFEFFER Forest Hills, N. Y.

Accessories

• We appreciate Hans Fantel's preference for the AR stylus-force gauge ("Audio Accessories," November), and agree with him that this is the single most important audio accessory. I would like to point out, however, that a stylus-force gauge loses most of its effectiveness without a second accessory—a test record to determine optimum stylus force.

The AR turntable instruction book recommends that the HiFi/STEREO REVIEW Model 211 test record be used in conjunction with the stylus-force gauge. Mr. Fantel does refer to the record later in the article as a useful device; we consider it indispensable. Without it the stylus-force gauge merely calibrates your guesswork.

EDGAR VILLCHUR Acoustic Research, Inc. Cambridge, Mass.

We're grateful to Mr. Villchur for the kind words about the HIFI/STEREO RE-VIEW test record—we have a soft place for it in our bearts, too. Interested readers may obtain the record by writing to Stereo Test Record, care of the magazine, Dept. SD, One Park Arenue. New York. N. Y. 10016 and enclosing a check or money order for \$4.98 (New York State residents add sales tax at the local rate: residents of countries other than the United States add 50¢).

Scrambled Simon

• Bravo for the fine review of the new album by The Cyrkle (November). I agree with just about every point, especially with respect to Marty Fried's excellent drumming. However, I feel I must point out an error. It is *John* Simon, an accompanist and record producer, who plays harpsichord on the album, but it is *Paul* Simon who lends his name to Simon & Garfunkel and it is *Paul* Simon who wrote *Red Rubber Ball* and *Cloudy*.

C. C. ROUSE Baltimore, Md.

Some Light on the Subject

• In your October issue the article "Room Acoustics" by Peter Sutheim and Larry Klein made a point that is puzzling to me. They wrote: "A dimension of $171/_2$ feet should be avoided, since it is just a half wavelength long at the power-line frequency of 60 cycles per second. . . ." Using the conventional wavelength formula of 186,000 miles per "OH, THAT KAHLUA AND BRANDY! IT MAKES ME FEEL SO... SO FRENCH!"

"Aren't the Mexicans clever? They've taken their delightful Kahlúa coffee liqueur and added their very special brandy to it. Both in one bottle. How very continental of them!

"Of course, Harry and I have Kahlúa with our coffee every night. But sometimes Harry, especially on Friday nights, would mix in a smidgen of brandy for verve. He says it makes the perfect drink for aprés dinner. Now, with K & B we just pour and – voila!

"Confidentially, when us girls have our little téte-a-tétes we drink K & B straight

on the rocks. With a twist of lemon for flair. (We call it K & B "au lemon.")"



This authentic Pre-Columbian figure is from the famed Kahlua collection of authentic Pre-Columbian figures.

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We don't care if you accidentally drive your car over it.

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Nice? What's more, Clevite Stereo Headphones give you *pure* stereo. True reproduction from the lows to the highs. Foamy, removable cushions adjust to fit any head, glasses or not. In Driftwood Grey, it's beautiful listening for under \$25. Write for name of nearest dealer. Clevite Corporation, Piezoelectric Division, Bedford, Ohio 44014.

Clevite Stereo Headphones

CIRCLE NO. 15 ON READER SERVICE CARD

second divided by 60 cps, I calculate a full wavelength at 3,100 miles and a half wavelength at 1,555 miles. Please clarify what the authors meant.

WILLIAM A. SLADACK APO San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Klein replies: "I think Mr. Sladack's 'conventional wavelength formula' is for the speed of light. Sound travels a bit more slowly—its speed in air (at 68 degrees F) is about 1,130 feet per second. And now that I've checked the formula myself, I'm mildly embarrassed to find that the sentence should refer to the full wavelength, not a half wavelength, and that the dimension to be avoided is closer to 18.8 feet than to 17½ feet. But that of course depends upon how warm (and moist) one likes to keep his listening room—the velocity of sound at 0 degrees C is only 1,085 feet per second."

Flight of the Byrds

• I was very pleased that Joe Goldberg gave The Byrds' album "Fifth Dimension" a decent review in your November issue, having been a Byrds fan from the time they got started. However, there is one point 1 would like to see cleared up, and this is with regard to the song 2-4-2 Fox Trot, which, as Mr. Goldberg notes, "seems to have been recorded over the background sound of a vacuum cleaner." This song is subtitled The Lear Jet Song, and therein lies the tale.

During the recent airline strike, the Byrds needed transportation to their various concert appearances. They rented a Lear executive private jet, and were so pleased with its facilities that they decided to write a song about it. On the record, the "vacuum cleaner" is an actual recording of a Lear jet like the one they used. The voice heard is that of the son of the owner of the Lear Jet Corporation preparing for a takeoff—he was their pilot.

JOHN S. KRUSZKA Evanston, III.

Record-Market Economics

• For some time now, I have been picking up the latest Schwann Catalog with ever diminishing interest. There are so few surprises in its contents that I sometimes wonder why I bother. Will no record company gamble on a consumer interest in, for example, stereo versions of Vaughan Williams' symphonies? And for literally years now I have awaited a stereo version of Ippolitov-Ivanov's *Caucasian Sketches*—a trifle, admittedly, but a colorful one—yet it remains represented by only two old recordings which must surely go the out-of-print route for lack of consumer interest.

A curious reversal of economic sense seems to be operating in a-&-r men today. They don't seem to be aware that in their field supply creates demand, rather than the opposite. Very well, they seem to say, we'll cut another *Greensleeves* because it's doing so well, but why bother with Vaughan Williams' Sea Symphony when London isn't exactly making a mint on their recording of it? They fail to realize that it is precisely this tack of choice of recordings of the Sea Symphony that stifles consumer interest.

A case in point is Carl Nielsen. How many listeners had actually even heard of this worthy before Leonard Bernstein re-(Continued on page 14)

Are you getting the most or simply paying the most?

SOLID STATE AM-FM STERED RECEIVER W

KENWOOD

TUNING

check the NEW MODEL TK-140 **KENVOOD** 130 WATTS D FET AM/FM STEREO RECEIVER \$339.95

- F.E.T. (Field Effect Transistor) 4 Gang tuning Condenser front-end for superior sensitivity and image rejection, cross modulation ratio = 5 IF Stages with 4 limiters and wideband ratio detector have been incorporated to provide 45 dB alternate channel calectivity and frequence and the frequence of the freque
 - to provide 45 dB alternate channel selectivity and freedom from noise and interference
 - 130 watts of total music power enough to drive even low efficiency Hi-Fi speakers
 All silicon transistor amplifier for wide 20 to 30,000 Hz power bandwidth
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B speakers, A + B speakers, phones) = Price includes handsome walnut simulated finish cabinet = 2 year warranty

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That's when you'll hear the optimum in tonal quality . . . sound reproduction at its faithful best. You, can always count on Pioneer

You can always count on Pioneer speakers and speaker systems to deliver a quality performance. Every time. All the time. Made by the world's largest manufacturer of speakers, this premium audio seviewerst evolutions of the seview restore

Made by the world's largest manufacturer of speakers, this premium audio equipment available at popular prices. And you can select from many fine models -- from the unique, handsome metal-grilled CS-24 Auxiliary Wall Speaker to the efficient, compact CS-20, CS-52 and the Ultimate 5-speaker CS-61 Bookshelf System. All carried only by tranchised dealers. A word from you and we'll send litera-

A word from you and we'll send literature and the name of your nearest dealer.

(A) CS-62 Bookshelf 3-way speaker system (3 speakers). Giled walnut enclosure. Meas, $25\%'' \times 15\%'' \times 11^{1}\%''$, retail price: \$142.00. (B) CS-61 Bookshelf 3-way speaker system (5 speakers). Ofled walnut enclosure. Meas, $241\%'' \times 16^{1}\%'' \times 1344''$, retail price: \$175.00.

PIONEER ELECTRONICS U.S.A. CORPORATION 140 SMITH ST. FARMINGDALE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y. 11735 • (516) 694-7720 CIRCLE NO. 54 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Two Pros play "Stardust" HOAGY CARMICHAEL and ROBERTS 770X Stereo Tape Recorder

Featuring exclusive "Cross 🐼 Field"



RHEEM, AN INTERNATIONAL COMPANY WITH OVER 80 PLANTS AROUND THE WORLD CIRCLE NO. 58 ON READER SERVICE CARD corded his Third Symphony amid much fanfare and rave reviews? Yet so great is the Nielsen boom now that recently a-&-r men at three major companies have rushed out recordings of his Fourth.

I would say to these stalwarts: Gentlemen, use a little initiative and imagination, please. Restore Sibelius' *Scènes Historiques*; twenty-three versions of Tchaikovsky's Sixth are quite enough. And for those of us who love Rimsky-Korsakov's *Antar Symphony*, give us a couple to choose from. JOSEPH LEVY

New York, N. Y.

FM Programming

 HIFI/STEREO REVIEW has demonstrated by its editorial position and the nature of various articles, such as your listing of FM stations rated for quality by listeners in seven metropolitan areas (September 1964), that it is concerned with all matters relating to the interests of the listening public. Therefore, I have taken this opportunity of writing to inquire what, if anything, can and should be done to improve local FM broadcasting in situations such as one encounters here in the capital area of the Empire State. Of the few FM stations serving this area, only one, save the educational stations, attempts to serve the more enlightened audience with higher-quality programming. Furthermore, there are no plans for the general improvement of programming in the area. Upon inquiring at the stations, one is greeted with statements such as "We are going to play middle-of-the-road music" (excluding the "extremes" of both rock-and-roll and classical music). Perhaps you have other readers who share to a greater or lesser degree this dilemma. Possibly through the forum of your Letters to the Editor column people like me might exchange ideas with the aim of improving FM broadcasting so that it is vital, stimulating, and enjoyable to people of all tastes.

> PICKETT T. SIMPSON Albany, N.Y.

What's Wrong with Pops?

• On the subject of what's wrong with pop albums, I have been going 'round and 'round with several record-company representatives. My first complaint concerns short albums. I feel that this is unfair to the buyer, and it is certainly against the will of the recording group. Secondly, the poor fidelity on most (Continued on page 16)

THIS MONTH'S COVER

Not exactly characters out of Gilbert and Sullivan's Mikado. nor even the Japanese Beatles, the elegantly attired gentlemen on this month's cover are actors and musicians performing in a Japanese kabuki play. A popular form of entertainment that is centuries old but still very much alive in Japan today, the kabuki (literally "song-dance skill") is an amalgam of dance, chant, and pantomime, with orchestral accompaniment. The color print was probably done in the 1780's; the artist is Torii Kiyonaga (1752-1815), called by many the greatest master of the Japanese color print.

What's behind the pretty face? Themes Trent House Toronto

Step up, press the power button, and find out.

First, try the FM stereo. As you spin the heavy flywheel tuning knob, you experience the satisfaction of hearing and *feeling* each station lock in, sure and crisp. That's Harman-Kardon's new MOSFET front end working for you. What's a MOSFET? A metaloxide silicon field-effect transistor—the latest, most effective device for reducing cross-modulation, increasing sensitivity and selectivity, and improving antenna match under all reception conditions.

Now put on one of your favorite stereo records. Notice things you never heard before? Better definition of instruments, inner-voice lines that were missing except at a live performance? That's Harman-Kardon ultra-wide frequency response, restoring the spaciousness and clarity that were there when the record was made.

This is the new Harman-Kardon NOCTURNE Seven Twenty, a solid-state receiver that constitutes a major step forward in high-fidelity design. What's behind that pretty face? 80 watts of startling stereo realism. \$369.50*.

The Seven Twenty heads a new line of Nocturne receivers that includes the Two Ten (50 watts, AM/ FM) at \$269.50 and the Two Hundred (50 watts, FM) at \$239.50. Unmistakable sound quality and long-time reliability are the family trademarks. We suggest you hear these new receivers soon at your Harman-Kardon dealer's. Harman-Kardon, Inc., 401 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19105

*Prices slightly higher in the West. Walnut enclosure optional.



LEADER IN SOLID-STATE STEREO COMPONENTS

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pop records is inexcusable. The Rolling Stones, The Moody Blues, The Beach Boys, Elvis Presley, and others record for major labels that have a reputation for excellent sound. Replies to my inquiries to record companies about these things have been unsatisfying. As long as sales roll in, who cares? DOUGLAS C. CHANEY Baltimore, Md.

Goldberg's Rights

Joe Goldberg had no right to review Donovan's new disc (December). He should have written an interview with D. Leitch instead. What difference does it make if Donovan wrote his songs or not? Mr. Goldberg said Donovan "looks so boyishly helpless" on the album cover. Does Mr. Goldberg judge a book by its cover?

Also, Mr. Goldberg said that the Monkees are imitators of the Beatles. There is no connection between the two groups' styles, and the Monkees are better actors than the Beatles

ROBERT WEISBURD Huntington, L.I., N.Y.

"Enhanced" Sound

• I read with great interest the lengthy review (September) of "The Great Band Era" and "The Swing Years." Indeed these two albums offer a vast, well-rounded collection of nostalgia at a bargain price.

However, as an avid collector of vintage 78-rpm records, I have certain reservations about collections of this type. In my opinion, the "enhanced" sound on these LP reissues for the most part sounds thin and unbalanced.

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| 255 V N.Y. | ere's \$5.00 — This covers my full cost for lifetime Send the Free Catalogs and Club "specials." Satis- | And while you're at it, I'd like gift memberships for the follow- ing people at \$2.50 each with full lifetime privileges. Name | |

CIRCLE NO. 70 ON READER SERVICE CARD

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Money Order

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A 78-rpm record in good condition, played on the proper modern equipment, sounds much richer and more full-bodied than the LP transfer of the same item.

> FRANK BUZZELL Spring Lake, Mich.

Punch at the Printer's Shop

• In a review (September) of Stravinsky's Pulcinella, Arthur Cohn describes the disc as a new recording. The liner notes say this disc was recorded in December, 1953. Is this a misprint, or did Mr. Cohn mean that this is a new issue of an old recording?

DAVID ALTMAN New York, N.Y.

The recording is brand new-that is, August, 1965. Columbia, in adapting Robert Craft's liner notes for the earlier recording of Pulcinella, neglected to delete the old recording date and add the new one. The error appears only on the first run of album covers; it has since been corrected.

Havergal Brian

• Recent references in your magazine encouraging greater appreciation of the gifted English composers Elgar and Bax prompt me to mention still another neglected figure. Havergal Brian, born in Staffordshire in 1876, wrote by some accounts as many as two dozen symphonies. Some of his more modest works provided him a brief period of recognition around 1907, but he soon returned to obscurity.

Interest in Brian never completely disappeared, however. His Second Symphony, the so-called "Gothic Symphony," attracted interest because of the enormous choral and orchestral forces it employed (fifty-five brasses alone) and its unheard-of length of two hours (its use of Goethe's Faust for a text makes for comparison with Mahler's Eighth). Hamilton Harty and Eugene Goossens tried to obtain a performance of the work but were defeated by the cost of such a venture. Finally in 1961 the "Gothic" was premiered (fifty years after its composition) and created a powerful impression upon certain critical musical minds. Since then, Brian's works have been played in England with ever-increasing frequency, and he is coming to be seen as a composer of great musical and mental resources, a visionary with a strongly individual profile.

To my knowledge, nothing by Brian has been performed here in America. The rapid success of Mahler, Nielsen, Alkan, and Berwald here suggests that a segment of the American musical public has at last become infused with that pioneering spirit which contributes so greatly to the cultural life of a nation. Let us encourage such bold adventurers as Leonard Bernstein to explore the works of this unknown and perhaps very great figure.

> WILLIAM S. RUTLEDGE Chicago, Ill.

Correction

Mr. Louis Ouzer, the man responsible for the excellent photographs accom-panying the story "Making Real Music with Three-Year-Olds" in our December 1966 issue, was not credited with them there. We regret the omission.

Cash

Name..

Address.....

City & State

16

City

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This is the finest home tape recorder Ampex makes.

(If you can find anything we've left out, please write.)



This Ampex 2100 tape recorder player threads itself, reverses itself, and offers bi-directional record and playback...so you can sit back and enjoy a complete 4-track tape without rewinding reels. Or changing reels.

It is about as automatic as you can get.

Concerning construction: It offers dual capstan drive for perfect tape-to-head contact to practically eliminate wow and flutter, even at the slow speeds. You also get twin VU meters, monophonic mix, and die cast aluminum construction. We think so much of the way it's built we offer an exclusive one-year warranty on both parts and labor.

We will repair or replace - with no charge - any part which proves defective in material or workmanship within one year of date of purchase.

You can select from four basic models-each with the finest sound your money can buy. But sound is something you have to listen to. So see your Ampex dealer and make your own comparison.

P.S. If you buy now, your dealer will give you \$100 worth of tape for \$39.95. (10 of the 100 fastest selling tapes, plus two reels of blank tape.)

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CIRCLE NO. 7 ON READER SERVICE CARD

17

Which Fisher loudspeaker is playing Brahms' Viola Sonata No.1 in F Minor?



We know. It's a silly question.

Obviously you can't tell which one is playing simply because you can't hear a printed page.

But some ad men would like you to think you can. With high-sounding claims and descriptions of sound quality that they think will be music to your ears.

We can't go along with that.

Choosing a loudspeaker is a matter of personal taste. It involves listening and comparing. And usually at great length.

Of course, there are certain guidelines that an ad can provide in selecting a speaker system. And this particular ad has one that hi-fi enthusiasts have followed for 29 years.

The name: Fisher.

(In case you're wondering, none of the speakers shown is playing Brahms' Viola Sonata No. 1 in F Minor. They're all playing Bruckner's Symphony No. 1 in C Minor.)

For more information, plus a free copy of the Fisher Handbook, 1967 edition, use post card on magazine's front cover flap.

The Fisher XP-33 Ultracompact free-piston loudspeaker system with 6-inch low-resonance woofer, 2½-inch tweeter, L-C crossover network; \$99 a pair.

The Fisher XP-55 Compact free-piston loudspeaker system with 8-inch low-resonance wooter, 2½-inch wide-dispersion tweeter, 1000 Hz crossover; \$59.50.

The Fisher XP-6

3-way free-piston loudspeaker system with 10-inch wooter, 5-inch midrange, 1½-inch soft-dome tweeter, 300 and 2500 Hz crossovers; \$99.50.

The Fisher XP-7 3-way free-piston loudspeaker system with 12-inch wooter, two 5-inch midrange, 1½-inch soft-dome tweeter 300 and 2500 Hz crossovers; \$139.50.

The Fisher XP-9B 4-way free-piston loudspeaker system with 12-inch wooter, 6-inch lower midrange, 5-inch upper midrange, 1½-inch soft-dome tweeter, extra-heavy magnets, 300, 1000 and 2500 Hz crossovers; \$199.50.

The Fisher XP-10 Consolette Professional 3-way loudspeaker system with 15-inch wooler, 8-inch midrange, 2-inch soft-dome tweeter, 200 and 2500 Hz crossovers; \$249.50.

The Fisher XP-15

The Fisher XP-15 Professional 4-way loudspeaker system with two 12-inch woofers, two 6-inch lower midrange, two 5-inch upper midrange, 1½-inch soft-dome tweeter, total of 21 pounds of magnet structure, 300, 1000 and 2500 Hz crossovers; \$299.50. All cabinets in oiled walnut.



OID INTERNATIONAL, INC., LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y. 11101

NEW PRODUCTS A ROUNDUP OF THE LATEST HIGH-FIDELITY EQUIPMENT

• Clairtone is marketing a color television set intended for installation as part of a component hi-fi system or as a self-contained receiver with its own audio system. When the set is used as an independent receiver, a front-panelmounted 4 x 6-inch speaker is driven by a self-contained 2.5-watt amplifier. When used as part of a component audio system, the set provides a 1-volt, low-impedance, high-quality output signal suitable for feeding into any



high-level auxiliary input jack on an amplifier. A frontpanel jack also permits earphone listening. The rectangular color picture tube used in the set measures 25 inches (diagonally), uses rare-earth phosphors for color brilliance, and has a tinted, bonded safety glass front. Custom installation is simplified by a front-panel escutcheon that requires a 21 x 29-inch cutout. Mounting depth required is 22 inches. Price: \$689.

Circle 173 on reader service card



• Wharfedale's new line of loudspeaker systems includes the compact W30C two-way acoustic - suspension unit. The grille-cloth frame is removable for installation of the grille cloth of your choice. A special surround on the

low-resonance 8-inch woofer allows large excursions with minimum distortion. The tweeter, a cone type with a 4-inch aluminum voice coil and a 1¼-pound magnet, is acoustically isolated from the woofer part of the cabinet. A continuously variable control permits adjustment of the tweeter-output level to match room-acoustic conditions. Minimum amplifier power required by the system is 8 watts. The nominal impedance rating is 4 to 8 ohms and the enclosure size is 10 x 19 x 9¼ inches. Price: \$69.95 (in oiled walnut), \$63.95 (in unfinished birch).

Circle 174 on reader service card



• Telephone Dynamics is producing the Nassau Mark III, a four-track stereo tape recorder for home or commercial use that can record on all standard four-track stereo cartridges. It operates on

120 volts a.c. or from a 12-volt d.c. car battery. Highquality recordings can be made from a record player, tuner, or microphone through standard phono jacks on the unit. Added features include monitoring jacks and illuminated recording-level meters. An automatic shut-off after each recording cycle prevents accidental erasure or recording over previously recorded material. The Mark III measures approximately $7\frac{1}{2} \ge 8\frac{1}{2} \ge 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Suggested retail price: \$295.

Circle 175 on reader service card

• Seeburg is producing a stereo music center that stores fifty 12-inch records vertically and can play both sides of them automatically at either 331/3 rpm or 162/3 rpm. The speeds may be intermixed. The unit in the center of the photo houses a remotely controlled record player whose hysteresis motor and playing mechanism meet all applicable NAB standards for wow, flutter, and rumble. A special dual-stylus Pickering phono cartridge is used in the tone arm. A remote-control unit (not shown) permits



pushbutton selection of any sequence and any side of the fifty discs stored in the player. A 60-watt (IHF rating) solid-state amplifier is built into the player cabinet, and Altec Lansing high-fidelity speaker components (matched to the amplifier) are used in the system shown. If desired, the player can be purchased separately for use with previously installed amplifiers and speakers. Various combinations of wall brackets and pole supports are available for the speakers. Price of the system without speakers is \$1,895. The speakers are \$532 additional per pair.

Circle 176 on reader service card



• EMI/Scope has introduced a new series of bookshelf speakers, the Models 62, 92, and 102. Each of the speakers in this series comes in a hardwood cabinet with 7_{8} -inch wall thickness specially damped to eliminate resonances, standing waves, or any other parasitic vibrations. The cabinets are covered with oiled walnut veneers, and each cabinet has a removable grille to permit insertion of special fabrics. All three systems have presence

controls on the rear and are of 8 ohms impedance.

The Model 102 (shown) has a low-resonance elliptical woofer with a polyvinyl chloride (PVC) suspension. A pair of $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch tweeters with wide horizontal and vertical dispersion handle the upper frequencies. Frequency response is 30 to 20,000 Hz. Dimensions are $25 \times 14 \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Price: \$199.50.

The Model 92 is similar except for the use of a slightly smaller woofer and a single $3\frac{3}{6}$ -inch tweeter. Frequency response is 50 to 20,000 Hz. Dimensions are $23 \times 12 \times 10\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Price: \$109.95.

The smallest system (the Model 62) employs a $10\frac{1}{2}$ x 7-inch woofer and a $3\frac{3}{8}$ -inch tweeter. Frequency response (continued on page 22)

THE NEW YORK TE

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AR Extends Turntable Guarantee C From 1 to 3 Years



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AR TURNTABLE GETS ITS FINAL TESTS: Operator checks each AR turntable as it comes off the production line. Turntables must conform to professional NAB Standards for rumble, wow, flutter, speed accuracy, and speed regulation in order to pass.

Increase Applies Retroactively to Present Owners accuracy.

rumble, wow, flutter, and speed the increase of protection was

of most AR speaker models over the 5-year life of the guarantee

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Dec. I. have called it an empty gesture, Roy Allison, plant manager of since, they claim, AR products Acoustic Research, has an-nounced that on the basis of fa-vorable field experience the AR return rate of AR turntables is turntable guarantee. formerly indeed outstandingly low for a climping but the extended guarantee. ST Fede tice

turntable guarantee, formerly for a one-year period, has been extended to three years. The ex-tended guarantee applies retro-tended guarantee applies retro-bought less than three years ago. Speaker Guarantee Extended to 5 Years in 1961 In 1961 the AR speaker guar-

vorable neid experience the AR return rate of AR turntables is This isn't a real newspaper local turntable guarantee, formerly indeed outstandingly low for a clipping, but the extended guar-for a one-year period, has been device of this nature, it is not enter is entirely real.

Covers All Repair Costs The new guarantee, like the old one, covers all repair costs

from the factory and a new car- antee, which has the same featon when necessary. AR turn- tures as the turntable guarantee,

CIRCLE NO. 3 ON READER SERVICE CARD

tables are guaranteed to meet NAB specifications for profes-sional broadcast equipment on simple way futter and speed the increase of protection was

Critics of AR's latest move is almost one per cent. ave called it an empty gesture, the o-year inc of the 2-speed AR. The price of the 2-speed AR.





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is 60 to 20,000 Hz. Cabinet size is $20\frac{1}{2} \ge 17 \ge 10$ inches. Price: \$79.95.

Circle 177 on reader service card

• Empire has published a free sixteen-page full-color catalog with sections devoted to decorating-with-sound and a guide to building a basic record library. Also included are illustrations and specifications of their complete line of Grenadier and Cavalier speaker systems, Troubador record-playing systems, and phono cartridges. Each component is listed with a complete specification breakdown and with prices.

Circle 178 on reader service card



• Heathkit's solidstate stereo-FM tableradio kit, the Model GR-36, uses the same tuner and i.f. sections employed in Heathkit's stereo components. Technical fea-

tures include a stereo-indicator light, automatic switching to stereo when a stereo signal is received, an adjustable stereo-phase control for optimum channel separation, automatic gain control and a new clutch-release volume control for independent or simultaneous adjustment of both channels. Othe features include speakers mounted on both sides of the slide-rule dial control-section area. The frontend tuning section is factory assembled and prealigned. Because of the simple construction, total kit assembly time is around ten hours. The completed GR-36 measures 19 x $9\frac{1}{4}$ x $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A factory-built walnut cabinet is also included as part of the kit. Price: \$69.95.

Circle 182 on reader service card

• Melcor Electronics has a new solid-state stereo power amplifier, the Model AB-247, with a power output of 50 watts (continuous) per channel over the full frequency range. The circuit employs planar and diffused silicon transistors in a push-pull series output configuration, driven by direct-coupled differential input stages.

Damping factor is greater than 80, and signal-to-noise ratio is greater than 75 db. Total harmonic distortion is



less than 0.25 per cent from 20 to 15,000 Hz at 50 watts. Other features include a dissipation-limiting circuit for short-circuit and overload protection, military-type construction, separate input-gain controls for each channel, and an input sensitivity of 0.15 volt to produce rated output. Input impedance is 60,000 ohms, and power ratings are for an 8-ohm speaker load. Price: \$279. A variety of input and output impedances and mounting options are available on special order.

Circle 183 on reader service card

• Scott has introduced the Model LT-112B solid-state FM stereo tuner kit. The prewired front-end tuning section of the kit is silver-plated and uses three field-effect transistors. The i.-f. section uses silicon transistors. A fourposition front-panel switch permits the tuning-meter circuit to be used for relative signal-strength indication, zerocenter tuning, multipath indication, or for alignment of the kit after completion. The LT-112B has foolproof, silent automatic stereo switching, an interstation-noise muting control, a front-panel output for direct tape re-



cording without the use of separate amplifier, and a wideband FM detector circuit for minimal distortion. A pair of special output jacks on the unit's rear apron can be connected to an oscilloscope to provide multipath and tuning information. Usable sensitivity of the LT-112B is 1.8 microvolts, cross-modulation rejection is 90 db, selectivity is 45 db, and stereo separation is 40 db. Price: \$189.95. Cabinet, as shown, is \$25 additional.

Circle 184 on reader service card

• Sentry Industries is issuing a prerecorded library of twenty-two titles in Norelco-type stereo cassettes for use in tape-cartridge machines for home and auto. The initial cassette library includes several series: Broadway, All-Star, Hit Parade, Around the World, and Classics. The stereo cassettes can also be played on mono cassette machines and have a playing time of 30 to 40 minutes. Price: \$4.95. Circle 185 on reader service card

• Knight's 75-watt solid-state stereo amplifier, the KN-975, has a power output of 37.5 watts (IHF music power) per channel and 22 watts continuous sine-wave power per channel at 4 ohms. Frequency response is ± 1 db, 20 to 22,000 Hz, and harmonic distortion is less than 1 per cent. Hum and noise are -80 db at the tuner input



and -65 db at the magnetic-phono input. There are inputs for magnetic phono, tape head, tuner, auxiliary 1 and 2, and tape monitor. Controls include bass, treble, balance, loudness-volume, hi-cut and lo-cut, mono/stereo, tape monitor, loudness, and speaker main/remote. Size is approximately 4 inches high, 14 inches wide, and 13 inches deep. Price: \$149.95. Cases (optional) are \$14.95 for walnut or \$6.50 for metal.

Circle 186 on reader service card



• Olson's Ultima threeway speaker system, Model S-777, features a multicellular mid-range horn speaker for wide-angle dispersion of mid-frequencies, a 12-inch woofer, and

a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch tweeter. The three-way L-C crossover has level controls for the mid-range horn and tweeter. The mid-range assembly can be turned 90 degrees in the oiled-walnut cabinet to permit it to be installed vertically or horizontally. The system's power-handling capacity is 50 watts, impedance is 8 ohms, and frequency response is 30 to 23,000 Hz. Overall size of the system is $25\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price: \$179.98.

Circle 187 on reader service card

HIFI/STEREO REVIEW

LE MANS IS CHILD'S PLAY COMPARED TO "FOUR CONCERTOS FOR HARPSICHORDS AND ORCHESTRA"

The Shure V-15 Type II phono cartridge must be much more trackable than a Lotus Ford. This seemingly silly simile has significance, however, when one fully appreciates the importance of trackability in providing crisp, clear, distortion-free sound from all of your recordings. The ascents and descents, jarring side swipes, abrupt turns of a Grand Prix course are widely known. (Other analogies we might have used are the slalom, the steeplechase, the bobsled). Not yet as well known has been the curious fact that the grooves reproducing high level recordings of orchestral bells, harpsichords, glockenspiels, drums, pianos-through which the cartridge must wend its melodic way-are even more tortuous, more punishing. Thus, the much talked about "compliance" and "mass" of past evaluations are now merely parameters of design—whereas "trackability" is the true measure of performance.

For your entry into the era of high trackability, for an experience in listening you will find most astonishing, ask your Shure dealer to demonstrate the Shure V-15 Type II Super-Track^{*}at \$67.50, the Grand Prix elite among cartridges. It maintains contact between the stylus and record groove at tracking forces from ³/₄ to 1¹/₂ grams, throughout and beyond the audible spectrum at the highest velocities encountered in quality recordings. Shure Brothers, Inc., 222 Hartrey Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60204

D.

*T.M.



The remarkable new Rollei 16 camera, shown here 9/10 actual size, is fast in operation. More important, its compactness permits you to carry it with you constantly, ready for any picture opportunity.

(The Rollei 16 shown above looks like it's winking because the viewfinder is partially withdrawn. When closed, the metal plate seals the lens against dirt or damage.)

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"FURTWÄNGLER RECALLED"

By Henry Pleasants

WILHELM FURTWÄNGLER has always been a curious and enigmatic figure among the great conductors. Many knowledgeable critics and connoisseurs have found it difficult to come to terms with the highly charged individuality of his readings of the German classics—his tempos, his tempo changes, his dynamics, his way of shaping or even distorting certain phrases and cadences to suit his own structural and communicative plan. And they have found his relative ineffectiveness in any but German music a limiting factor.

To others, myself included, he seemed, until his death in 1954, a last vital link to the spirit, the style, the idiom, and the eloquent manner of the German masters of the nineteenth century. What disturbed or distressed others as apparent willfulness or eccentricity we accepted as the privileged decision of a man still so close to the source that he could deviate from the written notes without fear of stylistic contradiction or palpable error. That this same identity with the Faustian impulses of nineteenth-century Germany left him ill at ease in any other kind of music seemed a small enough price to pay for the revelations of his Beethoven, his Brahms, and his Bruckner.

And then there was the political angle. Why had he remained in Germany throughout the Nazi tyranny when he could so obviously have flourished as a conductor in exile? He was eternally at odds with the regime, of course, and many Jewish musicians now living abroad owe their lives to his intervention and assistance. All this has been abundantly documented. But there were and there still are—many who could not quite accept his protestations that it was

Furtwängler Recalled, Daniel Gillis, ed. (John de Graff, Inc., Tuckahoe, N.Y., \$5.95).

nobler for one in his position to see through at home than to flee.

A wonderfully instructive light is throw on all these mysteries by Daniel Gillis' ne book titled *Furtwängler Recalled* (John o Graff, Inc.). It is actually an exasperatir little book, an ill-assorted compendium of tributes to Furtwängler by eighty-eight ind viduals, mostly musicians, including lette of condolence to Frau Furtwängler, memor al addresses, and solicited contribution Seventy-five percent or more is uninform tive hyperbole attesting superfluously to h greatness without adding anything to ou knowledge of its source or nature. But in th remaining twenty-five percent there are in portant insights.

About the freedom of his readings the is a unanimity of opinion, among those wh worked with him, that it originated in h possession of what Hindemith calls "th secret of proportion" and in his concentration tion (in the words of Fritz Sedlak, concer master of the Vienna Philharmonic) o what stood behind the notes." He was, say Sedlak, "a master of transitions, and worke with us-and with himself-again an again to unite tempo changes within a move ment with the smoothness that prevented th dissolution of the movement's structure through exaggerated ritardandi and accele andi." Another of his concertmasters, Heni Holst of the Berlin Philharmonic, speaks of his "feeling for building up a movement t one overwhelming climax.

This concern for the total structure left him indifferent to some matters of detail a long as these were inessential to his overal plan. "Rehearsals were not his strength," a Ernö Balogh puts it, "because he was less interested in details than in the great line of a work and the depth it offered." Enric Mainardi, the cellist, puts the same thin rather differently: "For him, as for all great (Continued on page 30)





* This microscopic space-age circuit contains 5 transistors, 3 resistors, and all associated wiring! Shown 25 times actual size.

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Scott engineers, realizing the vast potential of the integrated circuit, consulted with the engineers at Fairchild Semiconductor Division, the nation's leading experts on IC's. After months of testing and modification, an integrated circuit was developed which met Scott's stringent performance standards . . . and a new era in high fidelity was born!

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The Scott Integrated Circuit achieves new standards of compactness. Used in the vital FM tuner IF strip, Scott Integrated Circuits actually allow the use of more circuitry in less space. Each Scott IC contains 5 transistors and 2 resistors, and there are four IC's used in each IF strip, making a total of 20 transistors. This is in marked contrast to the IF strip the new unit supersedes, which contains five transistors.







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Scott's previous IF strip, without IC's, is rated as one of the finest in the component industry. It gives capture ratio and selectivity figures of 2.5 dB and 45 dB, respectively. Scott's new IF strip, incorporating Scott IC's, is conservatively rated by Scott at 1.8 dB capture ratio, and 46 dB selectivity. Test reports by Fairchild, however, show the new Scott Integrated Circuits to be consistently capable of an incredible 0.8 dB capture ratio!

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incorporated into the design of the 388 120-Watt AM/FM stereo receiver, the 348 120-Watt FM stereo receiver, and the 344B 85-Watt FM stereo receiver. Your Scott dealer will be glad to demonstrate to you the amazing capabilities of these new receivers.



These three superb Scott receivers include Scott's newly developed Integrated Circuits. Left to right, Model 388, 348, 344B.



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artists, technical perfection was a means and not an end; he avoided excessively prepared performances, maintaining that one should reserve a margin for improvisation, for intuition, for the charm of the moment, a margin for ecstasy and creative imagination."

The book contains many tributes to Furtwängler's accomplishments as a conductor of opera, especially of Wagner, but there were many of us who always felt that the concert hall rather than the theater provided his most congenial environment. Those who heard him in opera only toward the end of his career did not, to be sure, hear him at his best. Furtwängler was deaf in his last years -a fact never referred to publicly and only rarely in private, and not mentioned in this book-and his conducting of Der Freischütz and Don Giovanni at Salzburg in the early Fifties was seriously inhibited by his inability to hear the singers. Unaware of his affliction at the time, I wrote derogatory notices of these performances for the New York Times, and I have always since felt badly about them.

But he was a symphonist at heart. Emil Preetorious, the German stage designer, remembers his saying that as soon as one detaches Wagner from all stage action, then for the first time is it possible to grasp wholly the significance, the individuality, and the wealth of ideas in his musical creations. "I saw him again in late summer 1954," Preetorious continues, "and he spoke of his decision to renounce opera entirely, emphasizing his belief that the greater the music of an operatic work the less it achieves just and full appreciation when it remains linked with the all too diverse and distracting stage set. And he hastily added that he meant above all Richard Wagner, as strange as that might sound at first. He had therefore planned to limit all Wagnerian works to purely concert performances in the coming years; he was convinced that this would present a new, quite surprising and truly marvelous impression of Wagner as musical genius, an impression which would shame and silence every doubter and every critic." To what extent his dealness may have contributed to this view can never be known.

URTWÄNGLER'S "beat" was ever the subject of curiosity, to some musicians a kind of palsied riddle, to others a source of more or less innocent or exasperated merriment ("Start playing when his stick reaches the third button of his waistcoat," *etc.*). The British critic Geoffrey Sharp remembers the pre'iminary stabs "as if at some predatory insect, with which Furtwängler used to preface the start of Beethoven's most famous symphony."

But Furtwängler knew what he was about. To Nikolai Graudan, when the latter was first cellist of the Berlin Philharmonic, he explained his purpose by recalling his first rehearsal of the "Eroica" with a foreign orchestra: "The opening chords sounded like the popping of a champagne bottle, but the delayed entrance [resulting from his 'delayed beat'] created tension which resulted in a powerful explosion." And Manoug Parikian, former concertmaster of the London Philharmonia, adds:

"I entirely disagree with those who maintain that his beat was uncertain and unclear. ... I always found it firm and eloquent. On one occasion he sensed that the strings would have liked a firmer up-beat. He stopped and explained, rather impatiently, that he could, if he wanted, give a perfectly clear beat—and showed it to us. But, he said, 'that is not the effect I want.' "

As FOR his remaining in Germany, I have always suspected that behind much more or less valid rationalization was the simple circumstance that he could not have lived elsewhere. It was not a matter of physical environment, but rather a question of communication-and a singular combination of vanity and integrity. He relished success and applause as all performers do, and these he could have had wherever he went. But he wanted his listeners to understand exactly what it was that they were applauding. He wanted to be appreciated at his true worth and on his own terms. "I had to consider seriously the question whether there is any sense for me to concertize in a country that meets me with such a lack of comprehension," he wrote in a letter to Joseph Szigeti. This question has been answered-as far as I am concerned-in a negative sense, long ago." The letter was written in 1924, and did not, Szigeti hastens to assure us, refer to the United States

"All his roots," recalls the conductor Heinz Unger in the book's most perceptive contribution to this subject, "were in German music; leaving Germany would set him adrift..... Who outside Central Europe would realize or appreciate the difference between the message of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony as he felt it and—let us say— Toscanini's Beethoven? No, he needed his German audiences and orchestral players as much as they needed him, more than ever, in fact, in those dark years; and so he stayed within the community in which he had been born."

This assumption that non-Germans can never truly respond to the most intimate communication of German music-or project it, either, as executive musicians-was not unique with Furtwängler. As a native American, resident for twenty years in German-speaking Central Europe, I was made aware of it in just about every conversation I ever had with a German musician, including Furtwängler. I resented it at first as benighted snobbery; but in time I came rather to agree with it. And I still do, even to the extent of believing that Germans who have lived for very long abroad lose something of their musical birthright. German music flourishes in a German environment.

Louis Kentner puts it all a bit more b'untly: "Furtwängler was, to my mind, the last of a long line of great German musicians who were so essentially German that the musical universe, for them, began and enced with German music." Furtwängler probably knew that he was the last, or close to it. Knappertsbusch survived him by a decade, but now he, too, is gone. Karajan, who succeeded Furtwängler as conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic, is of a different breed.

Furtwängler and Knappertsbusch were not twentieth-century men. They were out of touch with modern times, and out of sympathy, too, which troubled their declining years. But they kept alive the spirit of the nineteenth century long after it had perished elsewhere, and for this we who heard them and knew them must be forever grateful.

Mr. Gillis' book includes an excellent discography, with perceptive factual and critical comments by Michael Marcus.

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Look familiar?

This is the new KLH* Model Twenty-Four high-performance stereo music system. At first glance, it looks very much like our Model Twenty, the most ambitious and expensive music system we make. Understandably so, since it is derived from the same design concept that produced the Twenty.

The Twenty-Four costs a hundred dollars less than the Twenty. But when it comes to sound, it's almost impossible to tell them apart. The Twenty-Four is not quite as powerful as the Twenty. (It's not as well suited to very high listening levels in the largest rooms.) And it's not as flexible. (It doesn't have a tuning meter or a separate headphone jack or a speaker shut-off switch.)

But its sound is uncanny. As good as the Model Twenty's and, not to mince words, better than that of the majority of expensive equipment in living rooms across the country. In its clarity and musical definition, the Model Twenty-Four is close to the most expensive and elaborate equipment ever made.

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AUDIO SPECIFICATIONS VI: CARTRIDGES

T HE FIRST requirement for a cartridge, as noted in last month's column, is the ability of the stylus to track—to glide smoothly and accurately along the wavy contours of the record groove rather than to bounce and clatter from crest to crest. Having discussed compliance as one of the two principal factors that determine the tracking ability of a cartridge, we may now turn to the other: dynamic mass.

A stylus assembly's dynamic mass can be loosely defined as the amount of weight the record groove has to push around in order to generate an electrical signal in the cartridge. The dynamic mass is not the same as the weight of the moving parts (diamond, stylus shank, etc.) because of the leverage effect of the cantilever design used in most stylus assemblies. Any mechanical device that has to stop and go at rates up to 40,000 times per second (to track a 20,000-Hz tone) must of course be light—the lighter the better. Otherwise, too much inertia develops and the stylus can't keep up with this fast shuttle. Either it overshoots the curves or just cuts across them. Either form of mistracking is a musical calamity.

If, in an effort to lower the mass, the stylus shank is made too light, another problem arises: the very thin shaft becomes flexible and the motion of the diamond tip is not accurately transferred to the electrical-generating parts of the cartridge. Since the weight of the diamond is fixed by its dimensions and mounting, an optimum compromise must be worked out between weight and rigidity of the shank.

Fortunately, modern metallurgy—possibly stimulated by the requirements of space exploration—has come up with some extremely tough, lightweight metals. Taking advantage of these materials, cartridge designers have recently been able to reduce the dynamic mass of the stylus without losing high-frequency transmission along the shaft. The dynamic mass of a modern high-performance cartridge is usually specified at one milligram or less.

The mechanical behavior of a cartridge—as distinct from its electrical properties—is also determined by the shape and size of the diamond tip. Contrary to a widespread notion, the diamond is not sharpened to a conical point like a pencil. Such a point would rip the record no matter how light the tracking weight. Rather, the tip is rounded, and the radius of its curvatures varies among different cartridge models. Most manufacturers offer a choice of 0.7-, 0.5-, and 0.4-mil styli, 1 mil being equal to 1/1000th of an inch. Several manufacturers also offer 3-mil styli suitable for playing older 78's.

The smaller styli are capable of cleaner high-frequency reproduction because they fit more snugly into tight little curves—especially toward the center of a record where the musical waveforms are more densely packed. However, the 0.5- and 0.4-mil styli tend to rattle loosely in the wider grooves of some of the older monophonic records. The 0.7-mil stylus tracks both new and old records quite adequately and can be recommended as a universal stylus to track any LP record, mono or stereo, regardless of age.

Copies of the Basic Audio Vocabulary booklet, containing definitions of the technical terms used in the field of sound reproduction, are still available. To get your copy, simply circle number 181 on the Reader Service Card on page 23.
At \$149.50, less cartridge and base, your hi-fi dealer should be able to demonstrate the new Miracord 50H as decidedly superior to any other automatic.

Insist upon it!

Exclusive features include hysteresis motor and stylus-overhang adjustment plus anti-skate and cueing dynamically balanced turntable and tonearm, and feathertouch pushbutton operation. For complete details, write: Benjamin Electronic Sound Corp. Farmingdale, New York 11736



The man with the golden ear

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SPECIFICATIONS—FREQUENCY RESPONSE: 35-22,000 Hz; IMPEDANCE: 8/16 ohms; CROSSOVER FREQUENCY: 800 Hz; DIMENSIONS 29%" H. x 27%" W. x 19" D. (Flamenco is two inches lower); COMPONENTS: 416A 15" low-frequency speaker with a frequency response of 20-1600 Hz and a cone resonance of 25 Hz; 806A high-frequency driver; 811B high frequency sectoral horn with 90° horizontal and 40° vertical distribution; N800G dividing network with continuously variable HF shelving attenuation. PRICE: 846A Valencia, \$333; 848A Flamenco, \$345. CIRCLE NO. 5 ON READER SERVICE CARD



• FM-TUNER CURVES: In previous columns I have described in some detail the basic high-fidelity component measurements and shown that it is possible to report equipment test results both numerically and graphically. Unfortunately, however, there is often no simple one-to-one relationship between the numbers or the curves on a test graph and the fidelity of the sound reaching the listener. Consider, for example, the FM tuner. The first question usually asked is "How sensitive is it?" The implication is that a tuner's sensitivity determines how many stations it will receive and/or how clear they will sound. While this is true, it is not the *whole* truth.

Practically all FM tuners may be categorized to fit one of the five typical FM-tuner sensitivity curves shown on the next page, although they do not represent actual tuner measurements. The top audio-output curves represent the variation in a tuner's audio-output level, and lower sloping curves represent distortion and noise, both plotted against input signal. The input-signal strengths vary from an exceedingly low 1 microvolt (at the bottom left of the graphs) to a very high 100,000 microvolts. The r.f. signal is FM-modulated 100 per cent (75-kHz deviation) with an audio tone of 400 Hz. Any measurement made of distortion in the tuner's output signal includes noise and hum, and other extraneous signals, lumped togeth-

er with the actual harmonic distortion of the 400-Hz test tone.

With no test signal applied, the tuner's output is all noise (hiss). At a very low signal level, one can measure a small amount of 400-Hz audio output, but it is mixed with hiss, which may be only a few decibels below the test-tone level.

When the tuner's output is viewed on an oscilloscope, one can determine the relative amounts of distortion and noise. With the better tuners, distortion is low even at the minimum signal levels, while less expensive tuners frequently show distortion of the 400-Hz test signal when not fully limited. The distinction is academic, since broadcast signals of this strength are not noise-free enough to be worth listening to.

As the input-signal level increases, distortion drops and audio output increases. When the distortion in the output signal falls to 3 per cent of (or 30 db below) the total audio output, the r.f. signal input level at that point



is termed the "IHF usable sensitivity." It is important to realize that such a signal is not adequate for highfidelity listening. A -30-db noise level sounds quite hissy, and few people would care to listen to such a signal for very long.

As the input-signal strength is increased further, the distortion curve has a "knee"—it stops falling and levels off. This "knee" corresponds to a fully limiting condition, at which the tuner is performing as well as it can. An increase in input signal neither decreases distortion nor increases the audio output. Usually the distortion signal indicated by the testing meter at and above this signal level consists entirely of distortion and hum, with little hiss remaining. Note that the fully limiting condition is not some ideal figure, but varies from tuner to tuner.

A tuner's audio-output signal generally reaches its maximum at the limiting point, and changes little, if at all, at higher signal strengths. One would therefore expect no audible change in the tuner's output for any signal level exceeding the tuner's limiting point. This is usually the case. It follows, therefore, that the true sensitivity of an FM tuner is determined by what I term its "limiting sensitivity," a figure rarely specified by the manufacturers. Unfortunately, there is no pre-

dictable relationship between the IHF usable sensitivity and the limiting sensitivity.

The curve drawn for tuner A is illustrative of the performance of the very finest modern tuners. The IHF usable sensitivity is 2 microvolts, and full limiting occurs at about 4 or 5 microvolts. The low-

est measured distortion in this example is -45 db, or slightly more than 0.5 per cent. Some tuners have lower distortion, but the measurements unfortunately will not be any better than the inherent distortion of the FM signal generator—which is rarely rated at better than -46 db (0.5 per cent).

Curve B is typical of many good FM tuners that have an IHF usable sensitivity of 3.5 microvolts and a limiting sensitivity of 7 microvolts. Since most received signals are stronger than 10 microvolts, and may be hundreds or thousands of microvolts in urban areas, there will, under most circumstances, be no significant differ-



ence in sonic performance between tuner A and tuner B.

Tuner C (dashed line) also has a usable sensitivity of 3.5 microvolts, but its more gradual limiting curve results in a poorly defined limiting action. The limiting sensitivity could be specified as being anywhere from 10 to 30 microvolts. On a weak signal, this tuner would sound noisier than tuner B (despite their identical IHF sensitivities), and possibly more distorted as well.

A few of the lowest-price FM tuners have limiting curves resembling D or E, both of which show IHF usable sensitivity figures of 6 microvolts. Tuner D has poor limiting, which results in a considerable and continuous increase of audio output level until a 200microvolt input is reached. Such tuners commonly have relatively high distortion, which may actually increase at high signal levels owing to other design deficiencies. With an input signal of any strength, tuner D will sound noisier and less clean than tuners A, B, or C.

Tuner E (dashed line) has a more pronounced limiting action than tuner D, so that it may perform better on moderate signal strengths between 15 and 200 microvolts. But since its distortion also rises at higher inputsignal strengths, it probably will sound much like tuner D under most conditions.

The lesson to be learned from these examples is that one must examine the *entire* limiting curve of an FM



Performance curves of five typical stereo FM tuners: tuner "A" represents the best currently available, tuners "B" and "C" are somewhat inferior to "A", and "D" and "E" are poor quality.

tuner to evaluate its true sensitivity. Steepness of the limiting curve at low levels is more important than IHF usable sensitivity, and the distortion above full limiting should not exceed about -40 db if one is looking for true high-fidelity performance.

∞ EQUIPMENT TEST REPORTS ∞

By Hirsch-Houck Laboratories

SCOTT MODEL 382 STEREO RECEIVER



• THE newest generation of H. H. Scott stereo receivers, as typified by the Model 382, has finally gone 100 per cent solid state. The nuvistor tubes used in the front ends of last year's models have been replaced by FET's (field-effect transistors). FET's, unlike conventional transistors, are able to accomodate a wide range of signal strengths without overload and cross-modulation. (Continued on page 40)

HIFI/STEREO REVIEW

CIRCLE NO. 63 ON READER SERVICE CARD ->

When you've got a reputation as a leader in transistor technology, you don't introduce a transistor amplifier that is like someone else's. We didn't. The new Sony TA-1120 integrated stereo amplifier is the case in point. We considered the few remaining shortcomings that have kept today's transistor amplifiers from achieving the quality of performance of the best tube amplifiers and set out to solve them. To do it, we even had to invent new types of transistors. The result: the first truly great solid-state stereo amplifier.

Distortion is lower than in the finest tube amplifiers at all frequencies and power levels. Signal-to-noise ratio: better than 110 db. Damping factor is extraordinarily high (140 at 16 ohms). Frequency response: practically flat from 10 to 100,000 HZ (+0 db/-1 db). Plenty of power, too (120 watts IHF at 8 ohms, both channels). With an amplifier as good as this, the preamp section has a great deal to live up to. It does, magnificently! Solid-state silicon circuitry throughout coupled with an ingenious design achieve the lowest possible distortion. Sensible arrangement of front panel controls offers the greatest versatility and ease of operation with any program source.

Finally, to protect your investment in this superb instrument, an advanced SCR (silicon-controlled rectifier) circuit prevents possible damage to the power transistors due to accidental shorting of the outputs.

The Sony TA-1120 stereo amplifier/preamp at \$399.50 and the TA-3120 stereo power amplifier, \$249.50 are available at a select group of high fidelity specialists who love and cherish them. And will get as much enjoyment out of demonstrating them as you will from their performance. So visit your dedicated Sony high fidelity dealer and enjoy. Prices suggested list. Sony Corporation of America Dept. H 47-47 Van Dam St. L.I.C., N.Y. 11101.

With so many fine amplifiers our first had to be something special. It is! In addition, they afford the highest possible sensitivity, owing to their very low internally generated noise.

The Scott 382 is a stereo FM/AM receiver, with a music-power rating of 50 watts into 8-ohm loads, or 65 watts into 4-ohm loads. Its rated IHF usable sensitivity for FM is 2.2 microvolts. The AM tuner, which also has an FET front-end, features a unique automatic variable-bandwidth circuit that adjusts the i.f. bandwidth in accordance with signal strength. On weak signals, the bandwidth is relatively narrow to reduce noise, while strong signals widen the band for best fidelity.



The FM circuit switches silently and automatically to stereo whenever a 19-kHz multiplex pilot carrier is present in the received broadcast. A blue light on the dial face indicates stereo reception. The indication was absolutely stable and the stereo lamp did not flicker or turn on for interstation noise or modulation peaks of mono broadcasts, as many such devices are prone to do.

The input selector has positions for FM, AM, PHONO (high or low sensitivity to match the cartridge in use), plus an extra high-level input. Concentric controls with slip clutches are used for tone and volume adjustment.

Stereo channel balance is achieved by holding one knob and setting the other for equal volume from both speakers. The adjustment is aided by a BALANCE slide switch that feeds a mono signal to one speaker at a time.

The tuning knob operates, with impressive smoothness, a softly lit slide-rule dial. A tuning meter reads signal level, but since in our location it read nearly the same for any signal we could hear, it was of little value in orienting an antenna.

Slide switches control automatic stereo/mono operation (the latter position also parallels both channels and serves for phonograph reproduction as well as FM), tape monitoring, noise filter, a.c. power, and speakers. There are terminals for two pairs of stereo speakers, either of which can be switched on from the panel. For headphone listening via a front-panel jack, the speakers can be switched off.

Our lab measurements showed an IHF sensitivity of 2.2 microvolts, exactly as rated by Scott. The limiting curve is excellent (that is, very steep), with complete limiting occurring at 4 microvolts. This means that virtually all signals heard can be expected to have quiet background and low distortion. Extended off-the-air listening checks confirmed this desirable quality, which is unfortunately too rare among stereo FM tuners and receivers. There is virtually no change in audio-output level for r.f. signal input variations from 2 to 100,000 microvolts. The stereo-channel separation was about 28 db or better from 50 to 5,000 Hz, dropping somewhat at 15,000 Hz. We found the Scott 382 to be completely free of cross-modulation effects under conditions that have proved to be too severe for many other receivers.

With both channels driven, the audio amplifiers delivered 20 watts per channel continuously into 8-ohm loads, and about 27 watts per channel into 4-ohm loads. This is consistent with the music-power rating of the amplifiers. At full power, the distortion was under 2 per cent from 150 to 15,000 Hz. At half power (10 watts), distortion was under 0.3 per cent from 40 to 12,000 Hz, rising to 1 per cent at 30 Hz. At 10 db below maximum output power (2 watts per channel), which is more than most users will require under normal listening conditions, the distortion was similar to the 10-watt figures, except for being slightly lower at the high frequencies.

The 1,000-Hz harmonic distortion was a low 0.1 to 0.15 per cent for any power under 15 watts, increasing to 2 per cent at 20 watts. Intermodulation distortion was about 0.2 to 0.3 per cent under 10 watts, reaching 2 per cent at 22 watts. Hum and noise were inaudible at any usable gain setting, about 49 db below 10 watts on phono and 74 db below 10 watts on the high-level inputs.

The 382's volume control is compensated to increase the unit's low-frequency response as volume is reduced. This "loudness compensation" can be useful, given certain speaker systems or acoustic conditions, but many people do not care for it. On the Scott 382, the compensation cannot be switched out, which can result (with some speakers) in a pronounced bassy quality that mars (Continued on page 45)



We were making fine microphones back when high fidelity meant an electrical recording of "Ramona" on this splendid old console.



But in almost 40 years microphones and high fidelity have come a long way.

For example...

STUDY THIS BRIEF PROGRESS REPORT FROM Electro Voice

THE MICROPHONE

We've gone to unusual lengths to extend microphone "reach". Seven feet long in the case of the E-V 643 which picks up sound at enormous distances. This highly directional "shotgun" microphone is widely used in motion pictures and TV, where you'll find it at football games, news conferences... wherever distant sounds must be heard. \$1,560.00 list.

THE HIGH FIDELITY COMPONENTS

On the left the handsome 65-watt* FM stereo receiver is our Model 1177 ... one of the smallest around. Solid state of course. \$280.00. Underneath it, a genuine breakthrough – the new E-V FIVE-A with a four-layer voice coil to insure better bass at lower cost. Just \$88.00. Or choose an old favorite, the SP12B for installation anywhere. \$39.00. On the right our newest receiver, the E-V 1179. 55 watts* of FM stereo for only \$223.00. Add the big sound of the tiny E-V SEVEN for just \$66.50 each. You'll save enough to put pairs of LT8 3-way speakers in every room of the house. \$33.00 each.

COLUMN THE OWNER

•IHF output at 4 ohms.

THE MICROPHONE

A rare view of the E-V 668 dynamic cardioid microphone . . . normally just out of sight above your favorite TV performer. Chosen by TV and film engineers because it offers 36 different response curves, plus outstanding directional pickup. \$495.00 list.

THE HIGH FIDELITY COMPONENTS

Side-by-side on the left, the perfect team: an E-V 1144 65-watt* stereo amplifier (\$125.00) and E-V 1155 FM stereo tuner (\$160.00). Each no bigger than this page - no taller than a coffee cup! They rest on the E-V FOUR, our finest compact, a three-way system with 12" woofer. \$138.00. Or build the versatile 12TRXB into any existing cabinet. \$69.00 each. On the right, the cool E-V 1178 with AM/stereo FM and 65 watts* of solid-state power. \$315.00. Just below, the highly regarded E-V SIX that bridges the gap between big speaker sound and compact convenience. \$333.00. Or go custom with the fnest 15" dual-cone speaker anywhere . . . the SP15. \$88.00 each.

10

*IHF cutput at 4 ohms.

THE MICROPHONE

This deceptively simple-looking microphone can make a major improvement in your tape recordings. The Model 674 is a Continuously Variable-D® dynamic cardioid model, equipped to eliminate rumble, reject interfering noise, and control poor acoustics. And quality control is so rigid, any pair is exactly matched for stereo. \$100.00 list.

THE HIGH FIDELITY COMPONENTS

On the right, a handsome stack of electronics with 65 watts* of stereo power (Model 1144, \$125.00) plus a sensitive AM/stereo FM tuner (Model 1156, \$195.00). Easy to use – even easier to listen to. And below, one of the biggest loudspeaker systems of them all – in every way – the fabulous Patrician 800. Choice of two styles, three finishes, \$1,095.00. Just look at what's inside: a 30-inch diameter woofer for sound you feel as well as hear, a 12-inch speaker solely for midbass, plus two sophisticated horn-loaded drivers for treble and high frequencies. Patrician components only, \$597.00.

•IHF output at 4 ohms.



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the otherwise fine sound of the 382. This can be largely corrected by applying some low-frequency cut with the bass tone control, but we consider that an inelegant solution to the problem.

In general, we found the Scott 382 to be a most



• SOME tape recorders have an appearance of professionalism—and then somehow fail to live up to the implied promise. Not so the Viking 880 Stereo Compact. It is (as its name suggests) a rather small machine that has not been designed to be visually impressive. Appearances can be quite deceptive however, for beneath its unassuming exterior, the Viking 880 is a tape recorder of superior sonic quality. It is available for custom installation (as the Model 88) without power amplifiers or speakers, or as a portable machine (Model 880) with a pair of 5-watt amplifiers and two detachable speaker systems.

The deck of the Viking 880 is a two-speed, twomotor mechanism, with separate erase, record, and playback heads. Separate recording and playback amplifiers permit off-the-tape monitoring while making a recording. Tape motion is controlled by a pair of concentric knobs, one for fast forward and rewind, and the other for normal tape speeds. In the CUE position, the tape is held against the heads for editing and cuing by hand. A red button, concentric with the transport controls, is pressed for making recordings, and it releases when the tape is stopped. As a safety measure, the user must set the function switch to RECORD in addition to pressing the red button.

A somewhat lightweight head cover swings upward to reveal the threading path for the tape. The novice may find tape threading slightly difficult (in spite of its direct path) because of interference by the tape lifters. The tape also passes over a cut-off switch that turns the transport mechanism off when the tape runs out or happens to break.

The heads of the 880 can be shifted across the width of the tape, for either half-track or quarter-track playback, by means of a knob on the head assembly. Also on the deck are a pushbutton-reset digital counter and a PAUSE knob that stops tape motion without releasing the recording interlock.

Below the transport is the fully transistorized electronic section. Each channel has its concentric recording and playback-level controls, VU meter, and microphone jack. A mono/stereo switch makes it possible to record on one channel without erasing the other. A monitor switch connects the monitor outputs to the recording or playback amplifiers for comparison of incoming and recorded signals. Finally, a function switch controls a.c. satisfactory receiver. It was exceptionally sensitive, very easy to tune, and sounded excellent when used with high-quality speakers and proper bass-control settings. The price of the Scott 382 receiver is \$359.95.

For more information, circle 188 on reader service card

power to the machine, and selects playback, record, or sound-on-sound modes of operation.

On the side of the recorder are the high-level inputs, speaker and line outputs (for direct connection to a hi-fi system), headphone jack, and the volume control for the monitor outputs. The two small detachable speakers (they hook on the sides for carrying) are adequate for monitoring, but do not do justice to the audio quality of the recorder.

We were surprised to find that the Viking 880 had a slightly better overall record/playback frequency response at $3\frac{3}{4}$ ips than at $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips. At the slower speed it was an excellent ± 2 db from 20 to 20,000 Hz using Scotch 190 tape. At $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips, the response, as can be seen from the graph, was not quite as smooth. Because of a slight frequency discriminating effect of the controls, best results are obtained when the record-level controls are set between 9 and 11 o'clock. Playback response at $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips, using the Ampex 31321-04 test tape, was ± 1.5 db from 50 to 15,000 Hz.

Wow and flutter were low—0.07 and 0.11 per cent, respectively. The signal-to-noise ratio was 49 db, referred to 0 VU recording level. At this point the distortion was only 1.5 per cent, so the signal-to-noise ratio referred to the customary 3 per cent distortion level was probably very close to the rated 55 db.

The Viking 880 proved to be comparable in record and playback quality to some much more expensive



machines. At $3\frac{3}{4}$ ips, the recorded signal (on Scotch 111 tape) could be distinguished (on a direct A-B comparison) from the incoming signal only by a minute loss of extreme highs. At $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips, the sound was very slightly better. Using 190 tape, the differences between the original and the recorded signal were, in effect, wiped out at both speeds, except for a slightly higher hiss level at $3\frac{3}{4}$ ips.

The background at $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips was dead silent, with none of the added hiss we have observed on most tape recorders. Overall, it was as clean sounding a recorder as we have ever heard. The Viking 880 Stereo Compact sells for \$439.95. For permanent installation, the Model 88 sells for \$339.95. Both models represent an excellent value.

For more information, circle 189 on reader service card

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THAT WE of the mid-twentieth century are accustomed to thinking of as the musical dernier cri, music produced by electronic tone generators, is really only the latest link in a chain that goes back hundreds of years. Composers have always experimented with extramusical sounds and noises in their works. A generation ago the Ballet mécanique of George Antheil introduced the sound of airplane propellers into the texture of its instrumentation; a generation before that, the scoring of Richard Strauss' symphonic poem Don Quixote incorporated the sound of a wind machine. Toward the end of the eighteenth century Benjamin Franklin's invention of the glass harmonica stimulated the imagination of Mozart, and at the turn of that century the automatic music-makers of Johann Maelzel captured the fancy of Beethoven. It was for Maelzel's "Panharmonicon" that Beethoven originally scored his Battle Symphony, and the third-movement Allegretto scherzando of this composer's Eighth Symphony owes its inspiration to another of Maelzel's automatic contrivances, the metronome.

In 1794, during the second of his two extended sojourns in London under the sponsorship of the impresario Johann Peter Salomon, Franz Joseph Haydn produced a Symphony, No. 101 in D Major, that borrowed for the principal theme of its minuet a tune that Haydn had contrived the year before for another such exotic device, the musical clock. In his book on Haydn, Karl Geiringer writes that the composer's interest in musical clocks came from his friendship with Pater Primitivus Niemecz, the librarian to Prince Esterházy at Eisenstadt and a cellist in the orchestra Haydn conducted there. Geiringer writes: "Niemecz built three clocks equipped with tiny mechanical organs, the first in 1772, the other two in 1792 and 1793. In these he used only music composed by his friend and teacher, Joseph Haydn. ... The clock of 1792 was built for Prince Liechtenstein. This tiny instrument with its sweet, weak tone plays



The stereo recordings of Joseph Haydn's "Clock" Symphony exhibit the special strengths of several conductors. Fritz Reiner's reading for RCA Victor has an ingratiating warmth; Karl Richter's for DGG shows a concern for proper style and spirit; and Sir Thomas Beecham's for Angel has a characteristic rhythmic bounce and spontaneity.

twelve pieces, one every hour. Twelve numbers also form the repertory of the clock of 1793 which Haydn gave to Prince Esterházy before leaving on his second trip to England."

The minuet of the D Major Symphony is not the only one of Haydn's major works to draw upon his compositions for musical clocks. In the compilation of such pieces made by Ernst Fritz Schmid, the fifth bears a relationship to the trio of the minuet from the Symphony No. 85; number twenty-eight is a simplified version of the finale of the String Quartet, Opus 71, Number 1; number thirty is an arrangement of the *Perpetuum mobile* from the Quartet, Opus 64, Number 5; and number thirty-two is a sketch for the finale of the Symphony No. 99 in E-flat. Quite obviously, the influence of the mechanical clocks of Niemecz was a pervading one in Haydn's music at the time.

But the fact that the Symphony No. 101 in D has come to be known as the "Clock" Symphony is not, oddly enough, because it incorporates one of Haydn's musical-clock compositions. Rather, the nickname comes from the "tick-tocking" accompaniment in the staccato strings and bassoon that pulsates under the main melodic line of the slow movement.

A LONG with Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony (No. 94, in G), the "Clock" is the most-recorded of all his symphonies, twelve different versions being listed in the current Schwann Catalog, and nine of them recent enough to be available in both stereo and mono. The remaining three (mono only) recordings are conducted by Horenstein, Scherchen, and Toscanini; all three are outclassed by several of the more recent performances.

Five recordings, it seems to me, are the best of the "Clock" crop: those conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham (Angel S 36255, 36255), Pierre Monteux (RCA Victor LSC/LM 2394), Fritz Reiner (RCA Victor LSC/LM 2742), Karl Richter (Deutsche Grammophon 138782, 18782), and Martin Turnovsky (Parliament S 609, 609). All these performances are coupled with other Haydn symphonies: those of Monteux, Richter, and Turnovsky with the "Surprise," that of Beecham with Sym-

phony No. 102, and, finally, that of Reiner with No. 95.

The recordings by Beecham, Monteux, and Reiner have certain features in common. The three conductors share the stylistic approach to Haydn that was the norm in our concert life a generation ago. A sizable orchestral force is employed by all three, yet, through force of personality and conviction, all of them manage to produce performances of joyful and exuberant authority. Beecham's has a rhythmic bounce and a spontaneity that are quite unique. Reiner's is a more tightly controlled performance, yet paradoxically there is an ingratiating quality of ease about it. Monteux for his part delivers a robust, extroverted reading that is typical of the brand of music-making we used to get regularly from this wellloved and sorely missed conductor. His Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra is marginally less responsive, however, than either Beecham's Royal Philharmonic Orchestra or Reiner's ensemble, one that was especially hand-picked for this recording. All three conductors are given fine recorded sound, with Reiner faring best, by virtue of especially clear and open textures and balances.

Richter and Turnovsky offer performances more in keeping with what we now consider to be proper Haydn style. Textures are light and airy, and the smaller ensembles have a nice rhythmic snap. At its bargain price (\$2.98 stereo, \$1.98 mono) the Turnovsky disc is an especially attractive one.

For tape fans the only available performance is the one with Mogens Wöldike conducting the Vienna State Opera Orchestra. It was formerly available as a $7\frac{1}{2}$ -ips release, coupled with the composer's "Military" Symphony (Vanguard B 1609). In recent months the $7\frac{1}{2}$ -ips reel has been withdrawn, and the performance has been reissued on a $3\frac{3}{4}$ -ips reel, along with the other five of Haydn's second set of "London" Symphonies (Vanguard Everyman F 1916). Wöldike's reading of the score is highly expert, even though he does not have quite as marked a conception of the music as do the five conductors whose performances are singled out above. There is some occasional pre-echo on my review copy of the $3\frac{3}{4}$ -ips tape, but otherwise the processing and reproduction are fine.

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CULVER PICTURES

Gilbert (Sir W'lliam, and Sullivan (Sir Arthur), who may have been the two most successful collaborators in the history of music, in the end were not even speaking to each other

CONFESSIONS of a GILBERT AND SULLIVAN ADDICT or The Unrepentant Savoyard By PAUL KRESH

A I alone and unobserved? I am! Then let me confess: I am a Gilbert & Sullivan addict. It is with burning cheek that I lift my pen to pour out the sordid and intimate details of this avowal, albeit with that sense of relief which ever accompanies the unburdening of a soul in anguish. It is no easy task thus to unveil myself before the world. Yet, should my words reach some troubled young person already tainted with the first symptoms of this terrible affliction, one who, perhaps, might be ashamed openly to seek counsel, my reward for thus baring my innermost soul will be sufficient, and I may live out my days in the comforting knowledge that my existence has not been wholly without redemption.

Where shall I begin? I was approaching the full bloom of young manhood when the early indications of this malady-for malady it is, and so in all honesty should it be designated-made themselves manifest, symptoms which were to lead with gradual but fatal certainty to the deterioration of the critical faculty, the loss of family and friends and, ultimately, the abandonment of the last vestiges of self-control as the horrible obsession took inexorable hold, the mindless, shameful cultural isolation in which I now find myself being relieved only by brief fits of inexplicable, sudden laughter and bouts of tuneless humming.

My text is best chosen from the warning issued by Sir Despard Murgatroyd, the wicked baronet of Ruddigore, who is forced to commit a crime every day in order to hold his title. He warns the chorus of bucks, blades, and "professional bridesmaids" in the first act of *Ruddigore* thus:

> Oh, innocents, listen in time— Avoid an existence of crime— Or you'll be as ugly as I'm— And now, if you please, we'll proceed.

Just so. The first telltale hints of the Gilbert & Sullivan complaint generally show themselves in late childhood



Gilbert and Sullivan ridiculed the fad for "aestheticism" in Patience, but did not escape unflattering attention themselves.

or early adolescence, with puberty a particularly vulnerable stage. The boy or girl may be introduced to the virus that carries the infection through some school production of *The Mikado*, or *Pinafore*, or in some cases even through the more virulent strains of *The Pirates of Penzance*. Certain words may stick in the young victim's head, going round and round, even though he or she may not entirely understand them, until, from this focus, they spread insidiously through the vulnerable, half-formed mind. "Turbot is ambitious brill; Gild the farthing, if you will," the poor innocent may take to singing softly to himself, no doubt in secret, and there is no turning back.

My own case was no exception. A production of *The Mikado* at a camp for young teenagers in the Catskill Mountains struck the first knell of doom. Eliminated promptly from the singing cast by an execrable voice, I was assigned vaguely by the dramatics counselor to the job of "dressing the set." Preoccupied as I was with nursing an ailing turtle in my bunk at the time, I took no action about this until the afternoon before the first (and only) performance. Then, in the silent hours preceding the dress rehearsal, I wandered into the recreation hall where, on a rude platform serving as a stage, a cardboard Japanese-style archway purported to indicate the courtyard of the king's palace in Titipu. I realized that something extra was desperately needed, and hurried off, unsupervised, to the local wood to root up trees. These I hauled over the grounds of the camp with bare, bruised hands, to clutter up the entire platform with as many of my arboreal victims as I had the strength left to drag across the set. Stepping back to admire my work, I rather wished I had been able to locate cherry trees instead of young elms, but with the former our American Catskills, alas, do not abound. The leaves were all dead by the time the lights went up on our burnt-corked gentlemen of Japan, and I was docked dessert for three days running for missing supper the night I brought my Birnam Wood to that upstate New York Dunsinane.

I was twitted by my fellows the next day into a state where I failed my Junior Life-Saving Test on the fourth try. You'd think I would have hated Gilbert & Sullivan from then on. Such is the treacherous nature of this disorder, however, that by the time I got home I was tossing hopelessly in the throes of a raging Mikado fever. True, for several years, until I found the courage to start examining Mr. Gilbert's librettos for myself, I tended to mouth the lyrics of various patter songs as they had been refurbished by our dramatics counselor with local topical allusions. I did not find out for a long time, for example, that the Three Little Maids were not originally from Jersey City. A junior high school graduation gift from a well-meaning aunt proved the coup de grace. It was a complete recording of The Mikado by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, with George Baker as the Lord High Executioner of Titipu, and the habit promptly took hold. Fiendishly I tried to seduce my contemporaries into sharing my vice by playing alluring snatches of the duets between the fierce Katisha, that indomitable daughter-in-law elect of the Japanese emperor, and the comic Ko-Ko. They listened obediently enough, but soon afterwards most of them stopped coming around. This was Nature's way of trying to warn of the years of true loneliness in store, but my head was too much awhirl with dizzying lines like "a cheap and chippy chopper on a big black block"; her message never reached me.

Six months later I was taken to see my first adult Gilbert & Sullivan performance by the same aunt who had given me the record album. The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company was visiting New York, and she had bought us tickets for *lolanthe*. I remember little of what occurred on stage; for me, the real show was the audience. The ticket-holders were as white-lipped and tense as *aficionados* on a Sunday afternoon at a bullfight. Every man-jack of them was prepared to rush on stage and fill in for Martyn Green as the Lord Chancellor, or for anybody else in the cast who might happen to flub so much as a single line or be struck dumb by sudden indisposition or failure of memory. Next to me sat a woman who mumbled along with the cast every song in the score and every word of spoken dialogue in the entire book. Others sat equipped with oversized musical scores in which they buried their noses, seldom glancing up at the stage at all or smiling, no matter how hilarious the capers of the various pompous peers and the chorus of electrically lighted fairies. When a particular ballad, madrigal, or tongue-twisting tour de force such as the Lord Chancellor's nightmare song struck their fancy, these addicts got completely out of hand, rising with no decorum from their seats to clap their hands and cheer and cry for encores, some of which held up the action almost interminably. (I later learned that lovers of grand opera behave even more bizarrely.)

It is impossible to describe the effect of all this on a growing boy. During the intermission the aunt who took me to this iniquitous spectacle encountered an old lady who informed her that she had been to every single performance of Iolanthe since the troupe had hit our shores, and intended to be in her seat day-in and day-out until the D'Oyly Carte people departed the city. When pressed for reasons, poor woman, she explained that in the on-stage world of Gilbert & Sullivan everything was safe, scintillating, comfortable, and predictable, while, outside, the ugly grey weather of events, where dictators threatened and the nations raged against each other, made her constantly nervous. Far better the innocent satire of a tale in which a group of gossamer-winged fairies sought to gain a seat in the House of Peers for a young shepherd who was "half a mortal" and whose mother threatened England with nothing more violent or menacing than making "the duke's exalted station/ Attainable by competitive examination." As I fell ever more irretrievably into the grip of the same shameful habit I was to learn what she meant. How cozy were those wonderlands the Victorians bequeathed us!

Thus, though the D'Oyly Carte took its well-pub-

licized departure from the city, my disorder raged on. The Mikado, Pinafore, The Pirates of Penzance, those innocent exercises in good-humored political and melodic travesty, were no longer enough for me. To the outsider it may seem that all the madrigals and patter-songs, the Handelian choruses and Victorian ballads are interchangeable from one operetta to the next, and it matters little which is attended. Miss Anna Russell has had her vulgar fun with this aspect of the subject, but the addict will have none of it. He craves only madder patter songs, stronger ballads, longer madrigals. By early college days, when others were respectably immersed in the works of Stuart Chase and Thorstein Veblen, I was already struggling with the equally ponderous implications of Ruddigore, The Yeomen of the Guard, and Princess Ida. Later, I could be appeased in my cravings only by The Grand Duke, that wobbly but incomparably delightful last effort of the dauntless pair, in which a theatrical troupe takes over the government of a country-with spine-chilling results. A rumor that excerpts from the seldom-performed Utopia Limited were to be released on a phonograph record by the D'Oyly Carte launched me into almost uncontrollable paroxysms of excitement as I echoed my favorite playwright's exclamations for young bridesmaids on learning that their lovers will not be hanged after all: "Oh, rapture!"

It can be seen that I had already developed the objectionable symptom conspicuous in Gilbertians, as in Shakespeareans—that of quoting various lines from the operettas on any pretext, however vaguely they applied to the topic under consideration. "I am afraid I am not equal to the intellectual pressures of the conversation," I would cite archly from *The Gondoliers* when some discussion got beyond me (I was included in few). Or, "Everything's at sixes and sevens," I would comment,







Left, Ruddigore's Rose Maybud (Ann Hood), who rules her life by a book of etiquette, and her salty suitor Dick Dauntless (David Palmer). Above, Sir Despard Murgatroyd (Kenneth Sandford) unmasks Robin Oakapple (John Reed), the real "bad baronet."

Illustrations by W. S. Gilbert himself (signed "Bab") early set the style for productions of the operettas. Here the humane Mikado makes the punishment fit the crime: an advertising quack has his teeth extracted by a "terrified amateur."



when it really wasn't at all. And of course all paradoxes, whether they were or not, became "most ingenious." But why go on?

The worst was still to come. Up to now I had stuck to the D'Oyly Carte's own authorized versions of the pieces performed "under the supervision" of Rupert D'Oyly Carte, Bridget, or, at the very least, some blood member of the family that had originally presented the works at the Savoy Theatre in London. I had learned to know every lineament of the lacquered caricatures who filled the stage-the aging ladies attempting to win unwilling suitors with their fading charms; the bureaucrats and the bloodthirsty but appealing villains; the ingenue and her beau, who find each other despite the inevitable "boy meets girl" misunderstandings and meanwhile sing sweet ballads of Schubertian grace and charm; the charlatans with dubious airs, susceptible Lord High Chancellors, executioners and family sorcerers, admirals and aesthetes and modern major generals. And the style! One has only to glance at one of Gilbert's own drawings to see at once what that style is supposed to be. The D'Oyly Carte has always had it: the mannered action, the clean-cut choruses, the sharp precision on which Gilbert himself insisted, the finely timed comedy-all served up in a world as shiny and hypnotic and sprucely predictable as the window of a fashionable toy-store. An English toy-store, to be sure. The background may shift to Italy or Japan or Arcadia or Lotus Land, but it is always England with a pinch of local color. Under Mr. Gilbert's ministrations, every country, to use his own phrase in Utopia Limited (he has so many to spare), is "Anglicized completely." "A plate of macaroni and a rusk?" What else to offer the chorus of contadine in The Gondoliers after a rough seacrossing?

But increasingly, during the long absences of the authentic British company from our shores, I was forced, like other addicts, to turn elsewhere for my supply. I began to haunt basement theaters, churches, even the auditoriums of schools in distant neighborhoods, for sooner or later all sufferers from this ailment (known euphemistically as "Savoyards" after the theater where it all started) must go *underground* to "get the stuff." I turned first to the ministrations of a Miss Dorothy Raedler, whose New York troupe was constantly dissolving and getting reorganized under the guidance of that stubborn and redoubtable zealot. Tirelessly she struggled to teach young actors and singers with every

variety of American slur and drawl the precise ways of British speech, and to train them in the mastery of a style quite alien to our slovenly and casual habits. To see the results one had to descend into the airless confines of a cellar in the lower reaches of a crumbling East Side institution called the Jan Hus House. It was there that I first made the live acquaintance of John Wellington Wells, the middle-class magician in The Sorcerer: watched the ghosts step down from their rickety, illpainted picture frames in Ruddigore; wept for lack Point as that jester lost the Elsie of his troupe in a forced marriage to smug Lieutenant Leonard Merrill in The Yeomen of the Guard. Soon enough my ears became inured to the sound of the piano and organ which poured out pallid transcriptions of the sprightly Sullivan accompaniments, so exhilarating when played by a bigtheater orchestra, so churchy and threadbare when abandoned to the keyboard. Never mind: my D'Oyly Carte rescuers would be back, and Miss Raedler's willing apprentices meanwhile made up in élan, comic understanding, and fresh voices what they lacked in punctiliousness and finesse.

ORSE, however, was to come as I sought to ease my incessant craving. We will pass quickly over the ugly period of "Hot" and "Red" and "Yiddish" Mikados, not to mention the painful disappointment of seeing Groucho Marx strike out as Ko-Ko on TV, the phantasmagoric experience of an evening spent watching a local Hadassah group add a new dimension to Pinafore with a tongue so alien in its sound and approach to English comedy that it paradoxically came to seem almost absurdly appropriate to the material. The nonsufferer can scarcely imagine the effect of all this irreverance on a man who had to retire to his couch with a sick headache at the mere absence of five lines from the original finale during a performance of Ruddigore, or the cutting of even the most torpid number in the score in a production of Princess Ida. Yet I found myself irresistibly impelled to madder proceedings in ill-lit Brooklyn basements; school performances of Patience echoing in dank auditoriums where bewildered striplings sought to convey the notion of longhaired Wildean aesthetes urging love-sick maidens to close their eyes and "think of faint lilies." No degradation was too much, no descent too low.

The old 78-rpm recordings, of which I had of course acquired a complete collection, had been worn threadbare by a series of evil portable phonographs with pickups of uncertain tonnage by the time London's LP's (and later Angel's) appeared to replace them. Ultimately, I was to find a temporary anodyne in the stereo versions, wherein the orchestra and chorus reverberate for all the world like the brilliant forces of grand opera, but the soloists tend to sound fresh out of their teens,





The Mikado: Enter (far left) Ko-Ko (John Reed), Lord High Executioner of Titipu, fresh from the county jail. Left, the Mikado himself (Donald Adams). Below left, Noble Lord Pish-Tush (Alan Styler), Ko-Ko, and Pooh-Bah (Kenneth Sandford), Lord High Everything Else, discuss the finer points of selfdecapitation, "an extremely difficult, not to say dangerous, thing to attempt." Below. Pooh-Bah and Ko-Ko ponder the arrangements for the latter's coming marriage to the lovely Yum-Yum.











Patience: Left, Lady Jane (Christine Palmer) warns Bunthorne that her maidenly charms are ripe-"Better secure me ere I have gone too far!" Above, Idyllic Poet Archibald Grosvenor (Kenneth Sandford) discards aestheticism to become "A steady and Stolid-y, jolly Bank-holiday,/Every-day young man!" as Fleshly Poet Reginald Bunthorne (John Reed, at extreme right) looks on ("Crushed again!") in dismay.

reminding me at times of those apple-cheeked beginners I had peered at out of church pews and whose every twinge of sophomoric alarm I shared as spirit gum came loose from horse-hair beards to reveal pink adolescent faces.

Once in a while, to relieve the strain, there would come to town some movie or play *about* Gilbert & Sullivan. I remember sitting, faint with joy, at Nigel Bruce's per-

formance of Gilbert in a play called *Knights of Song*. There was one scene in which the mustachioed Mr. Gilbert (wearing what I seem to recall was a hound's tooth greatcoat in the style of Sherlock Holmes) was being interviewed by a reporter who asked how some word or other should be pronounced. "With difficulty," the great man replied. "With difficulty," I chuckled to myself for weeks—until the few acquaintances who still talked to me joined the burgeoning crowd of those who no longer did so.

And, of course, there were the books. Not only picture books and complete versions of the Bab Ballads and the plays in editions of varying luxury, but also the biographies, critical evaluations, compilations of anecdotes, and Freudian analyses by self-appointed psychiatric experts. In their pages I learned how Mr. Gilbert was kidnapped in Italy as a child and held for ransom-an incident he later used as the basis for his plots in The Gondoliers and The Pirates of Penzance. I revelled, as my sickness worsened, in poring over collections of the great man's endlessly irascible correspondence, his petulant letters not only to his collaborator and to Mr. D'Oyly Carte (who grew fat on the proceeds of G & S's popularity), but also to his father-in-law, his club, the actors and actresses he directed in his own comedies, and just about anyone else who crossed his path. What a cantankerous man, how wonderfully ill-tempered ! "Sir," he once wrote to a neighbor, "the tone of your letter and your extraordinary admission that you willfully make the noise I complain of with the express intention of annoying me, places any amicable consideration of the matter out of the question. . . . I shall on the very first repetition of the annoyance instruct my solicitor to indict you as a nuisance at the Hammersmith Police Court." I found out all about Sullivan, too: the question of whether he had (can one bear to think of it?) "Jewish blood," his first compositions, and his experiences as a chorister at the Chapel Royal (while Mr. Gilbert was trying to make a go of it as a lawyer and writing the most terrible plays). I learned the whole story of how, with Mr. Richard D'Oyly Carte, G & S founded the Savoy, and how they quarreled and made up and quarreled again, of how each in turn was finally knighted by the Queen Victoria they



I could have told many an open-mouthed dinner partner all about Gilbert's retiring, pliant wife Lucy Agnes, of his passionate interest in the costumes, scenery, properties, and lighting of the productions he supervised, and even of how he introduced electricity in the costumes of the fairies in Iolanthe (and later on the stage of the Savoy Theater, which opened with the first production of Patience). And if my fascinated companion pleaded for fresh details about my hero's life, I was prepared not only to quote liberally from his letters and verses and the witty librettos, but to speculate at length on whether the rift between the irascible Gilbert and the gentle Sullivan arose over a certain affidavit or the carpeting in Mr. Carte's theater, and to describe most touchingly the death of Sullivan in 1900 after many bouts of a "painful illness" (the skittish biographers never get around to telling you what illness it was) and Gilbert's own heroic end, swimming out to rescue a drowning young lady when heart failure struck him.

If all that information failed to take us through dessert, I would have been delighted to explain how Gilbert did not intend in *Patience* to lampoon Oscar Wilde at *all* at first, but was simply resurrecting an old plot he had contrived about two rival curates. This idea he abandoned while smarting under attacks from the Rev. Charles Dodgson (Alice's Lewis Carroll) over what that fellow Pied Piper of the age had regarded as irreverent treatment of the clergy in *The Sorcerer*. Then I might expound in detail on precisely how each of Sullivan's scores parodied some chestnut in grand opera, from the lampoon of the *Lucia* sextet in *Trial by Jury* to Mabel's mock-coloratura warblings in *The Pirates of Penzance*.

URING the wait for the dinner check, I would have been glad to recount the whole episode of how the author and the composer happened to be invited to collaborate on Trial by Jury (their first success) as a curtain-raiser to Offenbach's La Périchole-and with such dazzling effectiveness that they virtually drove the sound of Offenbach out of London. Then I might go on to describe, rather well, how, following Pinafore, the whole world went mad as every street barrel organ ground out Poor Little Buttercup, every newspaper and orator quoted its jokes, every band performed a medley from the score, and all of America whistled while Mr. Gilbert wrote more and more explosive letters protesting the piracy of his productions. But the true sufferer from Gilbert and Sullivan's Disease doesn't have any dinner companion to tell all this to. He dines alone, with the ghosts of soubrettes, while the dreariest, most lusterless







H.M.S. Pinafore: Left, Little Battercup (Christine Palmer), a "plump and pleasing person" and erstwhile baby-farmer. Center below, able seaman Dick Deadeye (Donald Adams): "From such a face and form as mine the noblest sentiments sound like the black utterances of a depraved imagination." Below right, the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B. (John Reed) gives advice to landsmen: "Stick close to your desks and never go to sea,/And you all may be Rulers of the Queen's Navee!"











The Pirates of Penzance: Left above, the Pirate King (Donald Adams), who is not altogether void of feeling, takes pity on a lonely orphan boy. Left, the unhappy Sergeant of Police (George Cook): "It is most distressing to us to be the agents whereby our erring fellow-creatures are deprived of that liberty which is so dear to all..." Above, General Stanley (John Reed) introduces himself: "... in matters vegetable, animal, and mineral,/I am the very model of a modern Major General."

G & S ON TOUR

The one, the only, the original D'Oyly Carte Opera Company is currently touring the United States as follows: Los Angeles, January 14-21; San Francisco, January 23-28; Sacramento, January 30; Denver, February 2-4; St. Louis, February 6-11; Champaign, February 13-14; Lafayette, February 15-16; Cleveland, February 17-18; and Toronto, Canada, February 20-25.

snatches from Mr. Sullivan's choruses for coy young ladies echo in his foolish head.

What is this strange hold that a dozen-odd operettas continue to have on millions of otherwise rational people? The plots were worn-out claptrap contrivances even in their own day: nurses who mix up commoners and heirs to the throne in babyhood; an elixir that makes anyone who imbibes it fall in love with the first person he meets; a high-born hero going about the country disguised as a minstrel; and the like. The dialogue is so archaic in manner that it is difficult for the average member of a modern audience to know how much of it is seriously intended nineteenth-century rhetoric and how much is spoof. The lyrics descend without warning into abysmal doggerel, while Mr. Sullivan, conscientious tunesmith though he was, is capable of following up a perfectly brilliant contrapuntal choral passage with padding of the most excruciating banality. No character -from Rose Maybud, the songbird of Ruddigore, to Bunthorne, that apotheosis of the Wildean aesthete in Patience-will stand up under even cursory literary scrutiny. What then, holds us enthralled?

The enduring delights of these comic operas, I reply, are to be found in the ingenuities of Mr. Gilbert's situations, in the graceful proportions of songs and dances and speeches that alternate divertingly to denouement and dazzling finale, in an unerring sense of timing and of theater, in the lilt and precision of the lyrics, in the charm of the tunes and the joy of their rhythms, in the swing and sparkle of choral settings and orchestrations. The songs and choruses further the action or provide relief from it with wonderfully lunatic digressions: the peers and fairies pause in their argument for a language lesson; the major general interrupts a crucial moment for a disquisition on the beauties of the night breeze.

But the songs also stand alone, out of context, in their universality. Their topics and the absurdities of human nature they lampoon are really as relevant to us as they were to our forebears. And there is something more, I think: the fact that between them these exceptionally talented men succeeded in each operetta in creating a *world*, a world constructed, to be sure, from a logic founded on the most absurd premises, but able each time to surround us, hold us, and enchant us—and, after we leave, to beckon us back. It is the same sort of spell cast by all creatures of caricature in all the Lands of Oz devised by storytellers since earliest times. When our enemies are reduced to dolls, they cease to frighten us, and life comes to seem safe and bearable again, just as it was for the lady I met with my aunt so many years ago in the lobby of the theater at *Iolanthe*. "His foe was folly and his weapon wit" reads the inscription on Gilbert's tombstone. The foe is still with us and so is the weapon, and the ideal foil for it is the guileless, perfectly matched music of Arthur Sullivan.

As for myself, I finally came to realize that I needed help. I took my case to a sympathetic lady musicologist, who heard me through. "Try Mozart," she suggested. I did, and though for a while it was necessary for me to cross to the other side of the street, I was able eventually to pass many a high school, church, university, or little theater without staggering inside for the latest G & S revival. There was a period when I could not even remember the details of the "carpet controversy" that separated the collaborators. I vowed that no G & S production would ever again compel my presence.

For a long time I stuck to that vow-until, one night, during a visit to London several summers ago, there caught my hapless eye a poster disclosing the astonishing news that The Yeomen of the Guard was to be presented that very evening on the site of the Tower of London, the exact scene of the action in the play which, as I alone knew, Mr. Gilbert had originally planned to call The Beef Eaters. And there in the bleachers, as the great bell of the Tower itself tolled the impending doom of Col. Fairfax, and an augmented chorus of "Gentlemen, citizens, etc." of the sixteenth century raced across the Tower green toward me singing "Here's a man of jollity"-Oh dear, patient reader, then it all happened again! An Elsie and a Jack Point in excellent voice and with thorough mastery of the style materialized from the crowd to offer "I have a song to sing, oh," better than I have ever heard it before or since. I closed my eyes to revel in the sheer joy of it all, safe, in the shadow of that Bloody Tower, of all places, from the rude discords of a world that seemed bent on its own destruction. When Jack Point fell insensible at the feet of Elsie and Fairfax, I rose to mine to cheer a marvelous performance. Once more, I was hooked.

There is no hope for me now. The next step is letters to the Manchester Guardian demanding productions of Sullivan's incredibly dreary opera Ivanhoe, his turgid cantata The Prodigal Son, and, God help us, The Lost Chord. Following this comes regular attendance at the Tuesday evening rehearsals of one's local Madrigal Society. After that they come and put you away.

Paul Kresh is Editor of American Judaism and a regular reviewer for H1F1/STEREO REVIEW. A selective discography of G & S operettas is available without charge: send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Mr. Kresh in care of H1F1/STEREO REVIEW.



THE TECHNICAL EDITOR ANSWERS SOME "Common-Denominator" HI-FI PROBLEMS

By LARRY KLEIN

THE HiFi Q & A column appearing monthly in these pages presents some interesting problems for me, at least. For example, how should I handle the steady flow of letters asking me to specify the best-performing components in each price category? What words of advice and reassurance can I give those hinterland unfortunates whose hi-fi systems are malfunctioning and who have already exhausted the technical resources of their local repairmen? And how about those hapless neophytes who have been reading the component catalogs for six months and still aren't sure what a decibel is? Or the fellow whose speakers emit a beep every 12 seconds because his listening room is being regularly swept by the high-power signal of a nearby radar installation?

These questions are a small but representative sample of what I am up against each month. In order to provide a complete answer to every question, we would need the full-time services of a highly-skilled technical man. As much as I would like to take arms against the sea of particular troubles that afflict my readers, time and space permit me to answer in depth only those general questions suitable for the HiFi Q & A column. I also frequently receive letters telling me that the material in the column is (a) oversimplified or (b) overcomplex. I plead guilty to both charges. Given the wide range of technical background among the readers of HiFi/STEREO RE-VIEW, from absolute beginner to electronic engineer, it is inevitable that questions—and answers—will occasionally be on either too high or too low a level for some. My intention is to keep the technical level of the column somewhere between Hans Fantel's novice-oriented Audio Basics and Julian Hirsch's advanced-audiophile Tech Talk. Judging from the intermittent complaints from both ends of the technical spectrum, I have apparently succeeded.

There are, however, a number of technical questions addressed to me with sufficient regularity to justify their being classified as "common-denominator" problems. They undoubtedly hold no mystery for some readers, but many others will find among the answers appearing on the following pages either help in time of acute audio need or perhaps merely satisfaction of some long-standing technical befuddlement. (Continued overleaf)

Master Antennas for FM

I recently moved into a new apartment building that has a master TV-antenna system. Is it possible to connect my FM tuner to the system, and are there any special precautions to be observed?

It is difficult to know whether your building's antenna system will serve your FM tuner. A number of master antenna systems are specifically designed to have their FM capability suppressed in order to prevent interference with TV reception. If you are able to determine that your building's master antenna will deliver FM (there may be someone in charge of the system who could tell you), then you will need to find out the proper way of matching the output impedance of the antenna system to the antenna-input terminals of your tuner. If the antenna system's output is at 75 ohms, then you will probably need a small "balun" transformer to match the 300-ohm input of your tuner. (A few tuners do have built-in provisions for accepting a 75-ohm antenna, and their instruction books will tell the proper way of connecting it.) But whatever the circumstance may be, make sure to use the proper type of cable (it will be either a 300-ohm flat line or 75-ohm coaxial type) between the outlet of the master antenna system and the input of your tuner.

De-warping Discs

I have been given a number of LP discs that apparently have been stored improperly—most of them are somewhat warped. Is there any way I can "de-warp" the discs, or at least render them playable?

As far as making them playable, you should be aware that certain brands of tone arms and certain brands of cartridges do better on warped discs than others do. This results apparently from a lower effective mass at the cartridge end of the tone arm and a tone-arm design that is inherently less sensitive to extreme vertical undulations. With cartridges, it appears to be a matter of vertical compliance in the stylus assembly. Your audio dealer should be able to advise you on this—or if the whole thing is new to him, he will be able by trial and error to pick out the arms and/or cartridge best suited to solve your problem.

As far as the de-warping is concerned, I've had one technique recommended to me that often—but not invariably—works. Two heavy pieces of plate glass slightly larger than the record are required. The record is sandwiched between the glass and placed in an oven. The oven temperature is slowly raised to about 150 degrees (you will probably need a thermometer to measure this) and the record is baked for about 20 minutes and then left to cool slowly. (No spices are required, and if everything turns out all right, the record will serve a number of listeners.) A certain amount of ex-



perimentation-with respect to the oven temperature, baking time, and weight on the glass-may be required.

Record Noise

I have a problem with surface noise on records I can find no solution to. I keep my records scrupulously clean, yet I hear a static-like noise from my newest discs. Why is this?

Your noise problem almost certainly results from the accumulation and discharge of static electricity, rather than from foreign matter in the record grooves. If the climate in your area is particularly dry, you might try using a small steam vaporizer in your listening room; the increase in humidity will help minimize your static problem. You might also try installing an Audiotex Stat-Elim ionizing gadget that clips on the tonearm, a conductive turntable mat (if your machine does not already have one), or a Dust Bug with its new antistatic fluid. For extreme cases, I've had good results using a small piece of lint-free cloth or chamois, slightly moistened with water, trailing behind the Dust Bug.

Record Washing

Q I have been told that it is possible to wash records to eliminate or at least cut down surface noise. Is there any recommended technique for this?

Pour one cap-full of Ivory liquid detergent into one quart of luke-warm water and mix thoroughly. Use a cosmetic or facial brush, preferably one with fine-diameter bristles, and dip it in the solution until it is thoroughly wet. Supporting the record by its edge (your thumb) and label (fingers) use the brush in a circular motion, in the direction of the grooves. Then, holding the record by its edges, rinse in cool running tap water.

If fingerprints or foreign deposits still remain on the disc surface, rub with a flannel cloth (wet with detergent solution) in the direction of grooves. Repeat the brush procedure after using the cloth. Turn the record over and use the same method on the other side. Rinse both sides in cool running tap water. Make sure that the pressure is adjusted so that the water does not splatter, but flows freely over the disc.

Place the disc vertically in a rubber-cushioned dishdrain rack until most of the water runs off or collects in droplets. Do not shake the record. Now place the disc flat on a dry Turkish towel and pat off the water globules on the top surface. Make sure the towel is on a perfectly flat surface, and rotate the record slowly on the towel. Turn the record over and repeat the rotation. Make sure the label is dry before restoring the disc to its sleeve. Since commercial household detergent formulas are subject to constant revision, it would perhaps be best to try the washing procedure on an expendable disc before attacking your entire collection.

Semiconductor, Solid State?

I find the terms "semiconductor," "solid-state," and "transistorized" are used constantly in equipment descriptions. Do the terms have different meanings, or are they interchangeable?

I suspect that the diversity of expression derives mostly from advertising copy-writing difficulties—in other words, how many times can one say "transistorized" in the same paragraph? Technically, "solid-state" refers to the fact that, unlike electron tubes, the current flow in "transistor" devices takes place neither in a vacuum nor in a gas, but through a solid "semiconducting" material. These materials are called semiconductors because their resistance is somewhere between that of a conductor and an insulator.

Power Improvement

I have a 12-watt-per-channel stereo integrated amplifier that I use to drive several different speaker systems at more than adequate volume. I am considering replacing the unit with a 30- or 40-watt-perchannel transistor unit. Disregarding sales claims, what could I expect in performance to justify the cost?

What you could expect in terms of improved performance would depend on how good your present 12-watt-per-channel stereo amplifier is to start with. Assuming that the new transistor amplifier is a good one, you would hear a somewhat more solid and cleaner bass response and greater overall clarity. This, of course, would also depend on whether your speakers are of high enough quality to allow the potential differences to come through.

Equipment Recommendations

Tim interested in buying some new hi-fi equipment. In your opinion, what is the best tuner, amplifier, and speaker on the market?

Scarcely a day goes by that does not see the arrival of a letter containing this question (or some variation of it) addressed to Julian Hirsch or myself. Although we appreciate the confidence readers show in us by asking for our advice, and as much as we would like to be of assistance, we cannot honestly evaluate or recommend a piece of high-fidelity equipment without extensive laboratory and use tests. It would obviously be unfair to rate equipment on hearsay, manufacturers' advertising copy, personal prejudices, or on any basis other than complete objective testing.

When we undertake a report on a piece of equipment, the results are printed in HIFI/STEREO REVIEW. Each year our annual index lists all equipment reports published during the preceding year; back issues of the magazine are available from Ziff-Davis Service Division, Department BCHF, 589 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10012, at 75 cents each.

Speaker Specifications

I have been trying to select a new pair of speaker systems for my stereo set. According to most of the catalogs, systems ranging in price from forty dollars up to about four hundred dollars all seem to have pretty much the same specifications. Are the figures lying or are the liars figuring?

A little bit of both, I'm afraid. Since, aside from the impedance, crossover points, and rated power, the only specification usually found in the catalogs is the frequency response, I assume that this is the specification you are referring to. When a manufacturer claims that a speaker has a response from 30 to 15,000 Hz, for example, he means that if one were to feed in an audio signal between 30 and 15,000 Hz the speaker would respond. It might twitch inaudibly at the low frequencies and distort terribly at the highs—but it would respond.

For an overall frequency response specification of a speaker system to be meaningful it must be given not only in terms of decibels plus and minus, but the response must also be stated for the off-axis and the onaxis outputs. And even if such a "family of curves" for a speaker system were available, they would not indicate the amount of harmonic distortion present in the system nor tell how well the speaker will perform on transient signals. For transient testing, some type of tone-burst test is required—but seldom supplied.

A.C. Line Noises on Tape

In making off-the-air tape recordings with my tuner I get a lot of extraneous buzzes, pops, clicks, and hums on the tape whenever an appliance (and this includes the oil burner) goes on or off during the recording. Is there anything I can do about this?

The electrical noise produced by appliances can get into a hi-fi system or tape recorder in several different ways. There may be direct radiation of radio-frequency (r.f.) noise caused by the sparking of faulty electrical contacts or motor brushes. This can be picked up directly by the early high-gain stages of your tape recorder or preamplifier. The a.c. line may also be carrying and radiating r.f. noise whose original source is the sparking contacts.

It is also possible that the noise is not r.f. in nature at all. If your equipment's circuits are sensitive to linevoltage surges, the sudden current drain caused by the turning on of an oil burner or refrigerator motor will cause the line voltage to drop, and the recorder amplifier will go into a momentary instability that will appear on the tape as a thump or other noise.

Obviously, the best way to effect a cure is to attack the problem at its source. It should be possible to shield and/or suppress the arcing or sparking that produces the r.f. noise. On the other hand, if line-voltage surges are your problem, the solution may be to use a constantvoltage transformer with enough current capacity to handle your equipment. A third possibility is to try recording directly from your tuner's output jacks, rather than from the tape-output jacks of your amplifier, since the noise may be less intense at the tuner output.

Two books on the subject of interference may be helpful: R.F. Interference Control Handbook, published by Howard W. Sams & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, and How to Locate and Eliminate Radio & TV Interference (No. 158), published by John F. Rider Publisher, 116 West 14 St., New York, N.Y. 10011.

Frequency-Response Decibel Ratings

Some tape recorders are rated as "60 to 15,000 $cps \pm 2$ db" and other as "30 to 18,000 cps ± 3 db." Would I be able to notice the difference between these machines, and should I insist on one that has a ± 2 db rating?

The plus-and-minus decibel ratings indicate how evenly a hi-fi component will amplify or reproduce tones over a given frequency range. The smaller the decibel deviation, the flatter (and hence better) the response. For example, the specification 20 to 20,000 Hz ± 2 db would mean that no tone in the range between 20 and 20,000 Hz is louder or softer than a middle-frequency tone (1,000 Hz) by more than 2 db. In the examples given in the question, the two specifications might actually describe the same machine, since it is easier to obtain a flat response over a narrower frequency range.

Although it is often stated that a deviation of 3 db or less is not generally noticeable on musical material, this in not entirely true. For example, if the range from 50 to 1,000 Hz were increased by 3 db and the range from 1,000 cycles to 20,000 Hz were decreased by 3 db, the overall response would still be ± 3 db from 50 to 20,000 Hz, which is generally considered a flat response. However, music reproduced by such an amplifier would sound rather dull and heavy because of emphasis on the lower octaves. In other words, frequency-response figures alone do not completely describe the sound of a component; one has to look at the *shape* of frequencyresponse curve as well.

Integrated Circuits for Hi.Fi

I have read a lot of discussion lately about integrated circuits in television sets and radios. Do you feel that they are going to show up in hi-fi components, and what are their advantages?

Perhaps the best way to understand the advantages and/or disadvantages of integrated circuits is to examine exactly what they are. Most of us are familiar with "printed" circuits that consist of a nonconductive board of phenolic or fiber glass to which is bonded a copper foil that serves as the wiring. Standard electronic components such as resistors, capacitors, and transistors are inserted into holes in the phenolic board and their leads soldered to the copper conductors. This technique makes fast and frequently automated assembly possible.

The integrated circuit is another breed of cat altogether, although some might consider it an evolutionary step-up from the printed circuit. In the integrated circuit, instead of the wiring and parts being installed on a phenolic board, a minute chip of silicon is used as a base material. The transistor components are diffused (through vapor metallurgy) onto the silicon in a process resembling silk screening, as are other components such as resistors and diodes. The large-value capacitors, resistors, and coils, however, must still be installed outside the integrated-circuit chip.

The space saving and compactness achieved are enormous in that perhaps fifty resistors, twenty-five transistors, and a couple of diodes and their basic interconnections can be built on a chip that is no larger than the letter "O" on this page. Of course this chip has to be mounted in some sort of casing and leads connected to its active elements.

But aside from the technological marvel that the integrated circuit represents, what will it achieve for the audio engineer or consumer? Ultimately, it may cause a reduction in price of hi-fi components and it may also somewhat increase reliability. Of course, an enormous reduction in component size will also be possible, but I see no advantage at the moment in making components much smaller than those now using conventional printedcircuit techniques.

Those manufacturers claiming enhanced performance through the use of integrated circuits achieve it by means of new circuit configurations and also through improvements in the characteristics of the semiconductors built into the chips. Some benefit may also be expected (for FM circuits) because of the very short leads made possible by circuit integration.

ARE RECORDS MUSICAL?

On the perhaps arguable supposition that it is healthy to examine our comfortable enthusiasms critically from time to time, we present herewith a provocative discussion (re-



HANS KELLER

printed from the pages of the British publication Audio and Record Review) of whether phonograph recordings are not in some measure destructive of the art of music. Hans Keller, musicologist, practicing musician (violin and viola), critic, and writer on musical subjects, thinks they are. Yehudi Menuhin, violin prodigy from the age of four, oft-recorded world-wide concertizer, and presently conductor of the Bath Festival Orchestra, disagrees.



YEHUDI MENUHIN



Hans Keller:

I IS FOLLY to swim against the stream of civilization. The gramophone record is part of the midstream of our civilization, and that seems to be that. Or is it? Civilization is not necessarily identical with culture, and there is a cultural stream too — potentially, anyhow. Of course, the stream of civilization will always be wider and stronger than the stream of culture.

When I propose to swim with music against the gramophone record, I do not imply that the gramophone record is always unmusical. Physically, factually, the mainstream of civilization, the gramophone record, will always be the winner in the end—but how much music it takes with it after the cross-currents have been overcome remains to be seen, examined.

Here are nine reasons why I believe the gramophone record is unmusical:

(1) A musical performance is unrepeatable; none but the worst performers, some of the best technicians amongst them, submit identical interpretations on different occasions. The disc makes something repeatable out of something artistically unrepeatable.

(2) Repeatability produces an extra-artistic attitude in both the performer's and the listener's mind. Performer first. He has to play safe, although his artistic needs drive him towards risks. But he can't afford them, because risks mean mistakes, and mistakes which are of no significance in a normal, single performance become intolerable in a repeated performance, once you come to expect them. So disproportionate an importance do they in fact assume that their avoidance becomes a prime consideration, at the inevitable expense of the realization of spontaneous artistic intentions.

(3) Since the performer knows that if the worst comes to the worst, he can repeat (retake) a passage for the purpose of perpetual, mechanical repeatability, he finds himself in this paradoxical situation: although he is (wrongly) trying his best to avoid mistakes, he nevertheless makes them because he knows he can have another go. He is making the worst of two worlds: he makes mistakes by avoiding them, then submits to retake, until the ultimate, stuck-together performance is achieved, a performance which no longer bears any resemblance to a live interpretation.

(4) Nevertheless, it soon becomes established as a pseudo-musical standard, not only in the minds of the listeners who listen to it over and over again, but also in the minds of the performer's colleagues and rivals, and indeed in his own mind. The worst comes to the worst if he is a performer of talent and so retains a certain suggestive power in his phoney gramophone performance, a power which becomes hypnotic through repetition. The pseudo-performance turns into a model for everybody who enjoys it, not least the performer himself. Henceforth, he tries to imitate his own gramophone record on the concert platform where, needless to add, he makes mistakes which cannot be retaken. As a result, his fans,

perverted by the gramophone record, go home and say, "How disappointing! He plays much better on my record."

(5) Their disappointment is all the intenser if they are genuinely sensitive to sound: try as he may, the performer cannot reproduce the gramophone record's fakedup sound on the platform. All he succeeds in, especially if he is a string player, is a loss of characterization, tonemodulation, phrasing: with his frantic efforts to produce the gramophone's chronic golden tone undisturbed by incidental noises, he renounces most of his musicality for the sake of the golden mean: sound first, sense afterwards. Artistic causation, alas, works the other way round.

(6) The gramophone record imposes an inhibition on the development of musical interpretation. In shorter and less elegant words, what can be repeated, sticks. The emergence of the eternal student, who is an entirely modern phenomenon, has been promoted by the gramophone, which assumes the function of the eternal teacher. To imitate one's teacher at the age of fifteen is normal. To imitate a gramophone record at the age of fifteen is normal. To imitate one's teacher at the age of fifty is contemporary. Through its hypnotic influence, the record is about to create an era of interpretive infantility—of perpetually arrested individual developments. Let X play me the Beethoven fiddle concerto and I'll tell you which records he possesses.

(7) It is easier to play the gramophone than to play a musical instrument; yet it is easier to get to understand music through playing an instrument than by playing records. With the help of the gramophone, we play more and more music with fewer and fewer mistakes in it and understand it less and less. The potential or budding player is discouraged because he feels he cannot produce the 'standard' of performance he can reproduce on his gramophone; that his playing is a more important musical event than his compulsive listening to a nonexistent performance may already have become too esoteric a truth for him to understand.

(8) In particular, the gramophone violently obstructs the development, perhaps even the continuity, of chamber music proper. The gramophone and hi-fi equipment have usurped the salon. The chamber-music masterpieces of the past were dependent on, indeed addressed to, the amateur player, the center of whose life was active musicmaking. Where is he? And where, therefore, are the chamber-music masterpieces of the present?

(9) Finally, just as the performer plays worse when he is aware that he can retake, so the listener listens worse when he knows that the uniqueness that used to be the *sine qua non* of a musical experience has gone. Previously, once the performance started, this was it—for both player and listener. Now, even if the music is not used as background, it is by no means it. The listener can 'retake' as many times as the performer. That spontaneous, exclusive concentration which forms the basis of any full musical experience, of full musical understanding, has evaporated. We hear more and more and understand less and less.

Well, then, how much music *does* the stream of civilization take along with it after these nine cross-currents have been overcome? Let us be fair rather than simple: there is music in the gramophone mainstream too, not only in the cross-currents. For one thing, in view of the cleft between the contemporary composer and his potential audience, repeatability can become a virtuous vice: there are many contemporary scores of lasting value (and by 'contemporary' one means more or less everything written in the last half-century) which, without the help of the gramophone record, would still be totally incomprehensible—all the more so since they present as many difficulties to the performer as to the listener, so that retakes here become a necessity born of virtue.

For another thing, there are performers and performances that should be recorded for posterity—interpretations by near-creative geniuses that need no longer die when they die. We know, because we are Huberman's or Furtwängler's posterity. What makes the records of these artists so alive, however, is the fact that they don't consist of series of retakes: it is actual, single and indeed unique performances which are here on record. That means, of course, that incidental mistakes and mishaps have not been excluded—which is all to the good: we are forced to play such records but rarely, to let a long time elapse before we play them again and so to come as close as we humanly can to the experience of a live performance. If we don't heed this self-commandment we know that we shall spoil the event.

If, in the future, gramophone productions could bring themselves to concentrate on real, single performances, the answer to my title question would be less radical than it might seem at the moment. Except, of course, where the difficulties of the score make retakes unavoidable at the time of recording: imagine if *Tristan* could have been recorded in Vienna when the first production was cancelled because of its insurmountable difficulties!

But don't let me make a speech. I have posed a question, and I have tried to submit all the facts that will help you to find the answer. The mainstream flows on; it's up to you where and when you want to plunge into it and how long you want to swim.

Menuhin Answers Keller

Let us simply take Mr. Keller's points in order. (1) This is an important issue. Certain artists keep to their die-cast more methodically than others. Personally, I like to prepare the ground in such a way as to leave something to the moment of playing. Even the best performance pales on the second or third hearing as soon as it becomes predictable. It's the same in meeting a



person: think how it would be if each time he acted as before instead of giving a spontaneous response. But the analogy is not complete, and provides no reason for condemning records. There are now so many recorded versions of standard works, even of quite little known ones; we can learn many, many valuable lessons by listening to different interpretations, by studying them with a closeness that we cannot do in concert life. Memory, however vivid, gives by comparison a vague account, more a sensation than a report.

(2) No. The better the performer, the less discrepancy he makes between safety and risks. The situation with a recording is the opposite to what Mr. Keller thinks. The artist has no visible public and may because of this actually feel more relaxed and his natural self with the music. Glenn Gould is but one example of an artist who feels more nervous when everything depends on the favorable events of the moment in front of a big public. Moreover, it is only in certain circumstances that mistakes can be corrected, so there is no question, when one is playing, of knowing it can all be put right. Small mistakes often can, and must be: a slip at a concert is an incident, on a record it becomes a feature. Again, one must be careful when recording not to be too excessive in one's interpretation. The enthusiasm of the moment may, in a concert filled with a particular atmosphere, justify something that would be wrong for a record, just as it might be wrong for another situation, another audience. A recorded performance is a still different occasion, but not a lesser one. It must be inspired, economical, must indicate the most with the least 'effective' means. There is no other difference with a concert performance. Mr. Keller's last sentence does not tally with practical experience in any way.

(3) Mr. Keller here continues the false premise in the last sentence of the previous section. He could not be more off the mark about what goes on in a performer's mind. Nor is he right in his belief that gramophone performances are necessarily stuck together in bits. If I may illustrate from my own experience: the C Minor and G Major Beethoven Violin Sonatas my sister Hephzibah and I recorded (H.M.V. ALP 1959, ASD 510) were both done in a single day. We did the C Minor in the morning: we had just one red light for the take and did the whole sonata without a stop. In the afternoon we did the G Major: we repeated the sonata complete twice again in the same way and the final record is one of those takes, possibly with a couple of small splices from one of the other complete performances to correct a slip. Again, the Purcell sonatas we did on H.M.V. ALP 2088, ASD 635, were recorded in one. We could easily have done them in sections, but each was in fact done as a whole. For a musician simply cannot record in scraps, as Mr. Keller supposes. There must be a master performance-in which, by all means, for the purpose of repeated listening, corrections may be made. There is nothing ethically disturbing here. A public speaker does not preserve his natural stammers and stumbles into his published speeches. It is a matter of personal choice how much you change. The nice thing about tape is that it is so flexible; you can go on for half an hour-and do.

(4) Mr. Keller's false premise continues, and he begins to invoke wrong arguments. He also forgets that no-one is tied down to a single performance—not these days. Only those who play the same recorded performance over and over again fall into this danger. There was a time when we used to do this with certain records, when records were very rare. But those days are long gone. What Mr. Keller alleges doesn't tally with contemporary experience. There's so much music about—in concerts, over the air (not least by way of the BBC Music Programme), on dozens of immensely different records. Once, I might have sympathized with Mr. Keller, when we were dependent on a single record—but was even that worse than no music? Now, he's wasting his powder shooting at a target that has vanished.

(5) The false premise again. It was to some extent true, and with certain instruments that don't reproduce well it may still just be true. But on the whole, the gramophone simply isn't sympathetic to the faked-up tone Mr. Keller describes. As before, whatever truth there may have been in his remarks is there no longer. The excesses of early hi-fi have gone. It was indeed a nuisance when the early post-war engineers used to insist on capturing noises that only could be heard by a dog. I used to object very vigorously to this, and to suggest that they were recording on a fallacy-namely, that everything is seen most completely under a microscope and a brilliant light. Every woman gains by being seen in candlelight. Every violin gains by being heard in a moderately resonant acoustic. The gramophone has learnt this civilized principle; and no artist attempts the ridiculous feats Mr. Keller imagines.

(6) There is a partial truth here; though I think that Mr. Keller is wishing the faults of bad listeners and inferior performers onto records themselves. It is sometimes a little irritating to meet young people who can't make any music themselves, in any way, but speak with extreme assurance on the basis of the records they own. One can't, of course, be criticized only by those who do the same thing as oneself: when we buy a car or send back a tasteless dish in a restaurant we are exercising our right to judge skills we probably do not ourselves possess. There is, however, a difference one notices between critics trained on records and those with wider experience. The gramophone alone encourages precocity of opinion; it should be only part of a full experience, but the experience is nowadays not full without it. The gramophone goes together, with study of the score, with hearing many performances, and with deeper personal intuitions in reaching understanding of a great work. I know that when I was called upon to conduct Schubert's Great C Major Symphony some six years ago-a very tall order for me, and one I tried to resist-the event that drew me into doing it was being sent the records of Furtwängler. I studied this beautiful performance again, but in order to convince myself about some things I wanted to do differently. If I had tried to ape his performance, as a standard I admired, of course I could only have done it much less well. It was when I felt differently from him that I found myself most wanting to conduct the work.

(7) and (8) Here Mr. Keller has something. It worries me that, except in the field of pop music, the gramophone seems to have discouraged rather than stimulated the amateur. The duty on us here is to improve the standard of teaching at all levels, so that the gap between amateur and professional seems less discouraging. The gramophone is of positive use here.

(9) This is just not true. Again, Mr. Keller is confusing bad listening (which can happen in concerts as easily as in the home) with the gramophone itself. The canned music that bothers us in restaurants and even in aeroplanes has conditioned us to sloppy listening, but the gramophone proper is different (if only because a question of choice is involved) and should be used differently. It is not the same as a live performance; but there is a huge fallacy in trying to argue from this obvious truth that the gramophone is necessarily inferior or dangerous. Like all the most valuable tools of life, it adds enormously to our culture, our happiness, our humanity. Our duty is not to try to resist it, but to ensure that we use it like the servant of genius that it is.

Keller answers Menuhin

(1) Mr. Menuhin really confirms my first point: "Even the best performance pales on the second or third hearing as soon as it becomes predictable." But how many are there who will not listen more than twice or thrice?

(2) Mr. Menuhin's submission that I don't know anything about "the situation with a recording" is not very meaningful: I have coached innumerable performances for recordings and have produced even more recordings themselves. "The better the performer, the less discrepancy he makes between safety and risks." Fortunately for us, Mr. Menuhin, Glenn Gould, and a few others feel comfortable in a recording studio, and that is all he is saying. "Mr. Keller's last sentence does not tally with practical experience in any way." My last sentence, about the avoidance of mishaps at the expense of spontaneity, was first formulated when one of the world's leading string quartets made one of their most successful recordings. It was enthusiastically confirmed by their leader, and subsequently by many a performer whom, I think, Mr. Menuhin admires. One of our time's greatest musicians (in Mr. Menuhin's opinion and mine) once rang me two hours before a gramophone recording and asked me about the phrasing of a certain passage. His unnatural state of uncertainty would have been unthinkable had he not been worried about unnaturally and unspontaneously committing himself forever.

(3) "A musician simply cannot record in scraps, as Mr. Keller supposes." He cannot but he does. Mr. Menuhin would be surprised if he knew a little more about what was going on in recording studios, especially on the Continent. On several occasions, I had to resist bitby-bit recordings, by first-rate musicians, of my wordless functional analyses, and of some incidental music of my own. In this country, master tapes tend to be the (not invariable) rule, but heaps of scraps can be stuck together inside them, with musically devastating results.

(4) There may be "dozens of immensely different records," but people have their favorites and don't buy any other.

(5) "No artist attempts the ridiculous feats Mr. Keller imagines." Mr. Menuhin fortunately doesn't. Plenty of others do—and, surprisingly, not always the worst. I have been there; Mr. Menuhin evidently hasn't. No harm in that, but the arm-chair is behind the other legs.

(6) I have diagnosed, at auditions, competitions, and in some of my own pupils, the gramophone records they possess. That Mr. Menuhin himself doesn't misuse the gramophone is hardly surprising.

(7) and (8) There is far-reaching agreement between us.

(9) Mr. Menuhin says how people should listen to records; I describe how they inevitably do.

Two final points. First, it seems to have been forgotten that I devoted one third of my article (the last four paragraphs) to the musical aspects of the gramophone record. The Editor [of *Audio Record Review*] is not free from blame here: he replaced my title by a rhetorical question to which I would never have agreed. And now Menuhin has thrown one or two points back at me which I had made in the first place. Well, better twice than never.

Secondly, a suggestion. Why doesn't the Editor send a questionnaire to, say, one hundred musicians, asking them how often they play records and why not? With some considerable experience behind me, and not only my own, I foresee entertaining results.



INSTALLATION OF THE MONTH CUSTOM-CABINET STEREO

D^{ES} BILLINGS, of North Hollywood, California, had some very special ideas about how he wanted to house the hi-fi components he selected to go into his system. As can be seen from the completed cabinet, each component is installed in its own separate compartment with a door that can be closed when the equipment is not in use. During play, the doors swing back parallel to the sides of the cabinet. All equipment controls are at eye level for maximum utility. The cabinet, which was built to match the dimensions of the equipment, measures 541/2 inches high by 381/2 inches wide. Mr. Billings did all the woodwork himself, using walnutveneered plywood.

The preamplifier and tuner, panel-mounted in the upper right section of the cabinet, are both Fishers: the 400C stereo preamplifier and the 200C FM stereo tuner. An earphone jack and speaker switches are visible immediately below the preamplifier. To the left of the Fisher equipment is an Ampex Model 2070 self-threading, automatic-reverse tape recorder. On the level below the tape recorder are two record players: a manual Rek-O-Kut N-33H, equipped with ESL tone arm and Shure M3D cartridge, and a Triomatic record changer. The bottom section of the cabinet, which is fronted by dowels and has a built-in fan to ensure adequate ventilation, contains Mr. Billings" power amplifiers—a pair of McIntosh MC-30's. The speakers (not shown) on the opposite side of the room are J. B. Lansing systems, each consisting of a D130 15-inch woofer and an 075 ringradiator tweeter housed in large bass-reflex enclosures.

Mr. Billings states that he chose his equipment only after much study of the best that was available at the time he made his purchases. Since he has been interested in radio and electronics since 1922, he feels that he was well qualified to make knowledgeable choices, and the sound and appearance of his system attest to the care that went into the selection of the equipment and the construction of the well-built cabinet.





The Day Everything Went Right

THERE ARE MANY POSSIBLE SLIPS BETWEEN MICROPHONE AND MICROGROOVE, BUT MOST OF THEM CAN BE AVOIDED-WITH LUCK-IN THE RECORDING STUDIO

By GENE LEES

EBSTER Hall is a nondescript building at 119 East 11 Street in New York. There is a marquee over the sidewalk, a reminder that this was, in the era of dancing, a thriving ballroom. Half a block east are slums, the smell of poverty, and ruined men who lie in doorways. Half a block west are new highrise apartment buildings in that colorless, characterless, gray-white brick to which New York architects are addicted.

Enter the front door of Webster Hall. Turn left in the lobby. A flight of white marble stairs leads upward. A lighted box mounted on a pole, standing like a sentinel in the middle of the stairway, says: Recording Do Not Enter. The box isn't lit, which means you can go upstairs. It is 7:15; a Thursday evening.

At the top of the stairs is the ballroom itself. It's a very large room. At the far end of it there's a stage, the curtains of which are closed. Two huge loudspeakers stand on the floor below the stage, indication of the hall's present use. The dancers have been gone for years, and Webster Hall is now one of the best recording studios in New York City. Though there are those who don't like its acoustic properties, at least for certain kinds of recording, it's very good for big orchestras, and the chairs and music stands set up on the floor in the ballroom in a semi-circle to face a podium indicate that tonight's orchestra will be big—nearly thirty men. That's small by symphonic standards, but large by those of popular music.

A few musicians have already arrived: Ray Alonge, a former Detroit Symphony man who now plays everything from jazz to symphony dates to television jingles, is assembling his French horn. Richard Davis, a tall and startlingly handsome Negro who has let his hair grow in full and woolly, is tuning his big string bass. A warm, gracious, dignified man, his poetic face often breaks into a dazzling smile which, in social circumstances, leaves women looking as if they've been poleaxed. Next to him, drummer Mel Lewis is tightening the head on his snare drum.

The control booth is at the far side of the room. It is occupied at the moment by three men: engineer Mickey Crofford, one of the best, who is small, smiling, looks like a nightclub comic, and sometimes throws funny lines like one; his assistant; and Joe Rene, an RCA Victor staff producer. Joe is a man of middle height with a high, sloping forehead and a large nose. He was born in Holland of Jewish parents and spent three years of World War II hiding from the Germans in an attic in a small town near the Belgian border. He passed the time reading, playing chess with another involuntary hermit, and writing musical arrangements. "I became a very good chess player," he says, "and I wrote a whole book of arrangements for my band." He reorganized the band as soon as the Germans had been dislodged.

More musicians arrive. They remove their violins, trumpets, and saxophones from their cases and start to tune up. A handsome woman in a smart white dress comes up the stairs and enters the studio. Her posture is erect. Her red hair is swept into a round smooth cloud around her head and lacquered into place. She looks familiar, from appearances on the Steve Allen television show, perhaps, or from photos on the covers of her albums, two of which she's made for RCA Victor. Her name is Marilyn Maye. She's from Kansas City, Missouri, in her thirties, and worked in one Kansas City Club for eleven solid years. She is accompanied by two men: one of them in his late thirties or early forties, and fighting a weight problem; the other older, a neat man in youthful clothes. Almost everybody in show business dresses young, victims of the general American neurosis. The younger man is pianist Sammy Tucker, who has been Miss Maye's accompanist since the day they met and her husband almost as long; the other is Val Irving, her manager, who has large hopes for her.

They come into the booth. "Hi!" Large grins and laughter. Joe Rene kisses her on the cheek. The studio is filling with musicians. These are studio men and they are always punctual. Somewhere on each of them you'll find a small notebook which keeps him on schedule as he goes from record date to record date. A musician is paid \$61.88 for a three-hour date, and some of these men make as many as three dates a day. A lot of them are hacks, men who have long since ceased to care about music, except as a craft, like plumbing, by which to make a good living. But the best of the breed are still passionate about it, men such as Ray Alonge over there, who, his horn assembled, is warming up his lip.

Four songs will be recorded this evening, barring problems. The parts have been distributed to the men, and Joe Rene has a sketch copy of each score on his desk in the control room.

T

HE preparations for this date, and two more that will follow, began weeks ago. Rene wanted Marilyn to do an album of ballads. There were several reasons for this. She had done two albums that leaned toward jazz—Miss Maye has strong roots in the jazz tradition. But the word jazz has become anathema commercially in the last few years, synonymous to many people with pedantry and crushing sobriety, and most singers hate to be called jazz singers, including those who are. Rene decided that an album of ballads, done with a large orchestra, and setting a late-night mood, was the antidote to Marilyn's incipient reputation as a jazz singer. He began looking over songs for her.

"I will not let an artist pick material for an album," he said. "But the artist does have veto power. If the artist doesn't feel a song, I won't let her record it. For Marilyn's album, I looked for lush, good ballads that don't necessarily lean toward being too torchy. I was looking for songs with good lyrics, good tunes, good chord changes and—" he grinned slyly "—shall we say, a *positive* erotic approach."

The arranger Rene selected was Peter Matz, one of the busiest and best in the business. Matz has written in an amazing range of styles for people as disparate as Barbra Streisand and the Brothers Four. "I want a fresh musical approach in this album, with enough left over for the layman," Rene said. "Peter Matz understands this problem as well as any arranger in the business."

Rene selected twenty-two songs and turned them over to Miss Maye, who went over them carefully with her accompanist husband. They trimmed the list to twelve. She was then working a night-club engagement in Cleveland, so Matz flew to Cleveland for a day of consultation two weeks before the record date.

"We went over the songs with Peter," Sammy Tucker recalls, "and did little bits, and he would make notes on how she sang certain lines so he could build the arrangements around her."

"The beauty of working with Peter," Marilyn said, "is that he's not set on doing it entirely his way. If you do something a little unusual, he'll say, 'Hey, that's good. Leave it in.' He wants the artist's true self to come through, rather than something manufactured."

HE studio has filled. The period of greeting, handshaking, and joking has ended. It has been decided to record *The Night We Called It a Day* first, an excellent Matt Dennis song with a literate Tom Adair lyric. Peter Matz is on the podium, a score on the desk in front of him, his hands raised, a pencil serving as a baton. Miss Maye sits on a chair beside him, the music for her part in front of her. Matz, an intense youngish

Miss Maye works closely with producer Joe Rene just before the session: the end recording is at least as much his as it is hers.





Standing at her microphone, Marilyn Maye listens briefly to one channel in a playback to make a balance adjustment for a retake.

man with a dark complexion, glasses, and the perpetual slight frown of the short-sighted, comes from California. He was educated at UCLA as an engineer. But he played saxophone through his school years, and music won out in the end.

He gives the down beat. The opening he has written for the song requires that Miss Maye, in effect, sing lead on the orchestra for the first several chords, which are played *ad lib*. It's a tricky thing, and she doesn't get it right the first time. Matz pays her little mind for the moment. He's looking for mistakes in the orchestra, notes copied wrong, phrasings that aren't right. It takes him perhaps twenty minutes to clean up the orchestra's performance. This is the value of the skilled studio musicians: how quickly they can get a score together. They've never seen this music before and will never see it again. But they'll play well.

In the control booth, Joe Rene has his own problems. He can't pick up a proper blend on the two French horns and three trombones. "Give me a little more on the bass trombone," he says. Engineer Micky Crofford turns a knob. The bass trombone comes up ever so slightly in volume. It makes a difference. "More on the other two trombones as well," Rene says.

"I can't," Crofford says. "They'll have to move in closer." They do.
At the end of the song, Rene pushes a switch and speaks into a microphone on his desk, looking at Matz through the window. "Peter," he says, "I'm getting the outside voices on the brass too strong. Would you have the others move in closer on mike and let me hear it again?" He looks at his score and tells Matz the exact passage he wants to hear. The brass plays it through. "That's better," Rene says. "Are you ready to make one?"

Marilyn leaves Matz's desk and walks to a mike behind the orchestra, just in front of the window of the control room. It is customary to put singers in an isolation booth so that the voice is heard on only one channel. Then, if the orchestra gets its part right and the singer doesn't, it's possible to go back into the studio later and re-record only the vocal. This is contrary to policy of the American Federation of Musicians, but it's done. It won't be done tonight, though. Miss Maye's voice won't be adequately separable from the orchestra (Webster Hall lacks facilities for this kind of isolation), so she's going to have to get it right in the studio. It's a hard way to record, but a good way.

Matz has put on earphones so that he can hear Marilyn, who is a good distance from him. Again he has his arms raised. Mickey Crofford starts two tape machines rolling. Rene says into a mike, "Marilyn Maye, *The Night We Called It a Day*, take one." They start. Matz stops the take after two bars.

"I'll conduct you in on that opening," he tells Miss Maye.

They start again. This time they get as far as the release of the song. Rene stops the take. "Peter, the strings are sharp," he says. Matz doesn't repeat the message; the string players heard.

They try it again. "That's better," Rene mutters to

himself, ''but they're still sharp.'' A complete take is made.

"Marilyn, you're backing off mike toward the end," Rene tells Miss Maye. "Stay in close. We'll regulate you in here. Peter, that was better, but the strings are still sharp."

"I didn't hear it," Matz says.

"I did," Rene says.

Matz is talking to the musicians, making subtle corrections in phasing and attack. It's time to do another one. It starts. Rene stops it. "Yeah, I heard it too," Matz says. "Take six," Rene says in a bored but cheerful tone. This time Marilyn misses a note and she stops the take.

"Would you believe seven?" Rene says, and they go on.

This one works. Miss Maye's voice soars, warm and strong, through the gentle melody. The orchestra is with her. Rene grows quietly excited as they near the end, hoping there will be no last-moment errors to spoil it. There are none. He breaks into a grin.

"Can I hear it?" Marilyn says, coming into the booth. "Sure." Crofford runs the take back and plays it for her.

The musicians have all left their chairs and are gathered around a coffee machine in a side room, lighting cigarettes, talking. One of the string players stays in his chair, alone in a forest of microphones, reading the newspaper. The musicians drift back to their chairs. The next song is done more easily—everyone is warming up now. "Next case," Rene says, and there is time for a playback, and on to the third song.

At 10:25, the work is finished for the night. It has been a model date: excellent arrangements, excellent singing, and a minimum of fuss in the control room. Everyone goes home. (Continued overleaf)

In rehearsal before the actual recording (left) and in listening to a playback after it is over, Miss Maye and Peter Matz must think alike-differences of opinion may be fine in other circumstances, but unity of purpose is an essential ingredient of a good record.





The next date is the following night, on the same schedule: 7:30 to 10:30. Three songs go well, but there are problems with the fourth. No one knows why. It's just the way things go sometimes. Rene gets a take on it, but he isn't satisfied, and so he will have to try for five songs at the third date, Monday night.

Despite the unfinished take and the extra pressure on Monday, the spirit is one of rising enthusiasm as the third date begins. Marilyn starts out with a difficult and very good song, *I See the Raindrops Now*, written by a friend of hers in Kansas City, Carolyn Comer. Matz has written a charming introductory figure for it, using vibes and glockenspiel. It goes down well. Miss Maye's effortless singing makes the melody's problems shrink. There is a key change coming out of the release, a lift in the tonality. She has a high, long note at the end, which pushes her voice to the top of its register. "Get this one next time," she says with a laugh. "I haven't got too many of these in me."

Rene is concerned about the next take. It is *The Lamp* Is Low, based on Ravel's Pavane pour une infante défunte. It's the title tune of the album, and it had better be good. Marilyn does a beautiful take on it. Peter Matz, whose apparent reserve has been dissolving gradually as the dates progress, grins at Marilyn and starts pounding one foot on the floor like Thumper, the rabbit in Walt Disney's Bambi. "Yeah, yeah, yeah!" he shouts at Marilyn, who breaks into bright, high, infectious laughter.

The evening goes smoothly, but slowly, and when 10:30 arrives, only three takes have been done. Rene decides to go into an hour of overtime, an expensive proposition with thirty musicians. The pressure on him is mounting: he has a budget to meet, and accountants don't care a damn about aesthetics or musical problems and aspirations. Like the board of directors and the stockholders of the Radio Corporation of America, they're interested in profit and loss. The whole weight of that corporate structure is on Rene when he elects for overtime: the album has already cost a good \$18,000.

They get a good take on the tune by 11:05. Rene still wants a re-take on the one he didn't like last Friday. It's a difficult piece of material, and they've got 25 minutes to get it together. They start. There is a certain grimness about the date now. At 11:25 Marilyn has almost completed a perfect take. Then she goofs the last couple of notes.

"I'm sorry," Marilyn says.

"It's all right, baby," Rene says, composed. "We've got time for just one more."

"No, you haven't," a voice says behind him. A small rotund man is talking. He is the union contractor. The American Federation of Musicians requires that a union musician be employed as contractor to hire the men for a record date. "You've only got time for an intercut on the last eight bars," the union contractor tells Joe Rene.

Rene, harassed, ignores him. "Let's do another one, Peter," he says into his desk microphone, "right away." To Mickey Crofford, he says, "Have you got enough tape on the reel?"

''Yes.''

"All right, let's go, let's go!"

But Peter Matz is checking a part with a musician. This consumes 30 seconds. He raises his hands at 11:27. They start. Everyone in the booth, except the contractor, is holding his breath: if they go a minute past 11:30, RCA Victor can, at least theoretically, be billed for another half hour's overtime for thirty musicians.

Each bar of the music is magnified by the tension. Time creeps by. One chorus ends, and it's perfect. Back to the release of the tune. Into the last eight bars. The last four. The big red second hand of the clock sweeps relentlessly on. The last two bars. The last note, and the last orchestra chord. The take ends at 11:29:25. It's a beautiful one. Rene lets out a yelp of pleasure.

"Thank you, gentlemen," he says into the mike to the musicians, many of whom have already begun a perfunctory packing up of instruments. A lot of them have to be up in the morning for other dates.

Peter Matz comes into the booth, grinning broadly. Mickey Crofford is already running the tape backwards, setting up a high-pitched gabble of sound in the control room speakers. "How about a drink, Joe?" someone says to Rene. "I'm not much of a drinker," he replies, smiling, "but tonight I'm going to have a surreptitious taste."

Crofford starts to play back a take. Rene and Matz and Miss Maye sit in the middle of the studio, listening to playbacks of the tunes. Several of her friends have come to the dates, and they congratulate her, hug her, kiss her on the cheek, tell her she's phenomenal. She takes it graciously, but she's listening all the while, picking her own performance apart.

The studio empties, the laughter dies. Rene, Matz, and Miss Maye are alone in the middle of the big hall, except for Mickey Crofford's assistant, who is pushing the microphones out of the way, wheeling them back against the wall on their trundle bases, and a janitor who, with a large soft broom, is sweeping hundreds of cigarette butts across the floor. The music pours from the two big speakers in front of the stage. Tomorrow Rene will begin editing, reducing the three-track tape to twotrack for issue on stereo discs, and to one-track tape for issue on mono. But now he is just listening.

They stay nearly an hour, listening to the best takes. "You're beautiful, baby," Rene tells Miss Maye. That she is.

Gene Lees' fictional account of life in America's entertainment industry, And Sleep Till Noon, has just been published by Trident.





MAHLER'S MONUMENTAL "SYMPHONY OF A THOUSAND"

Bernstein's new Columbia recording shows comprehension and control of its vast complexity

THERE are many pieces in the repertoire whose cataloged representation is so vast that one can express a preference for one recorded performance or another on the basis of subtleties. Mahler's Symphony No. 8, called, with some reason, the "Symphony of a Thousand," is not among them. It is only the sheer prodigality of the long-playing record as a medium that has given us four recordings of the work previous to this one—there was never a 78-rpm recording of it—and a choice among those earlier recordings (Scherchen on Columbia, Abravanel on Vanguard, Flipse on Epic, and Stokowski on a private issue by an outfit called the "Off-the-Air Record Society") has always been less a matter of rating virtues than of evaluating comparable evils. Happily, I would say,

that situation can now be considered to be at an end.

Columbia's new recording of the Eighth by Leonard Bernstein and what seems to be nearly half the population of London making up the performing forces \$ is a magnificent and communicative musical experience. I would not want to call it a "definitive" performance-first of all, because except for very unusual cases I don't believe in "definitive" recordings, and second, because considering the nature of the competition I find it difficult to estimate just how good this new recording is. This is a matter of both musical performance and technical recording. One cannot simply look at the score and expect to hear everything, and it is very difficult

to say, on the basis of the printed score and the previous recorded versions, just how much of the musical complexity one *should* be able to hear.

The work is not only one of the largest ever composed; it is also one of the most complex. The forces involved are enormous: eight vocal soloists; two full choruses; an extra children's chorus; huge orchestra with the addition of organ. piano, harmonium, mandolin, bells; and a separate ensemble of trumpets and trombones. Sheer size would not complicate matters much if it were only a matter of doubling parts, but Mahler's music here is built on multiple, simultaneous, and rapidly shifting planes of sound, many of which demand not merely balanced audibility, but verbal intelligibility as well. You simply aren't going

to hear everything.

There are limitations on both the performing and the receiving end, but I am also beginning to believe that the work is simply too big for stereo as we know it today. If one microphones everything separately to get maximum intelligibility, one loses the monumental quality of the performing group as a whole; if one microphones for the whole, one loses intelligibility somewhere; if one compromises, one hears the compromise. There are many small things that get dropped in this new recording, many balances that are strange, many ambiances that are unexpected. But there is a definite feeling that, barring exceptional circumstances, one would not hear it this well in a concert hall.



GUSTAV MAILLER His Eighth too big for stereo?

As far as pure performance of the work goes, my previous standard has been the old Hermann Scherchen recording (Columbia SL 164), long out of print. Bernstein's version is considerably slower in most placesbroader would really be a better word-and gains considerably in impact thereby. The long, purely orchestral opening of the second movement, for example, is taken as a real, sustained Adagio (the score says Poco adagio), and it becomes a kind of monumental thing-in-itself instead of merely the introduction to the voices it seemed on Scherchen's recording. And though one might prefer one or two of Scherchen's vocal soloists, the fact is that Bernstein's can be consistently heard. They have a certain unfortunate tendency (particularly soprano Gwyneth Jones) to make their own adjustments to the size of the music through a simple three-gear dynamic system of loud, louder, and loudest, exclusively, but even this becomes minor in the total view of things.

Bernstein's great achievement here is the feeling he conveys that he has grasped and has control of the work as a whole, something that was at least open to question with Scherchen and decidedly not there with either Flipse or Abravanel (I don't remember the Stokowski performance well enough to say). It is a ticklish matter trying to define this sort of thing, but, like confidence in whoever is driving the car or piloting the plane, one either feels it or one doesn't. Bernstein has many times before demonstrated that one of his greatest musical talents is his ability to assimilate and convey the underlying gesture of complex music. Never has that gift been put to more productive use than here. I urge all those who have yet to approach this symphony to do so through the medium of these records. *James Goodfriend*

(S) (MAHLER: Symphony No. 8 in E-flat Major. Erna Spoorenberg, Gwyneth Jones, Gwenyth Annear (sopranos); Anna Reynolds, Norma Proctor (altos); John Mitchinson (tenor); Vladimir Ruzdjak (baritone); Donald McIntyre (bass); Leeds Festival Chorus; London Symphony Orchestra Chorus; Orpington Junior Singers; Highgate School Boys' Choir; Finchley Children's Music Group; Hans Vollenweider (organ); London Symphony Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein cond. COLUMBIA M2S 751 two discs \$11.59, M2L 351 \$9.59.

TRISTAN UND ISOLDE IN AN IN-PERFORMANCE RECORDING

New Deutsche Grammophon release brilliantly solves "live" recording problems

THE successful preservation of a memorable stage performance on records is always a cause for rejoicing. In perpetuating a Bayreuth staging of Wagner's Tristan und Isolde under conductor Karl Böhm, Deutsche Grammophon has not only brought about such an achievement, but has also surpassed the artistic standard set by the previous recorded Tristan (London OSA 1502, completed in 1960). Although the same outstanding Isolde—Birgit Nilsson—adorns both performances, she benefits, in the new version, both from a stronger group of fellow artists and from a combination of producers and engineers who are not determined to *improve* on the Wagnerian design of vocal-orchestral equilibrium.

Comparison, however, does not favor the new release in all particulars. The Vienna Philharmonic in the London set offers a richer sound (as sheer *sound*, disregarding the matter of proper balances with the singing) and more polish in its ensemble work than does the Bayreuth orchestra. Furthermore, compressing the opera onto nine record sides (the tenth side is devoted to a rehearsal excerpt) may account for the fact that DGG's dynamic range appears somewhat restricted alongside London's splendid, snarling sharpness and enormous climaxes.

I also find that London's Georg Solti presents the opera more excitingly than Karl Böhm, whose interpretation, though unassailable in its "rightness," is a shade impersonal. Where Solti seems to be swept along by the music's overwhelming passion (an illusion, to be sure, for he is always in firm control), Böhm impresses more with the firmness, logic, and self-effacing qualities of his interpretation. Textural clarity is another point in Solti's favor—an aim more easily achieved under controlled studio conditions—but this point counts for less in *Tristan* than the sensuousness of orchestral sound, and that is ever present with Böhm.

Birgit Nilsson is much the same superlative Isolde she was in 1960 (or in the years between), but the present recording reveals more details of her interpretation. Her first act Narrative is superb in its concentrated rage and power, and the high B's in the Curse ring out with an elemental force. Her scene with Brangäne in the opening of Act II is full of expressive touches, though here Solti seems to have succeeded in bringing out more nuances in her singing. She is far superior in the present *Liebesnacht*—owing to more effective engineering—and her familiar *Liebestod* offers the accustomed wealth of sound and perhaps even more tenderness in the closing measures than was heretofore displayed. In all, this is a commanding realization.

And, for the first time, it is displayed on behalf of a Tristan who is vocally worthy of the effort. Wolfgang Windgassen is not blessed with a voice of startling beauty and, at this stage in his career, his tones are not strangers to strain. But he is an intelligent and sensitive artist, very effective in the lyric portions of his music, and knowingly resourceful when the full might of the



WOLFGANG WINDCASSEN (Tristan) AND BIRGIT NILSSON (Isolde) Love and death in Bayreuth

orchestra is pitted against him. Thus, while the powerful music of Act II takes its inevitable toll, the rallying strength he displays in *"Isolde kommt, Isolde naht"* and the succeeding passages of his delirium is remarkable. We must not forget that this is a live performance, a fact that heightens the contribution of this perhaps not unforgettable but nevertheless noble and heroic Tristan.

In the Brangäne of Christa Ludwig and in the King Marke of Martti Talvela, recorded competition is left far behind. Miss Ludwig has been heard in lusher voice elsewhere; her singing displays occasional breathiness and her "Einsam wachend" is good without being extraordinarily so. But the part's high tessitura lies well in her voice, and the strong projection and intensity of her characterization keeps dramatic significance in constant focus. In the firm, rich tones of Martti Talvela there are no traces of the mushiness and wooliness that are considered standard equipment for Wagnerian bassos. This is singing of true *cantante* quality, a shade too mournful at times, but full of expressiveness and compassion, the kind that can make something pleasurable of Marke's at times interminable-sounding monologue.

In purely aural terms, the Kurvenal of Eberhard Wächter is less outstanding, but it is dramatically alive, with a proper blend of rough-hewn and tender qualities. Except for the shaky Melot, the supporting roles are competently done; the male chorus in Act I sounds rough-toned, but how much refinement can be reasonably expected from a bunch of shorebound Cornwall sailors? The results achieved by DGG's engineers are generally excellent if unspectacular. The *Liebesnacht* (the most deplorable miscalculation of the London set) is soundly balanced, though Brangäne, reduced on London to virtual inaudibility, here appears to be *too* close to the lovers. I don't know the secrets of DGG's recording alchemy—presumably a generous number of rehearsal tapes were used—but there are no coughs or similar annoying reminders that we are listening to an actual performance. *George Jellinek*

(S) (WAGNER: Tristan und Isolde. Wolfgang Windgassen (tenor), Tristan; Birgit Nilsson (soprano), Isolde; Martti Talvela (bass), King Marke; Eberhard Wächter (baritone), Kurvenal; Christa Ludwig (mezzo-soprano), Brangäne; Claude Heater (tenor), Melot; Peter Schreier (tenor), Sailor; Edwin Wohlfahrt (tenor), Shepherd; Gerd Nienstedt (baritone), Steersman. Bayreuth Festival Orchestra and Chrous, Karl Böhm cond. DEUTSCHE GRAM-MOPHON 139221/5 five discs \$28.95, 39221/5* \$28.95.

STEVE LAWRENCE: SONGS OF LOVE AND SADNESS

A fully developed musical style, new ideas, and tasteful backing in his best album to date

LIGHT a fire in the fireplace, pour a glass of something stiff, and listen closely to a rarity among modern record albums: eleven bands on which absolutely nothing goes wrong. Steve Lawrence's Broadway hitch in What Makes Sammy Run? may not have taught him much about acting, but he did learn to respect a decent set of lyrics. I am grateful for this latest potpourri of bittersweet, sad, lonely-boy-looking-for-lonely-girl tunes, though I have a sneaking suspicion that the title song, The Ballad of the Sad Young Men, is really a lonelyboy-looking-for-lonely-boy tune in disguise. It doesn't matter. Steve sings it (and everything else in this new Columbia album) better than it has ever been sung before (Mabel Mercer included).

It seems to me that Steve has developed a whole new feel for music. The intonation, the range, and the delivery are still there, but there is also a new *soul* side he's never shown before. His voice sounds tired and cracked on the jaded words and right on top of the notes on the sunny ones. Listen sharply to Harold Arlen's *Gal That Got Away*. Steve sings from *inside* the lyrics in a way that should send Judy Garland back to theory class. Or the way he runs his finger along the edge of the word "marvelous" on Stephen Sondheim's *With So Little to Be Sure Of* (from the great neglected score of a defunct Broadway show, Anyone Can Whistle). Uh-huh!

Pat Williams, a young arranger who has designed some great backing for Chris Connor (among others), has provided Steve with some surging support which complements his special sound like marshmallows in hot chocolate. I'd like to see one of the more famous (and overrated) arrangers like Nelson Riddle spin out as many different musical attitudes without monotony's setting in early. Williams' charts seem almost to talk to the songs instead of assault them. *Good Times* is hard-driving and rough and tasty. *Gal That Got Away* puts to good use some unidentified trumpet work (sorry about that) to sell the idea of a smoky after-hours bar. All told, it is one of the few albums I've ever heard in which the backing trembles with a heartbeat all its own without getting in the singer's way on one single band.

If any further proof is needed that the Lawrence voice is enhanced with new warm and wearable ideas, just listen to what he does with *I Want to Be with You* (from the Sammy Davis show *Golden Boy*). Beautiful. Or the way he gives artificial respiration to a victim of battle fatigue like *Baby Won't You Please Come Home*. If you don't have a fireplace, buy the disc anyway and light the oven. This is Steve's best album to date. It seems to be spending more time on my turntable than anything else I've heard lately, which, after all, is the only kind of judgment that matters. *Rex Reed*

(S) (M) STEVE LAWRENCE: Steve Lawrence Sings of Love and Sad Young Men. Steve Lawrence (vocals); orchestra, Joe Guercio cond.; arrangements by Pat Williams. Good Times; The Gal That Got Away; The Thrill Is Gone; When Your Lover Has Gone; I'm a Fool to Want You; and six others. COLUMBIA CS 9340 \$4.79, CL 2540 \$3.79.

JAZZ-----

THE ONE, THE ORIGINAL, THE PERDURABLE ELLINGTON

His latest recording for RCA Victor finds the Duke and his inimitable orchestra in top form

There is no orchestra in jazz like it. There never has been. Its leader is also its composer, and he writes specifically for the men in his orchestra. An inexhaustible melodist, he has also created the most distinctive harmonic language in orchestral jazz, and no one has ever been able to duplicate his voicings. At sixtyseven, Duke Ellington still roams this country (and many others) with his colleagues, some of whom have been with him for decades. On some nights and at some recording sessions, the strain of this incessant traveling and playing shows. But there are other times —as in "The Popular Duke Ellington," his newest album for RCA Victor—when the music and the musicians are suddenly and stunningly fresh.

For this disc, Ellington has refurbished ten of his most familiar works (only Twitch, a blues, is new). But despite his previous recordings of them, this album is an indispensable part of the Ellington canon. The reason is not only the different perspectives these new arrangements provide on Ellington standards. (Take the "A" Train, for instance, now opens as a waltz and Do Nothin' Till You Hear from Me has become a concerto for trombone and orchestra rather than trumpet and orchestra.) The real strength of the album lies in the fact that it was made at one of those times when everybody in the band, including the leader, was "up" for the occasion. I should also mention that Dave Hassinger's engineering has caught the textural essences of the Ellington style-particularly Duke's piano-more completely and with more natural presence than any other Ellington recording I can recall.

So here again are those magisterial soloists-alto saxophonist Johnny Hodges, trumpeter Cootie Williams, trombonist Lawrence Brown, tenor saxophonist Paul Gonsalves, and Duke-rising out of and returning to the most organically constructed scores in orchestral jazz. In my own case, I must have heard such songs as Mood Indigo, Black and Tan Fantasy, Sophisticated Lady, and The Mooche hundreds of times in the nearly thirty years since I first stood, stunned and openmouthed, in front of this orchestra at a dance in Boston. Hearing the orchestra even on one of its ordinary nights is rejuvenating. But when it is in such joyful command of its powers as it is on this record, the listener's experience transcends nostalgia and is a seizing reminder that Duke Ellington is one of the century's most original and durable composers. His instrument-this extraordinarily self-regenerating orchestra-will be a legend as long as jazz is remembered.

Once in a while, musicians and listeners, after a startling evening during which everything went right, lament the absence of recording apparatus and try to hold the music as long as possible in memory. But this was one time when such an event actually took place in a studio. Don't miss it. *Nat Hentoff*

(S) (DUKE ELLINGTON: The Popular Duke Ellington. Duke Ellington (piano); Harry Carney, Russell Procope, Johnny Hodges, Jimmy Hamilton, Paul Gonsalves (reeds); Lawrence Brown, Buster Cooper, Chuck Connor (trombones); Cootie Williams, William "Cat" Anderson, Mercer Ellington, Herbie Jones (trumpets); John Lamb (bass); Sam Woodyard (drums). Perdido; Mood Indigo; Solitude; The Mooche: and seven others. RCA VICTOR LSP 3576 \$4.79, LPM 3576* \$3.79.

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RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

(S) (M) BACH: Cantata, "Jesu, der du meine Seele" (BWV 78); Cantata, "Gottes Zeit ist die allerbeste Zeit" ("Actus Tragicus," BIWV 106). Edith Mathis (soprano); Sybil Michelow (alto); Theo Altmeyer (tenor); Franz Crass (bass); South German Madrigal Choir; Consortium Musicum, Wolfgang Gönnenwein cond. ANGEL S 36354 \$5.79, 36354* \$4.79.

Performance: Outstanding Recording: Rich Stereo Quality: Judicious

This recording offers so many felicities for the mind and the ear that it would take pages merely to catalog them. The two cantatas are among Bach's finest: No. 78, composed in Leipzig in 1724, is a work of his maturity; No. 106, a funeral cantata of uncertain date (between 1707 and 1711), is an earlier work but not a lesser one. For me, indeed, the most affecting moments on the disc occur in No. 106.

Wolfgang Gönnenwein has obviously taken pains here to make his instrumental ensembles both attractive and stylistically fitting. Recorders and gambas are employed in No. 106; in No. 78, the strings are kept to a few, so that the winds and the *basso continuo* are not drowned by them. Finally, Gönnenwein adds a lute to the continuo instruments; its gentle voice is not always heard, but when it is, the effect is lovely.

There is another fine stereo recording of the Cantata No. 78, Karl Richter's for the Deutsche Grammophon Archive series (ARC 73197). In the choral passages, Richter's dynamics, shaping of phrases, and balancing of the parts are superior to Gönnenwein's. Here, too, the generally fine recorded sound serves Gönnenwein ill: it is a bit diffuse in the choral passages, and the voices sometimes blanket the instruments. Richter has one further advantage: his organist's delightfully imaginative realization of the exposed portions of the organ continuo in the soprano-alto duet "Wir eilen mit schwachen, doch emsigen Schritten." But in all else this new performance excels. I prefer Gönnenwein's choice of tempos and his admirably dramatic handling of the recitatives. And his soloists are above reproach: Edith Mathis and Sybil Michelow execute their taxing

Explanation of symbols: (\$) = stereophonic recording (#) = monophonic recording * = mono or stereo version not received for review lines in "*Wir eilen*" with spine-tingling fleetness and finesse; Theo Altmeyer and Franz Crass use their powerful and freshsounding voices with intelligence and apprnpriate feeling.

The performance of Cantata No. 106 comes within an ace of perfection. The sound of the ensemble of recorders, *viole da gamba*, and lute contributes its special and stylish beauty throughout, and the fine chorus' independent lines come through with more definition here than on the reverse side. The great choral-solo movement which follows the opening *sinfonia* is beautifully sustained: its several tempo changes are artfully judged



WOILFGANG GÖNNENWEIN Leads a superbly stylish Bach recording

so that the sense of the whole is not sacrificed to contrasts between the parts. Again, the vocal soloists are superb: in the duct "In deine Hände" for alto and bass, both are fine, but Franz Crass' stunning high-tessitura singing and the ecstatic feeling he imparts to the words "Heute wirst du mit mir in Paradies" ("Today you shall be with me in Paradise") simply must be singled out.

Angel has exercised wisdom and taste in the packaging of this disc—wisdom in printing the full texts of the cantatas, and taste in illustrating the cover with an agonizingly beautiful painting of the Crucifixion by Mathias Grünewald. Given the information that this is the first disc of a series, subsequent releases cannot reach these shores too soon for me. **Robert S. Clark**

BARTÓK: Piano Concerto No. 1 (sce STRAVINSKY)

(S) (M) BEETHOVEN: Piano Sonata No. 26, in E-flat, Op. 81a ("Les Adieux"). MO-ZART: Piano Sonata in C Major (K. 330). Van Cliburn (piano). RCA VICTOR LSC 2931 \$5.79, LM 2931* \$4.79.

Performance: Sensitively lyricol Recording: Good Stereo Quality: Good

Beethoven's Op. 81a is a bit of a poser for those who lean toward stylistic consistency throughout a given artistic entity, for though the first two movements, evocative of farewell and of the melancholy that comes with the absence of a cherished one, are abundant in romantic expression, the finale's joyousness (the "return") harks backward to Mozartian pearl-like coruscation and forward to Lisztian *bravura* fireworks. The Mozart K. 330 Sonata offers corresponding contrasts, notably in terms of the slow movement versus the end movements.

It is in the expressive elements of this music that Cliburn excels, for he has the gift of being able to set forth the communicative essence of a songlike phrase so that form and content reinforce rather than dilute one another. So it is with the first two movements of the Beethoven and the Mozart slow movement here. Rubinstein goes Cliburn one better in the virtuosic *brio* implicit throughout the Beethoven finale, and I find Cliburn's Mozart end movements a bit stiff-collared choirboyish, even bearing in mind the Paris origins of the music.

The RCA recording is excellent, and as with so much of Van Cliburn's work on records to date, this disc leaves us with the hope for more and better. D. H.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT (S) (M) **BEETHOVEN**: *Trio No. 6, in B-flat, Op. 97 ("Archduke").* Suk Trio. CROSS-ROADS 22 16 0022 \$2.49, 22 16 0021 \$2.49.

Performance: Generolly excellent Recording: A bit over-reverberant Stereo Quality: Good

This is the only single disc of the Beethoven "Archduke" Trio available in the budgetprice bracket, and it stands up well to the full-price competition, both in interpretation and sonics. Those seeking the intensity of Istomin-Stern-Rose (Columbia) or the untrammeled flow of Rubinstein-Heifetz-Feuermann (RCA Victor) will not find such here, but this version has its points, particularly interms of telling emphasis of nuance and instrumental dialogue. I am particularly impressed by the cellist, one Josef Chuchro. The recorded sound is excellent in presence and localization of the individual play-



ers, but the long decay period evident at sharp chord cut-offs and at the ends of movements becomes a bit disconcerting at times. Still, this disc is a splendid buy at the price. D, H

(S) M DÁVID: String Quartel. SZABÓ: String Trio. Tátrai Quartel. MIHÁLY: Song Cycle. Judit Sándor (soprano), Loránd Szücs (piano). QUALITON SLPX 1227 \$5.98, LPX 1227 \$5.98.

Performance: Very Hungarian, very good Recording: Excellent East European sound Stereo Quality: Good chamber resonance

What ever happened to Hungarian music? Since the palmy days of Bartók and Kodályin-his-prime, Hungarian musicians have continued to occupy major roles in the world's musical life—one hates to think what the current state of conducting would be without the Hungarians—but Hungary's potential for new musical ideas seems to have been burned up in a single brief, brilliant glow.

The best-known of this post-Bartók trio is probably Gyula Dávid, His String Quartet here, written for the eightieth birthday of Zoltán Kodály (Dávid, like every other Hungarian musician, studied with Kodály), is a very clean and forthright example of a big, serious, dissonant work, full of musical metaphors and meaningful gestures, all of it tinged with just the right amounts of (a) Hungarianisms, (b) dissonance, and (c) dodecaphony. Dávid is a little motive-happy -one gets tired of having that pregnant motio-cell tossed at one's ears at every turn even if one does appreciate the structural sentiment. Otherwise the quartet is a very pleasing, reasonably vital, and even, occasionally, mildly original work.

The most curious case here is that of Ferenc Szabó. Unless I've got the wrong man, this is the Franz Szabó who was known as a "modernist" in the Twenties, went to the Soviet Union for political reasons in the Thirties, and came back to Hungary only after World War II. His early String Trio is, in its way, a work of considerable individuality, full of Hungarianisms, rather hard and dissonant, related to Bartók but not really deeply in Bartók's debt. Nowadays it hardly seems so far out, but it is surprisingly undated. On the basis of this one piece, one would say that Szabó was a very talented young man.

The songs of András Mihály, set to poems by Attila József, have all the charm of Hungarian declamation set in a Bartókian harmonic frame; *Bluebeard's Castle* comes to mind immediately.

The performances of all three works are clean, vigorous, and full of life. The recording—mono and stereo—is close-up but has more quality (in terms of resonance and warmth) than has often been the case with Qualiton. E. S.

DEBUSSY: Sonata for Violin and Piano in G Minor (see FRANCK)

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT (S) (M) DONIZETTI: Lucrezia Borgia. Montserrat Caballé (soprano), Lucrezia Borgia; Ezio Flagello (bass), Don Alfonso; Alfredo Kraus (tenor), Gennaro; Shirley Verrett (mezzo-soprano), Maffio Orsini; Giuseppe Baratti (tenor), Rustighello; Robert El Hage (bass), Astolfo; Franco Ricciardi (tenor), Liverotto; Franco Pugliese (bass). Gazella; Ferruccio Mazzoli (bass), Petrucci; Fernando Iacopucci (tenor), Vitellozzo; Vito Maria Brunetti (bass), Gubetta; others. RCA Italiana Opera Orchestra and Chorus, Jonel Perlea cond. RCA VICTOR LSC 6176 three discs \$17.37, LM 6176* \$14.37.

Performance: First-class Recording: Very good Stereo Quality: Very good

For about fifty years following its creation (1833), Donizetti's *Lucrezia Borgia* remained firmly established in the international repertoire—a fact hard to reconcile with its subsequent neglect and, particularly, with its American "career" (*one* performance by the Metropolitan in 1904!). A New York concert performance in April 1965 intro-



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duced the Spanish soprano Montserrat Caballé to American audiences, causing the opera's immediate return to currency and, eventually, leading to this, its first complete recording.

Of course, some of the excerpts from Lucrezia Borgia have long been recorded favorites, particularly the celebrated drinking song "Il segreto per esser felici," immortalized in spectacular renditions by Ernestine Schumann-Heink and Sigrid Onegin. It is a pleasure to report that the totality of the opera fulfills expectations aroused by these isolated excerpts. Donizetti's melodic invention is at its richest here, and if his tunes are not always wholly appropriate to the dramatic situations, their delicacy (or power, when required) and irresistible animation are undeniable. Not much can be said for the opera's dramatic validity, however. Despite the more-or-less historical background, the situations are stock-operatic, and despite the librettist's effort to probe into the human side of the notorious Lucrezia, what plainly emerges is a role for a dramatic soprano who is given a great deal of pretty and showy music to sing.

And that Caballé does with a steady flow (Continued on page 82)

Mahler Didn't Approve.

It was too sensational, thought Mahler. He was referring to the subtitle, "Symphony of a Thousand," attached to his 8th Symphony by Mahler's impresario, Emil Gutmann. Worried about the many problems in presenting this gigantically conceived vocal symphony, Mahler was afraid the première would turn into a"Barnum and Bailev" exhibition. "Symphony of a Thousand" was a triumphant success. First performed on September 12, 1910, in a hall specially built for the occasion, it was the last composition of his own that Mahler himself was ever to conduct. The 8th

Symphony was—and is—regarded as a monumental achievement. And the Columbia Masterworks recording is equally so. It is another addition to Leonard Bernstein's acclaimed catalog of Mahler readings, touted the world over for their excellence and beauty.

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of golden tone and dulcet phrasing. She is not a very emotional singer, but awareness and commitment are never absent in her work. Her arias come off best, with an impressive display of coloratura technique. When the part makes strong dramatic demands on her essentially lyric *spinto* voice (most noticeably in the tense confrontation with her husband, the villainous Duke of Ferrara), it finds her somewhat wanting in tonal weight. And though her singing is always pleasurable, there are passing imperfections in intonation, caused by her habit of sliding into notes without fully settling into firm focus vocally.

The opera's casting is all strength. The rich voice of Ezio Flagello brings sinister presence to the Duke's music, and Alfredo Kraus sings the part of young Gennaro (the illegitimate son of Lucrezia Borgia and the unintended victim of his mother's macabre hospitality) with ingratiating tone and style. Compensating for a certain lack of the bravura style demanded by her music, Shirley Verrett displays a limpid tone, solid musicianship, and aristocratic phrasing. There are no less than seven interesting supporting roles, all in topnotch hands.

Jonel Perlea, who also conducted the 1965 concert performance, gives the score the full measure of its lyricism if not all its power and excitement. Lucrezia's first aria, in particular, lacks the sweep and urgency it has possessed in certain past interpretations. The performance is virtually complete; minor condensations in repetitious passages (such as Lucrezia's cabaletta "Si voli il primo a cogliere") are not at all unwelcome. though there is an awkward and unaccountable four-measure cut in the orchestral introduction to Lucrezia's first aria. To keep things in true perspective, however, these reservations are minor, and the achievement is very substantial: a rarely heard and effective opera has been added to the record catalog in a manner that will bring a tuneful feast to bel canto fanciers. G. I.

(S) (M) FALLA: Concerto for Harpsicbord and Five Instruments; Pour le tombeau de Paul Dukas; Homenaje: Le Tombeau de Claude Debussy: Serenata Andaluza; Pièces espagnoles; Fantasia baetica. Jean-Charles Richard (piano and harpsichord); Valois Instrumental Ensemble, Charles Ravier cond. NONESUCH H 71135 \$2.50, H 1135* \$2.50.

Performance: Fair Recording: Raam-size Stereo Quality: Close

This record contains what amounts to the major keyboard works of Falla, and it covers a period of thirty-five years in the creative life of one of the more interesting figures of twentieth-century music. Falla started out as a regionalist in the line of Pedrell and Albéniz; then he underwent the influence of, first, Debussy and Ravel, and afterwards Stravinsky; yet, throughout this evolution, there is nearly always something personal and striking in his work. The Pièces espagnoles of 1907 are the first mature works, though still ultra-Spanish. The Fantasia baetica, written in 1919 and poised between the old Spanish mode and the new modern means of expression, is a big work of folklore and individual character somewhat analogous to certain pieces (Continued on page 88)

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of Bartók. Its neglect today is hard to explain. The Concerto is, along with *El* retablo de Maese Pedro, his masterpiece. easily the biggest thirteen-minute sextet in the business. It is very Stravinskyian, of course, but it constitutes much more than an homage. The sound of the harpsichord is integrated into the conception of the piece in a meaningful and expressive way, not merely in the jingly outer sections, but in the long, impressive, original, slow movement. The Paul Dukas memorial of 1935 deserves mention for its stark beauty.

Jean-Charles Richard, a name unknown to me before, is the kind of pianist who does not take gracefully to the harpsichord. The instrument sounds big and ugly, although the general shape of the performance is not unreasonable. The piano playing is not really inspired. either, but it at least has an elegance of sound. The recording, though, is close and rather dull. E. S.

RECORDINGS OF SPECIAL MERIT

(S) (M) FRANCK: Sonata for Violin and Piano, in A Major. DEBUSSY: Sonata for Violin and Piano, in G Minor. Erick Friedman (violin), André Previn (piano). RCA VICTOR LSC 2907 \$5.79, LM 2907* \$4.79.

Performance: Clean and expressive Recording: Excellent Stereo Quality: Excellent

(S) (M) FRANCK: Sonata for Violin and Piano, in A Major. RAVEL: Sonata for Violin and Piano. SCHUBERT: Sonatina, in D Major, Op. 137, No. 1. Péter Komlós (violin), György Miklós (piano). QUALI-TON SLPX 1226 \$5.98, LPX 1226* \$5.98.

Performance: Classy Recording: Okay Stereo Quality: Fair

Writing as a listener who has always taken rather a dim view of the "classical" pianism of Hollywood's *Wunderkind* André Previn, the big news of this release for me is the really remarkable new maturity that he brings to his work in both of the sonatas on the RCA disc. In the past, his playing has seemed, for the most part, only to scratch the technical surface of the music he has undertaken to record. And while he plays the Debussy most beautifully—it is obviously the more congenial to his temperament—he gets under the skin of the Franck sonata in a quite unexpectedly authoritative way.

Violinist Friedman is no slouch on this issue either. His playing is clean, highly expressive, and perhaps a shade too much on the rich side, but highly effective nonetheless. If I have any real complaint with his work here it is that he tends—mind you, I say only *tends*—to play both the Franck and Debussy rather as if they were by the same composer. There is perhaps a problem (admittedly minimal) of stylistic differentiation here. Victor's recorded sound and stereo treatment are of absolutely the first order.

The Hungarian musicians do awfully nice things with their three works. The Franck Sonata is nicely understated by violinist Péter Komlós—in contradistinction to Erick Friedman's perhaps over-rhapsodic playing of the piece—and both the violinist and his pianist, György Miklós, derive a wonderfully clean lyric line and a full measure of French (Continued on page 90)

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wit from the pages of the Ravel Violin Sonata. Furthermore, neither of them tries to turn the Schubert sonatina into a sonata—as so many performers are wont to do. Best and most impressive of all, the team approaches the Franck and Ravel sonatas with a more characteristically French stylistic understanding than you will hear from many a Frenchman, even as they are very obviously aware that Schubert was a Viennese.

The recorded sound will win no prizes, but its shortcomings are no crippling detriment to an unusually elegantly played recorded recital. W. F.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

 M HAYDN: Six Quartets ("Erdödy"), Op. 76. Tátrai Quartet. QUALITON SLPX 1205/6/7 three discs \$17.94, LPX 1205/6/ 7* \$17.94.

Performance: Very worthwhile Recording: Excellent Stereo Quality: Superior

The Tátrai Quartet adopts a slightly more old-fashioned approach to Haydn than one is apt to hear from the more recent, younger string quartets of this country. The playing is not in the least slick, and the members of the group dig into the scores with an almost Romantic abandon, although temperamentally they are a far cry from the personalized interpretations of the Pro Arte Quartet of the Thirties. As a set of the splendid Op. 76 (which contains two "name" quartets, the 'Quinten" and the "Emperor"), this is a most enjoyable performance, as well as the sole stereo version. Sensitivity, vigor, and communicativeness are among the attributes of this performing group, and although they are not always deadly accurate in intonation (the first violin, in particular), the esprit and frequent displays of brilliance in the execution more than make up for minor slips. The recording is particularly effective in conveying the feeling of four separate players performing as a unit. 1 K.

(S) (M) HAYDN: *The Seasons*. Teresa Stich-Randall (soprano); Helmut Kretschmar (tenor); Erich Wenk (bass); Hamburg North German Radio Chorus and Orchestra, Walter Goehr cond. NONESUCH HC 73009 three discs \$7.50, HC 3009* \$7.50.

Performance: Affectionately lyrical Recording: Fair Stereo Quality: Fair

This is the first stereo version of Haydn's lovely "pastoral" oratorio since the heavily arranged Beecham recording of 1959, released by Capitol and since deleted. The fact that conductor Walter Goehr died in 1960 would indicate that the Nonesuch tapes are of the same vintage.

In *The Seasons*, Haydn took the somewhat moralizing text of the musical Viennese diplomat Baron van Swieten and composed music that stands as an entrancing tribute to the country life he had known from boyhood to the years when he retired from musical service at Esterháza. Indeed, Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony night well have been an impossibility without this Haydn score as a precedent.

At the price, this recorded performance of *The Seasons* is a good value, showing to best advantage in the lyrical episodes. The (*Continued on page 92*)



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hunting chorus, among the more dramatic pages, sounds a bit sluggish to my ears when heard against the 1953 DGG recording by the late Ferenc Fricsay. The soloists sing with feeling and style, though Stich-Randall does suffer from a touch of wobble on her high notes. The recorded sound is adequate by today's standards, but no more than that. Stereo spread and localization are evident, but not as vivid as that encountered on the most recent recordings. It should be noted that the Hanne-Simon-Lukas trio from Autumn with its preceding recitative is omitted in this recording, as is Hanne's cavatina "Licht und Leben" from Winter.

Thus we have a reasonably priced stopgap stereo version of *The Seasons* to hand. I hope that Angel or Seraphim will give us German Odeon's relatively recent Bavarian State Opera recording with Edith Mathis, Nicolai Gedda, and Franz Crass as the soloists. D. H.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

(S) (M) HINDEMITH: Sonata for Viola and Piano. Op. 11, No. 4; Sonata for Viola Unaccompanied, Op. 25, No. 1. Harold Coletta (viola), Robert Guralnik (piano). MACE MCS 9075 \$2.49, MCM 9075* \$2.49.

Performance: Expert Recording: Good Stereo Quality: Good

This is the young Hindemith. The Op 11 Sonata and the Sonata for Viola Unaccompanied were both composed in 1922, when the composer was about twenty-seven. Little of the "Hindemith sound" is present here, but both works have a winning spontaneity, an easygoing, fresh lyricism and daubs of remarkably sassy, un-German humor. Both pieces, moreover, are clearly the work of a young master craftsman. The modernist precocity had, to be sure, not yet set in, but neither had the academic codification of it that was to follow and prevail to the composer's dying day.

The performances are neat and musicianly, and Mace's recorded sound and stereo are good. The disc, at \$2.49, is a nice buy. *W. F.*

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

(S) (M) KUPFERMAN: Chamber Symphony (1950); Divertimento for Orchestra (1948); Variations for Piano (1948). Prisma Chamber Players and Stuttgart Philharmonia, Harold Farberman conductor; Morton Estrin, pianist. SERENUS SRS 12017 \$4.98, SRE 1017 \$3.98.

Performances: Pianist excellent; orchestras fair Recording: Studio sound Stereo Quality: Unremarkable

This is the third in a series of records devoted to the music of Meyer Kupferman. Kupferman was one of the first of the younger Americans to pick up the use of serial techniques right after the war—and to apply them with a certain independence and originality. Unfortunately, Kupferman (unlike his European contemporaries and even more so than some of his American colleagues) has been forced to work outside of the main currents of American musical and intellectual life, out of the mainstream to which he probably really ought to belong. Composers, unlike painters, generally do not work well in isolation. The public, however, through massive lack of interest, has managed to shut out most new music and isolate its creators. Hence the necessity for and the inevitability of special groups and interests in American music; for example, the need to put out Kupferman's music through special projects like the one at hand.

The most important work and the one of largest scope on this record is the Chamber Symphony, a difficult and rather remarkable and individual conception for three of its movements but one that falls flat on its face in a hop-scotch finale. The Divertimento, more vaguely twelve-tone, is, within its rather fat and expressive dissonant harmonic vocabulary, something of a descendant of the international chamber-orchestra style of the Twenties and Thirties; nevertheless, it has genuine ideas and all of them very well managed. Again there are last-movement problems, but they are not nearly so serious here; in any case, they do not begin to ex-



MEYER KUPFERMAN Originality, expressivity, accessibility

plain why, in the supposed absence of decent American orchestral repertoire (that's the complaint of all the conductors), an original and relatively accessible work like this is so totally neglected. The Piano Variations, sitting as they do behind two rather weighty orchestral pieces, ought not to be overlooked. They have the austerity and detached, disturbing clarity and angular thrust of the earlier movements of the Chamber Symphony; in some ways, they are the most intense and best realized music of the three. They depend, it is true, on Schoenberg; but that dependency is not so heavy as to outweigh very real qualities of coherence, profile, and -to my ear-an attractive and meaningful piano poetry. I think the piece deserves a very honorable place in the by now rather considerable repertoire of notable American piano works.

Estrin is the first-class pianist here. The Stuttgart and Danish orchestras are only moderately effective, although Farberman is a very capable leader. All three recordings have a dry and studio-ish sonic atmosphere. *E.S.*

MAHLER: Symphony No. 8 (see Best of the Month, page 73)

(S) (MAYUZUMI: *The Bible*. Unidentified orchestra and chorus. TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX S 4184 \$4.79, 4184 \$3.79.

Performance: Sloppy Recording: Hokey Stereo Quality: Cinemascope

Toshiro Mayuzumi used to be one of the most talented and original of the younger generation of Japanese composers. That is, or was, no back-handed compliment; Japanese new music is among the most exceptional anywhere, and Mayuzumi was one of its most promising talents.

Maybe he still is but you wouldn't know it from *The Bible*. This is the soundtrack—well, sort of—from the Dino de Laurentiis-John Huston scriptural extravaganza, and, on the evidence of the score, I would agree with many contemporary thinkers that God is Dead. So also are Abel, my ear drums, Noah's friends and neighbors, and most of *my* neighbors (not to mention good taste).

The principal intellectual notion that seems to be operative in this pretentious twaddle is Chaos; the Creativity part is left strictly to the Almighty. The nadir is the "Theme from the Bible"—neo-Altred Newman and badly bungled at that. (With that tune ringing down through the inter-galactic void, it's a wonder that any Creation of any kind took place at all, and the Heavenly Mansions sound suspiciously like Tara.)

John Huston provides a few of the worst moments himself, or, at least, his tape editor does it for him by bumblingly patching in Huston's voice in one series of spot announcements—Jehovah himself dictating Creation to the sounds of Mayuzumi's fade-in, fade-out neo-primordial slither.

Even for what it is, the music is badly performed, poorly recorded, and blottoed by a veritable orgy of editing and dial diddling.

Stravinsky tells the story of a Hollywood producer who offered him \$100,000 to do a film score and when he—Stravinsky —turned it down, offered him the same money to let someone else do the score in his name. Stravinsky was in fact approached on the score of *The Bible*, but whether this was the aforementioned film is not certain. Maybe in the end they just used Mr. Mayuzumi's name, and the score is really by Muir Mathieson. *E.S.*

(S) (M) MESSIAEN: La Nativité du Seigneur, Simon Preston (organ), Argo ZRG 5447 \$5.79, RG 447 \$5.79.

Performance: Tasteful and up to an unusual work Recording: Good organ sound

Stereo Quality: Cathedral-like but clear

Olivier Messiaen, native of Avignon, pupil of Paul Dukas and Marcel Dupré and teacher of Boulez and Stockhausen, organist of St. Trinité and self-confessed Catholic mystic, dabbler in Oriental ethnomusexotica and the world's leading musical ornithologist, author of the *Quartet for the End of Time* composed in Stalag VIII-A at Görlitz, of numberless and endless organ improvisations on obscure doctrinal (pedal) points and of the first European totally organized serial music, is one of those Important Historical Personages who man-

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age to be enigmatic almost as a way of life.

After reading about the extraordinary range of interests of this remarkable man— Hindu rhythmic modes, Gregorian chant, complex polyphonic serialism, microtones, serialism, Boulez, bird calls—one would, I think, have the right to expect in his music something rich, vital, and immense in scope and significance. What one actually gets are a few simple chord structures, often quite dissonant but basically simple and unyielding, with a few incessantly repeated jabs on top and the whole thing strung out ad infinitum.

Messiaen's importance derives from the fact that he represented an independent force in European music (independent, that is, of "neoclassicism" and of Old Vienna twelve-tone expressionism). He was one of the first non-Germanic composers to teach twelve-tone and other serial techniques, and he gave twelve-tone music new contexts. In recent years Messiaen has actually enlarged his scope under the influence of the very serial school he helped originally to bring into being. His older works are much simpler: contemplative, imposing, presumptive, utterly empty; presumably the listener himself must fill the void by supplying-if he can-the mystical experience. Unlikely as it may seem, this is the second recording of La Nativité in a few months. In reviewing the two-volume set of Messiaen organ music by Gaston Litaize in this magazine (November, 1966) William Flanagan made a suggestive parallel with another mystic: Scriabin. The point is very well taken (Messiaen even has, like Scriabin, a bad case of synethesia; that is, he loves to get his aural experience all balled up with the other senses). I would like to suggest another parallel: with the French painter André Masson, who also had a major influence on recent developments-and later got tangled in them-but has remained basically an unrealized creative artist. Unless you can mysticate with Messiaen, La Nativité must be a crashing bore, a long and agonizing search-"seated one day at the organ . . . weary and ill at ease"-for that sound of a grand Amen.

Mr. Preston is an excellent organist and a very creditable spokesman for M. Messiaen. Not being much in vibration with these things myself, I am not sure if he has the requisite mystical bent, but he seems to have every other qualification. The Westminster Abbey organ and the recorded sound thereof are in every way worthy.

If you do buy this record, check for warping; I had to weight my tone arm to keep it on the disc. E.S.

MIHÁLY: Song Cycle (see DÁVID)

(§) (MOZART: Piano Concertos, Volume Two: No. 8 in C (K. 246); No. 9 in E-flat (K. 271); No. 11 in F (K. 413); No. 17 in G (K. 453); No. 19 in F (K. 459); No. 22 in E-flat (K. 482). Lili Kraus (piano); Vienna Festival Orchestra, Stephen Simon cond. EPIC BSC 156 three discs 11.59, SC 6056 9.59.

Performance : Pianist good, orchestra poor Recording : Fair to middling Stereo Quality : Close

(Continued on page 96)

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I have not heard the first set of this projected complete cycle—this is volume two and I didn't hear the Kraus-Simon team when they played Mozart recently in New York, but this album is, to put the kindest face on it, a disappointment.

The particular set of concertos at hand is not without considerable interest; dipping into Mozart always has its rewards. The early C Major is fairly routine and the two F Majors rise above themselves only now and then (the first movement of K. 459 is a kind of apotheosis of concerto formulas-almost a parody, one would think-but the last two movements are serious and fine). The reasonably familiar G Major (K. 453) is one of the most eccentric of Mozart's later works, with the most inspired ideas standing next to the most banal (see, for example, the firstmovement second theme that begins so magnificently in the minor and peters out in the silliest major-key twiddle). Nevertheless, it is a fascinating piece. Both the early E-flat with its attractive concertante style and the late one, with its fully matured and magnificently developed ideas, are first-rate Mozart.

So much for repertoire. These performances represent a kind of come-back for Lili Kraus-at least on the international scene. In spite of some historical-and-textual questions (one example: K. 271 is a "continuo concerto" and there are many reasons why the keyboard should participate in the tuttis, but it doesn't here), Miss Kraus' playing is quite up to her earlier reputation as a Mozart interpreter. She gets high marks for refinement and expressive elegance-in other words, she articulates and phrases the music into a poetic Mozart which is at once clean and supple. To say that is to say a lot; an ability to understand and project this kind of line is basic to the proper playing of Mozart concertos.

On the other hand, the value of these records is badly diminished by the poor quality of the orchestral playing. This is apparently a Viennese pick-up groupprobably players from the Vienna Symphony or the Volksoper orchestra-with inadequate string power (large string sections are not even desirable in the Mozart concertos, but the string sound here is thin, scratchy, and scraggly), poor ensemble, incredible disagreements in attack articulation and, most horribly, in intonation (orchestra and keyboard are often out of agreement) as well as general slovenliness and lack of care and discipline. Inadequate rehearsal time may or may not explain this, but it is obviously no excuse. The actual make-up of the orchestra must have varied enormously from session to session; at least it sounds that way. The quality of recorded sound is also wildly uneven, but, even at its best, it is just clear enough to reveal all the deficiencies, and not pleasant enough to soften them. Lili Kraus fans will want these discs, but other Mozartians will probably think twice. E. S.

MOZART: Sonata in C Major for Piano, K. 330 (see BEETHOVEN)

(§) M PROKOFIEV: Piano Concertos No. 1 and No. 2. John Browning (piano); Boston Symphony Orchestra, Erich Leinsdorf cond. RCA VICTOR LSC 2897 \$5.79, LM 2897 \$4.79.

Performance: Slick Recording: Big sound Stereo Quality: Rich

The first two Prokofiev concertos are essentially student works: big, clattering, brilliant, iconoclastic pieces dating from 1911 and 1913 (the latter rewritten in the Twenties after the loss of the original score), and intended to show the composer's pianistic and compositional wit, virtuosity, and modernity. They are a pair of awfully empty-headed pieces; adolescent brashness may have a certain freshness and vitality in a talented young artist, but it is hardly enough by itself to have an appeal for all time. I find the two pieces back to back a bit much.

In all fairness, it must be admitted that there will be those who will disagree (the first time around, at least, these pieces do have an impact). In any case, the Browning brilliance does make its mark here, and Leinsdorf and the Boston Symphony-the recording is part of their continuing Prokofiev series-have the right amounts of restraint, articulation, and polished thrust to get a dazzling surface onto the music. There's almost too much glamour to the performance and the sound, but there's no doubt that, for what is intended. it works. The second side of my disc has an odd crackle-swish cycle all the way through, something like a heavy surface noise ingrained in a lateral band across the disc. Probably a pressing defect and very annoying too; check it before buying. E. S.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

(soprano), Second Woman; Clare Walmesley (soprano), First Witch; Sybil Michelow (mezzo-soprano), Second Witch; Robert Tear (tenor). Sailor; Ambrosian Singers; English Chamber Orchestra, Sir John Barbirolli cond. ANGEL S 36359 \$5.79, 36359 \$4.79.

Performance: Vivid Recording: Excellent Stereo Quality: Ideal

Dido and Aeneas, still the greatest of English operas, seems to bring out the best in its performers. The present recording, the third in stereo and, like its predecessors, performed by a predominantly English cast, is no exception. Sir John Barbirolli, a Purcellian of richly documented background, is at the helm, and his deep affection for the work is everywhere evident. His incisive yet pliant pacing is free of the rigidity that sometimes invades less imaginative Baroque interpretations. The choruses are lively and sonorous, the orchestral tone is full-bodied and rich, and the dances and interludes are delightfully played. Harpsichordist Raymond Leppard, whose Baroque scholarship assisted the conductor in recreating an authentically styled performance, is a tower of strength, and his playing has been captured with a lively and ingratiating presence. In general, (Continued on page 98)

HIFI/STEREO REVIEW

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The AR-2[×] loudspeakers marked by arrows—there are 16 in all are part of a synthetic reverberation system installed by the Aeolian-Skinner Organ Company in St. John's Episcepal Church, Washington, D. C. This system corrects building acoustics that are too "dead" for music.

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In the role of Dido, Victoria de los Angeles earns another major laurel for her multilingual versatility. She handles Nahum Tate's far from distinguished poetry with an authority that speaks of intensive preparation. Occasionally (as for example in the line "Thus, on the fatal banks of Nile") her declamation lacks the proper weight, but the sustained lyrical passages are sung with warmth and poignancy, and her rendering of the celebrated "When I am laid in earth" is worthy of that superb piece of vocal writing.

Heather Harper is a secure and artistic Belinda, but her timbre is not sufficiently differentiated from De los Angeles'. In this respect, the pairing of Janet Baker's Dido and Patricia Clark's Belinda in the L'Oiseau Lyre set is more fortunate. (Miss Clark is also more effortless in the charming "Pursue thy conquest, love.") As the Sorceress, a role which at times suffers from overacting, Patricia Johnson succeeds in conveying menace without distorting her music. In the thankless part of Aeneas-Lawrence Tibbett could have made something of him, but who else?-Peter Glossop sounds virile and resonant, but also mushy at times. The remaining parts are well done. Angel provides excellent annotations with the set.

A clearcut choice between the present version and the L'Oiseau Lyre set is very difficult. Janet Baker's Dido in the latter holds a slight edge over Victoria de los Angeles' she is that good. G. J.

(\$ (B) RAVEL: Gaspard de la Nuit; Jeux d'eau: Prelude in A Minor; Menuet sur le nom de Haydn: Miroirs; A la manière de Borodine; A la manière de Chabrier; Le Tombeau de Couperin; Mennet antique: Sonatine: Valses nobles et sentimentales: Pavane pour une Infante défunte. Werner Haas (piano). WORLD SERIES PHC 2-001 two discs (compatible stereo) \$5.00.

Performance: Capable Recording: Faithful Stereo Quality: Mild

This two-record set, on World Series' compatible stereo discs, is billed as the "complete" piano music of Ravel, which it certainly is not (the Fauré memorial piece, the fourhand music, and several early pieces are missing). It does, however, include all of the major solo piano pieces and several of the minor ones in a relatively convenient, inexpensive, and attractive format.

Ravel's somewhat legitimate claim to priority in certain aspects of the development of new piano technique in the first years of the century rests in great part on the early date (1901) of Jenx d'ean, an exquisite, rippling, fanciful piece of water music that gets in ahead of most of the important Debussy piano works. Ravel's harmonic innovations began even earlier with works like the 1895 Mennet antique with its rather fierce, dissonant sound set into what must be one of the earliest of "neoclassical" settings. This harmonic originality and daring added to an exquisite (somewhat campy) sense of refined detail and classical form are consistent characteristics of Ravel and separate him guite clearly from Debussy. The Miroirs of 1905, possibly Ravel's finest piano work,

already goes beyond "mere"-that is to say imitative-Impressionism. The Sonatine of the same year is astonishingly stark and austract. Gaspard de la Nuit (1908) is again lusin and its "romantic ... virtuosity" (to quote the composer) has endeared it to younger concert pianists, who have played it to death in recent years. The Valses nobles et sentimentales of 1911 are anything but noble, and their sentimentality is not exactly Tchaikovskyian, but they have bite and character. Le Tombeau de Couperin, written in 1917 and the last major solo piano work, is again abstract and neoclassical like the Sonatine; it is Ravel's most brilliant expression of traditional line combined with extended tonal harmony and the classical forms and graces. Ravel's greatest contribution was not his orchestral music-brilliant an orchestrator as he was, he always remained just that; i.e., an orchestrator, not a composer who thought in organic orchestral terms-but



VICTORIA DE LOS ANGELES Warm and poignant as Purcell's Dido

his songs. The piano music, however, is not far behind.

Mr. Haas is a modestly gifted musician with the capacity to get around and make a good sound with most of this music, but not the means to expend great emotional or intellectual resources on a series of pieces which, in 1010, really do have a considerable range. The recording is satisfactory, although there is not much detectable stereo effect. E. S.

RAVEL: Sonata for Violin and Piano (see FRANCK)

(S) M ROSSINI: Semiramide, Joan Sutherland (soprano), Semiramide; Marilyn Horne (mezzo-soprano), Arsace; Joseph Rouleau (bass), Assur: John Serge (tenor), Idreno; Patricia Clark (soprano), Azema; Spiro Malas (bass), Oroe; Leslie Fyson (tenor), Mitrane; Michael Langdon (bass), Ghost of Nino; Ambrosian Opera Chorus, London Symphony Orchestra, Richard Bonynge cond. LONDON OSA 1383 three discs \$17.37, A4383* \$14.37.

Performance: Sutherland and Horne excel Recording: Very good Stereo Quality: Excellent

(Continued on page 100)

HIFI/STEREO REVIEW

STS 15011 MUSIC IN LONDON (1670-1770) Boyce: Symphony No. 1 in B Flat Major; Symphony No. 4 in F Major. J. C. Bach: Symphony in E Major for Double Orchestra (0p. 18 No. 5). Purcell: Chaconne from "The Faery Queen." Arne: Overture No. 4 in F Major. Avison: Concerto No. 13 in D Major. Locke: Music from "The Tempest." The English Chamber Orch. -Hurwitz STS 15013



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Semiramide, completed in 1823, was Rossini's last opera for the Italian stage. For some seventy years after its cordial but not overwhelmingly enthusiastic reception, it held the stage as a brilliant vehicle for a chain of Golden Age luminaries: Pasta, Malibran, Sonntag, Patti, and Melba. Then, with the decline of florid bel canto operas, Semiramide vanished from the repertoire. The annotations supplied with the present recording mention only one major production (Florence, 1940) between 1895 and 1962, the year La Scala revived the work for Joan Sutherland and Giulietta Simionato.

This is the opera's first complete recording, and we are in London's debt for the enterprise. A work so strongly representative of a historical period and so closely associated with stellar interpreters must not

remain an inanimate point of reference. But the joys of discovery are somewhat blunted by the recognition that Semiramide does not quite measure up as a stageworthy opera. As an opera seria, it lacks the grandeur and sincerity of Rossini's earlier Mosè. There are pages of uninspired, assembly-line writing here, and much of what is on a musically appealing level turns out to be singularly inappropriate to the dramatic situations. Even at his most uninspired, however, Rossini could hardly ever be uninteresting. The opera is certainly not devoid of passionate drama and distinctive melodic invention, even if the latter at times suffers from excessive ornamentation. As for the libretto (by Gaetano Rossi, based on a Voltaire drama), it is a variant of the Orestes-Clytemnestra-Aegisthus triangle in a Babylonian setting,

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further complicated and really quite absurd.

Viewed as a virtuoso vocal display, Semiramide is quite another story, and Joan Sutherland and Marilyn Horne present the relentlessly demanding embroideries of Rossini's vocal writing with an accuracy and brilliance unparalleled in contemporary singing. Both artists are in superb form here, and, freed from any concentration on character insight in an opera where such considerations matter very little, they sing their parts with a consistent beauty of tone, boldness, and breath-taking agility. Their duets, furthermore, reveal a kind of control and homogeneity of phrasing that is in itself extraordinary. Personally, I derive more pleasure from Miss Horne's more direct style than from Miss Sutherland's somewhat mannered-sounding tone formation, but I accept both contributions with gratitude as a vivid enough suggestion of what Adelina Patti and Sophia Scalchi in their prime must have sounded like in this music.

It is a long way from the Sutherland-Horne summit to the modest elevation occupied by their colleagues. The young Australian tenor John Serge handles his music (except the highest-lying phrases) with commendable fluency, but the best I can say for Messrs. Rouleau and Malas is that they work hard against enormous odds and do no serious damage. The choral work is not always clearly defined, and the London Symphony has been heard with more tonal refinement in other recordings. Nevertheless, Richard Bonynge conducts the opera with a full awareness of all that is dramatically valid in the score, his tempos and balances are just, and his overall leadership is praiseworthy. If the familiar Overture-still the most memorable part of the opera-is not done here with Toscanini's or Karajan's kind of razor-sharpness, it is nevertheless a first-rate achievement

Except for some pre-echo, the recording is topnotch, and there are some good opportunities for effective stereo deployment. Interesting background annotations are provided with the libretto. *G. J.*

SCHUBERT: Sonatina, in D Major, Op. 137, No. 1 (see FRANCK)

(§) ● SIBELIUS: The Seven Symphonies: No. 1, in E Minor, Op. 39; No. 2, in D Major, Op. 43; No. 3, in C Major, Op. 52; No. 4, in A Minor, Op. 63; No. 5, in E-flat, Op. 82; No. 6, in D Minor, Op. 104; No. 7, in C Major, Op. 105. Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, Akeo Watanabe cond. EPIC BSC 157 five discs \$28.95, \$C 6057 \$23.95.

Performance: Lean and powerful Recording: Quite good Sterea Quality: Good

This new Epic release of the seven Sibelius symphonies, conducted by Akeo Watanabe, the first such integral recording since the London set with Britain's Anthony Collins and the Mercury with Sweden's Sixten Ehrling, is a rather curious tribute to the great Finnish symphonist. It is curious first of all because no European or American conductor of international repute chose to observe the Sibelius centennial with an integral recording of the symphonies, and second, because Epic, in its notes for the album, has chosen not to say a single word about Watanabe, the Japan Philharmonic (Continued on page 102) We call them component compacts. Because they deliver the kind of sound that comes only from true high fidelity components. And we give them to you in the form of a beautiful addition to your living room, ready to be enjoyed and admired.

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Orchestra, or their credentials for taking on such a project as this.

It just happens that the forty-sevenyear-old Akeo Watanabe is of Finnish descent on his mother's side (she was a singer), and therefore has-genetically, at the very least-a vested interest in the works of Sibelius. More to the point, Watanabe has been decorated by the Finnish government in recognition of his fostering of Finnish music in Japan. The Japan Philharmonic, youngest of Tokyo's major symphony orchestras, is more extensively represented in the American catalog than may generally be realized-chiefly through recordings of contemporary American music conducted by William Strickland as well as Akeo Watanabe. There are some two dozen titles listed, including the Roger Sessions First Symphony and the Carl Ruggles Organum.

It is worthy of note that we have in this new album the first stereo recordings of the Sibelius Third and Sixth Symphonies. The entire series was issued in Japan in 1962, and to this reviewer, who owns the Japanese pressings, the recorded sound of the Epic release is decidedly more fullbodied-indeed, for the most part, eminently satisfactory. If the sonics are not as lush as those offered by some other orchestras, this may be ascribed to the fact that the Japan Philharmonic is slightly smaller than the Philadelphia Orchestra. the London Symphony, and others, and that Mr. Watanabe, perhaps in keeping with his Japanese heritage, likes his Sibelius lean and sinewy.

This is most evident in his readings of the most deeply personal and elusive of the Sibelius symphonies—No. 4 in A Minor, and No. 6 in D Minor. The austere and extraordinarily dramatic Fourth receives its first satisfactory realization in stereo under Watanabe's baton, in a reading of splendid power and clarity, free of sentimental exaggeration, and abundant in its sense of momentum and limitless reserve strength. The pastel shadings and delicate textures of the Sixth seem also to be ideally suited to Watanabe's temperament and background.

Watanabe does well with the airy and carefree Third Symphony, and surprisingly well with the surging rhetoric of the First in E Minor. The beginning of the First is rather unpromising, but the reading gathers strength as it moves along, and one ends up full of admiration for the cumulative power of the whole. For, unlike too many of his confreres, Watanabe dnes not overemphasize each and every rhetorical point of this somewhat over-rhetorical score, and the music gains accordingly.

Both the Second and the Fifth Symphony performances suffer somewhat from slack spots here and there; though, were there not the recordings of Szell (in the first instance) and of Bernstein, Gibson, and Barbirolli (in the second) available for comparison, I would say that these are better-than-average Sibelius interpretations. The Seventh Symphony needs a Philadelphia or Boston symphony for its fullest realization, and I can hardly blame Mr. Watanabe for not being able to produce comparable sonorities. His reading, as it is, is one of loving care.

As a traversal of the complete Sibelius cycle, this album is neither the first nor

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HIFI/STEREO REVIEW

the last word, be it with respect to interpretation, orchestral performance, or recorded sound. I would hope, however, that the Watanabe readings of the Third, Fourth, and Sixth Symphonies will one day be made available singly. D. H.

(S) (B) STRAVINSKY: Concerto for Piano and Wind Orchestra. Walter Klien (piano), Vienna Pro Musica Orchestra. Heinrich Hollreiser cond. BARTÓK: Piano Concerto No. 1. György Sándor (piano), Symphony Orchestra of the South-West German Radio, Rolf Reinhardt cond. TURNABOUT TV 34065S \$2.50, TV 4065* \$2.50.

Performance: Biting Recording: Good Stereo Quality: Good

Each of these modern piano concertos is, in its own way, a pretty hardboiled number. The Bartók First Concerto dates from the later Twenties when the composer was experimenting intensely with bare, chromatic seconds, sevenths, and ninths, with little of the offsetting mellifluousness and lyricism that were to characterize his later work. The result—without being in any way arcane or avant-garde to our dissonance-saturated modern ears—is a work that is raw-boned, propulsive, and, on the expressive level, just a bit austere and forbidding. It fascinates almost all the way, but it will do little to warm the cockles of your heart.

The Stravinsky Concerto is a somewhat more teasing toughie, composed in 1924 when the composer was more or less beginning his long foray into neo-classic aestheticizing. Less rawboned than it is rigidly and almost amusingly dry-boned, the piece jerks rather awkwardly through its distorted classical shapes. The compulsive rhythmic primitivist of *Le Sacre* had—it is ever so clear not yet quite reconciled his neo-primitive instincts with the classical contours that were beginning to preoccupy him.

Although different conductors and soloists are featured in each work—and they are all four excellent, by the way—no attempt has been made to minimize the categorical dryness of either work. As a musician, I find the record as a whole extraordinarily interesting; the layman might do well to approach this coupling with a certain caution. The recorded sound and stereo are both good. W. F.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

(s) (M) STRAVINSKY: Perséphone. Vera Zorina (speaker); Michele Molese (tenor); Ithaca College Concert Choir; Texas Boys Choir of Ft. Worth: Gregg Smith Singers; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Igor Stravinsky cond. COLUMBIA MS 6919 \$5.79, ML 6319 \$4.79.

Performance: The composer's own Recording: Excellent Stereo Quality: Excellent

Igor Stravinsky's *Perséphone* has been designated by its collaborators—the composer and André Gide—as a "melodrama in three parts" for female reciter (the role of Perséphone), tenor solo, mixed chorus, and orchestra. The word "melodrama" here has none of its usual connotations, but refers to a form of musical composition in which the recitative is entirely spoken by the actor rather than sung.

Writing as a practicing composer, this re-

viewer would be the first to protest the notion that a composer sees his gifts and what he *does* with them less successfully than a gifted critic. Yet Stravinsky, the living master of us all—in his public statements, his own interpretations, and, especially, his *re*interpretations of his own work—seems to be articulately at odds with what some of his most admiring critics and interpreters find in the bulk of his work.

Even at the time of its composition, *Perséphone* precipitated a public clash between Stravinsky and Gide. Stravinsky—either through prosodic purpose or, more likely, from the very nature of his asymmetrical lyrical style—has perennially rejected the notion of setting words with a natural syllabic stress, be they Russian, Latin, French, or English. Influenced by the tradition of natural French speech inflection cultivated by Debussy, Gide was jolted into a denunciation of Stravinsky's treatment of his libretto for *Perséphone*. Stravinsky, in turn, retaliated by denouncing the text as "candied verse." Altogether, both participants seemed to be describing a pretty messy collaborative outcome. Also, according to Columbia's liner notes. Stravinsky's manifesto proclaimed that with *Perséphone*, in 1934, he had "finished with 'orchestral effects."

Take Gide's text first, then place Columbia's new release of the work under the composer's direction on your turntable, start the record, sit down, and listen. It is a beautiful libretto set to some of the most enchantingly lyrical (even tender) music that Stravinsky has ever written. The scoring may very well (Continued on page 106)



An album of major contemporary songs, performed with stunning impact, by the most compelling voice of this generation.



CIRCLE NO. 33 ON READER SERVICE CARD

"THE GOLDEN AGE OF PIANO VIRTUOSI"

ANOTHER GO-ROUND WITH VINTAGE PIANO ROLLS PROVIDES STARTLINGLY IMPRESSIVE GLIMPSES OF SOME KEYBOARD GIANTS OF THE TWENTIES

By IGOR KIPNIS

E VERY few years or so, it seems, a record company issues a series of discs devoted to the old piano rolls. Back in the early Fifties, it was Columbia with a highly interesting set devoted in part to some of the composers of the earlier years of the century: Strauss, Ravel, Debussy, Grieg, and others. Telefunken not so long ago did the same; then there was Distinguished Recordings, which resurrected Busoni, Grainger, and Paderewski, among others. Most recent was an anthology distributed by the Book-ofthe-Month Club, in which the priceless performances of the past could once again be enjoyed through the medium of modern reproduction.

The only trouble was that the performances may have been priceless on paper, but the hearing rather left something to be desired. More than a few questions were raised about some of these famous figures: could Debussy have really pedaled as badly as all that? Ravel was never a stupendous technician, but how could one account for what was obviously lumpiness in the rhythm? And then there was the unparalleled tonal quality, the subtle shadings and dynamic gradations of so many of these past keyboard masters. What emerged from the rerecorded rolls seemed pallid in comparison with the legends-dynamics were flat, and often the left-hand accompaniment would be just as loud as the right-hand melody. I well remember an Allegro disc of Josef Hofmann playing Chopin, taken, of course, from rolls. In order to make up for the lack of dynamics, the producer of the record used the volume control to bring out what the pianist had originally intended; the effect was rather like hearing a piano being wheeled in and out of the living room with each crescendo and diminuendo.

Comparisons between the rerecorded rolls and discs made by the same artists, even when there might have been some interval of time between the two, led a number of critics to be highly sceptical of the reliability of the rolls. On the other hand, at the time piano rolls were in their heyday, the pianists who made them were more than enthusiastic, claiming in many cases that the rolls represented their playing far more accurately than what was then a fairly crude, acoustic disc. What has caused the difference of opinion in the years since then?

This question is answered by the commentary supplied with a new set of three discs, entitled "The Golden Age of Piano Virtuosi." There were three primary manufacturers of piano rolls, Duo-Art, Welte-Mignon, and Ampico, of which the last is considered to have been the most refined. These records present a variety of Ampico performances, which were played back on a piano whose mechanism has been virtually rebuilt, with new coils, tubings,



SERGEI RACHMANINOFF From piano rolls, revelatory performances

springs, and so forth. The renditions were first heard on three BBC broadcasts, and a fourth was then devoted to a commentary on the mechanical problems involved and the process of rerecording. To those who heard these broadcasts, the results were a total revelation. Not only was the sound of the instrument thoroughly up-to-date (with perhaps a slightly less wooden piano tone than was usual with most roll rerecordings), but the dynamics, even the most subtle tonal gradation, were revealed as seldom before, even by the most brilliant presentday virtuosos. Fortunately, Argo Records of London obtained the rights to this material, and we are indebted to them for making these well-recorded (though monophonic) performances available to the public.

To list some of the highlights of these discs (more are promised) would involve almost a listing of the entire release. Suffice it to say that Josef Lhévinne's *Campanella*, his *Blue Danube* (complete with the introduction missing on the later Camden disc version), and the Schubert-Liszt Soirée de Vienne No. 6 can be considered among the greatest piano recordings ever made by anyone. If you obtain only one record all year, this has to be it.

Rachmaninoff in the freshness of upto-date sonics is equally amazing. A comparison of the Chopin-Liszt *The Maiden's Wish* in the present recording, made in the Twenties, with Rachmaninoff's 1941 disc version reveals the same tempo but an even greater digital control in the roll performance. Rosenthal, whether in the Chopin Etude in thirds or in his own Strauss pastiche *Carnaval de Vienne*, gives just evidence that he must be included among the great and legendary pianists.

If the names on the third record are of a lesser stature, there are also some astonishing moments: first among them is Godowsky's incredible La Leggierezza. This is an old-fashioned school of playing, but the gossamer runs and miniscule dynamic fluctuations, coupled with a virtuosity one could hardly hear from any pianist alive today, finally makes credible the often stated opinion of his confreres, that Godowsky was the pi-anist par excellence of his day, an opinion that the later discs never seemed to bear out. Tina Lerner is reputed to have been a speed demon, and her performance here of the Chopin Etude, Op. 10, No. 4, bears this out tenfold; one wonders whether the roll might not have been speeded up, although I am told that the reproducing mechanism does not allow for this (also, comparable performances of others on these recordings reveal that, where later disc versions exist, tempos in some cases are slightly faster, in others slightly slower). What is possible, of course, is that the piano of the Twenties, when these rolls were made, was a more flexible instrument, lighter in action, and less steely in tone, so that some of the incredible effects, both of speed and tone, would have been easier to achieve at that time than now.

Not every one of the interpretations on this third disc is up to the level of Godowsky, Lhévinne, or Rachmaninoff. But there are some very choice items, nonetheless: the Chopin, Brahms, and Ravel selections by Moiseiwitsch (who is said to have considered his roll recordings of both the *Jeux d'eau* and the Scherzo from the Chopin Third Sonata as absolutely accurate copies of his playing circa 1920); the extremely impressive Debussy *Toccata* of E. Robert Schmitz; and a typical example of the often lollipop repertoire of that era, the utterly charming Levitzki Waltz played by its composer.

Perhaps almost as interesting as the pure, breathtaking virtuosity of most of the performances is the style of the playing. Each one of these artists is a personality, and that personality comes through on the recordings; it is sometimes a bit old-fashioned in its expression, but nowhere does it deteriorate into the faceless, colorless anonymity of the vast majority of the present generation of keyboard exponents. These three recordings represent an amazing testament to the art of great piano virtuosity.

(1) THE GOLIDEN AGE OF PIANO VIRTUOSI, Record 1. Liszt-Busoni: La Campanella. Chopin: Nocturne in B Major, Op. 9, No. 3; Etude in E-flat Major, Op. 10, No. 11; Etude in G-flat Major, Op. 25, No. 9 ("Butterfly"). Liszt: Gondoliera (Venice and Naples). Strauss-Schultz-Evler: The Blue Danube. Schubert-Liszt: Soirée de Vienne No. 6. Cui: Causerie, Op. 40, No. 6. Albéniz: Suite Espagnole: Sevilla. Mendelssohn-Liszt: On Wings of Song. Tausig: Fantasia on Hungarian Gypsy Songs. Josef Lhévinne (piano). ARGO DA 41 \$5.79.

M THE GOLDEN AGE OF PIANO VIRTUOSI, Record 2. Chopin: Etude in G-sharp Minor, Op. 25, No. 6. Bortkiewicz: Etude in D-flat, Op. 15. No. 8. Albéniz: Oriental. Chopin-Liszt: My Joys. Rosenthal: Carnaval de Vienne (on themes by Johann Strauss). Moriz Rosenthal (piano). Kreisler-Rachmaninoff: Liebesfreud, Rachmaninoff: Humoresque in G Major; Barcarolle, Op. 10, No. 3; Polichinelle, Op. 3, No. 4; Étude Tableau, Op. 39, No. 6. Tchaikovsky: The Months: November (Troika en Traineaux). Mendelssohn: Song Without Words, Op. 67, No. 4 (Spinning Song). Chopin-Liszt: The Maiden's Wish. Bizet-Rachmaninoff: L'Arlésienne : Minuet. Paderewski: Minuet in G Major, Op. 14, No. 1. Sergei Rachmaninoff (piano). ARGO DA 42 \$5.79

M THE GOLDEN AGE OF PLANO VIRTUOSI, Record 3. Liszt: Étude d'exécution transcendante No. 4, "Mazeppa." Erwin Nyiregházy (piano). Paganini Etude No. 2 in E-flat, "Octave." Mieczyslav Münz (piano). Étude d'exécution transcendante No. 8, "Wilde Jagd." Jan Chiapusso (piano). Étude de Concert No. 2 in F Minor, "La Leggierezza." Leopold Godowsky (piano). Balakirev: Islamey. Julius Chaloff (piano). Chopin: Etude in C-sharp Minor, Op. 10, No. 4. Tina Lerner (piano). Glinka-Balakirev: The Lark, Richard Bühlig (piano). Chopin: Sonata No. 3 in B Minor, Op. 58: Scher-zo. Brahms: Intermezzo in E-flat Minor, Op. 118, No. 6. Ravel: Jeux d'eau. Benno Moiseiwitsch (piano). Debussy: Pour le piano: No. 3, Toccata. E. Robert Schmitz (piano). Dohnányi: Concerto Study No. 5 in E ("Arpeggio"), Op. 28. Ernst von Dohnányi (piano). Levitzki: Waltz in A Major, Op. 2. Mischa Levitzki (piano). Argo DA 43 \$5.79.



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have "finished" with *certain* orchestral effects, but as Columbia's annotator again points out, it is full of absolutely exquisite and original orchestral effects that are to an extraordinary degree responsible for the Apollonian grace and beauty of the work.

It is a particular pleasure to report that Stravinsky's new reading of *Perséphone* is relaxed, expansive, delicate, and, at the same time, meticulously controlled. Vera Zorina reads her words clearly, gracefully, and effectively, and Michele Molese sings admirably. Both the Columbia Symphony Orchestra and the aggregation of choruses perform the work as if they had been living with it for years, and the recorded sound and stereo treatment are both excellent. *W. F.*

(S) (R) SWEELINCK: Psalms: No. 122, Incontinent que i'eu ouy; No. 20, Le Seigneur ta priere entende; No. 68. Que Dieue se monstre seulement; No. 86, Mon Dieue preste moy l'aureille; No. 150, Or soit loué l'Eternel; No. 134, Or sus. seruiteurs du Seigneur. Netherlands Chamber Choir, Felix de Nobel cond. Cantiones Sacrae: O Domine Jesu Christe; Beati pauperes; Magnificat; Domine Deus meus; Venite exsultemus. Albert de Klerk (organ of the Old Church in Amsterdam, Holland). WORLD SERIES PHC 9006 (compatible stereo) \$2.50.

Performance: Enjoyable Recording: Very good Stereo: Electronic

Jan Pieterszoon Sweelinck (1562-1611), a Dutch contemporary of the Elizabethan school of keyboard composers, is perhaps better known for his organ and harpsichord works than for his vocal compositions. Except for a Bärenreiter import, this important aspect of his compositional activities has been rather badly neglected on discs, and it is therefore a pleasure to welcome back this extremely well performed collection, comprising selections from both his settings of the Psalms and a group of sacred songs. The Bärenreiter performance, made up of roughly the same works, featured a somewhat cool approach by the N.D.R. Vocal Ensemble, also a Dutch group. That by the Netherlands Chamber Choir, originally recorded monophonically some years ago, is warmer in tone. The interpretations are stylish, the singing vibrant (for a sampler, try the delightful Psalm 150 with its descriptions of musical instruments). As an added point of interest, the recording was made in Sweelinck's Old Church in Amsterdam, where he served as organist. The reproduction is very good, with the electronic stereo providing a considerable feeling of depth. Texts are included but no translations. I, K

SZÁBO: String Trio (see DÁVID)

WAGNER: Tristan und Isolde (see Best of the Month, page 74)

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

(S) (M) WEILL: Der Jasager. Joseph Protschka (boy soprano), Student; Lys Bert (soprano), Mother; Willibald Vohla (baritone), Teacher; others. Düsseldorf Children's Chorus and Chamber Orchestra, Siegfried Kohler cond. HELIODOR HS 25025 \$2.50, H 25025* \$2.50.

Performance: Very good Recording: Good Stereo Quality: Artificial

Written in 1930 as a "school opera," this Weill-Brecht collaboration was based on the Japanese no play *Taniko*. The story, tersely told, is about a young student who, accompanied by his teacher and other students, undertakes an arduous mountain voyage in search of medicine for his ailing mother. He becomes ill during the journey and, unwilling to jeopardize the mission's success, consents to being thrown off a cliff by his companions. Brecht's moral, according to the liner notes, is that "understanding and participation are vital to learning"—a conclusion the relevance of which escapes me.

On the other hand, Weill's bittersweet and lucidly expressive music illuminates the story admirably. Although there is no libretto with the disc, the uniformly excellent enunciation of the performers and Edward Cole's informative annotations make the German text easy to follow. Not a technically difficult work to play, Der Jasager is nevertheless a challenge to present convincingly, and the singers, chorus, and orchestra accomplish their tasks remarkably well. There are uneven spots in this "enhanced" stereo recording (a reissue of MGM album E3270 of at least eight years ago), but the sound is generally clear and always enjoyable. A welcome release of an unusual opera, very attractively priced. G. J.





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Reviewed by JOE GOLDBERG • NAT HENTOFF • PAUL KRESH • REX REED • PETER REILLY

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT (S) (M) CHARLES AZNAVOUR: Aznavour, Charles Aznavour (vocals); orchestra, Paul Mauriat cond. La Bobème; Plus rien; Aimemoi; and seven others. REPRISE RS 6227 \$4.98, 6227* \$3.98.

Performance: Exciting Recording: Gaod Stereo Quality: Good

Aznavour is Jean-Paul Belmondo with tonsils. Trim and athletic, he looks like a sexy jockey (he is only five-foot-three). In France he is one of the greatest stars. Women faint dead away when he sings, and men grin, pleased with the knowledge that ugly men can get ahead. Like Dietrich and Piaf, he gets by more on his style and his reputation for living life to the hilt than on sheer vocal ability, but there is so much sincerity, honesty, and heart in what he does, the voice is merely a device to get his ideas across anyway. Most of these ideas have to do with sex and love, two subjects on which Aznavour claims to be an authority.

Personally, I don't find as many original musical ideas in his songs as I do in those of his rival, Gilbert Bécaud. Still, in his style he is without peer in Europe and slowly building up his limited following in America. The reason he has not caught on big here before is probably because he is not handsome in the conventional all-American sense of the word, he has made only one limited personalappearance tour here, and his exposure to American filmgoers has been in some very bad films which never got any farther than key cities. Recordings like this one should take care of that situation.

Aznavour performs only his own compositions. They range from tearful memories of rain-soaked garrets to tearful memories of rain-soaked penthouses. All of them are sung with blunt savoir faire. Though he sings in French, he performs with enormous passion and a mixture of wisdom and innocence that becomes immediately universal. This album is accompanied by detailed translations of his moody lyrics, which will be a big help to those who speak only English. But I think you'll get the message without them. It's evident that what this tired, cynical, bitter, old world needs is more Aznavour. R. R.

Explanation of symbols: (\$) = stereophonic recording (#) = monophonic recording * = mono or stereo version

not received for review

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT (S) (M) DICK HYMAN: Happening! Dick Hyman (harpsichord); orchestra. Theme from Tom Jones; The Shadow of Your Smile; Michelle; Lady Fingers; England Swings; Topolobambo; Theme from Zorba the Greek; Yesterday: The Phoenix Love Theme; and three others. COMMAND RS 899SD \$4.79, R 899SD \$3.79.

Performance: Excellent Recording: Excellent Stereo Quality: Well focused

I am not a partisan of gimmick albums designed to exploit a single instrument, except



DICK HYMAN Wit and style for the pops harpsichord

in the all-too-rare cases when some real imagination has gone into the proceedings. I am happy to report that this album is one of those rarities. Dick Hyman plays the harpsichord with wit and style, and his arrangements are fresh, inventive, and full of humor. His arrangement of the theme from Tom Jones is delightful. He describes it as music for "a mock Elizabethan silent movie," and it succeeds on all intended counts and is a delightful little "mod" suite in itself. His playing is impeccable, as are his assists from such players as Tony Mottola and Phil Bodner. Senza Fine done as a jazz waltz is another fine example of how far a little new thinking can go toward revitalizing something you think you've heard too much of, and I prefer Hyman's conception of The 'In' Crowd to Ramsey Lewis'. My favorite track is Michelle, which is done with austerity and elegance. The use of two flutes at the end struck me as most felicitous indeed.

The engineering is consistently superb. I recommend this album unreservedly. P. R.

STEVE LAWRENCE: Sings of Love and Sad Young Men (see Best of the Month, page 75)

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT (S) (M) MARILYN MAYE: The Lamp Is Low. Marilyn Maye (vocals); orchestra, Peter Matz arranger and conductor. Too Late Now; The Lamp Is Low; You're Gonna Hear from Me; The Night We Called It a Day; and eight others. RCA VICTOR LSP 3626 \$4.79, LPM 3626 \$3.79.

Performance: Excellent Recording: Inflated Stereo Quality: Good

Marilyn Maye would seem to be the possessor of one of the more sumptuous voices in popular music. From this recording it appears to be a large voice with a broad, secure range which in the middle has a fine hotchocolate purr. She also knows how to express a lyric idea without sacrificing any of the total musicality of her performance. Not only can you hear the lyrics clearly and understand them but—and this is a crucial "but"—she is able to impart musical ideas through her phrasing and articulation. To do this requires a musical intelligence of an order seldom heard in pop singing.

Until recently the pop-vocal spectrum could pretty well have been broken down into the big-voiced "natural" singers (the young Garland, Kay Armen, and Vera Lynn) at one end, and the "mannered" singers (Mabel Mercer, Jeri Southern, and Blossom Dearie) at the other. Each group had quite specific virtues, but they all had either such gaps in musical comprehension or such limited vocal equipment that listening to them always involved a compromise of sorts. In Miss Maye, however, the virtues come together, and although I feel that her best efforts are still ahead of her, "The Lamp Is Low" is definitely an album worth owning.

Her performance of *Love Wise* is the best thing in the album for my taste. Cool, elegant, and superbly sung, it brings into focus those elements of Miss Maye's approach that I find so appealing and has a sureness of delivery that could only have come from having sung hundreds of songs hundreds of times. To say it is "thrown off" would be wrong, yet it does illustrate a professional nonchalance that is perhaps irresistible in any artistic endeavor—rather like a drawing Picasso might have sketched absent-mindedly

on a tablecloth. But even though it is only a sketch, the impulse behind it is just right. Just as right as Miss Maye's impulse to keep Ravel's original intention in the adaptation of his Pavane (herein known as The Lamp Is Low). The words put to Ravel's music are scarcely worth the effort involved in singing them, and while she never shirks her responsibility toward them, she concentrates on a long and lovely cantilena which spins out the affecting melody with stunning results. All of the songs in the album have been chosen with great care and the arrangements by Peter Matz are very good in their way. The voice often becomes too much an orchestral adjunct for my taste, but I suppose no arranger can resist getting a bit fancy when faced with so much voice to work with, as in Miss Maye's case.

If Miss Maye's career is handled correctly she could easily become one of America's best, and best-known singers. More often than not this album seems to show correct handling, but I hope it doesn't settle the course she intends to take from now on. It is a little too slick, a little too glossy, a little too self-consciously "classy." I'd like to hear her with a smaller orchestra, a less fashionable selection of songs, and-most of allsimpler arrangements. Both vocally and interpretively Marilyn Maye is quite strong enough to stand on her own without the record industry's version of grooming a starlet for the mass audience. No one buys a good painting for the frame. For Miss Maye I would suggest a thin, inconspicuous gold one-the kind that is nearly always best for something of really high quality. P.R.



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RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

(⑤) ● FRANKIE RANDALL: Going the Frankie Randall Way! Frankie Randall (vocals); orchestra, Billy May cond. Gravy Waltz; Isn't It Romantic; Gone with the Wind; Crazy She Calls Me; and seven others. RCA VICTOR LSP 3627 \$4.79, LPM 3627* \$3.79.

Performance: Energetic Recarding: Superb Stereo Quality: Superb

Specialists in one-upmanship of the I-toldyou-so variety would do well to keep a close watch on Frankie Randall. Since that night in Jilly's, a posh New York watering hole frequented by Sinatra and his cronies, when Randall played the piano and Sinatra sang and everybody discovered everybody else, Randall has developed into one of the hippest song stylists in the business. In this latest collection, the Sinatra influence is still there (especially in Here's That Rainy Day), but Randall is generating the kind of genuinely groovy electricity of which nobody has accused his mentor lately. He's more of a swinger than Sinatra was in his early years, and there's none of the ego-lapping, either. (Listen to the pyrotechnics on Steve Allen's Grary Waltz-Sinatra never sang like that !) He also reminds the ear of Buddy Greco, but he's more interesting. One of the few singers to bridge the gap between jazz singing and pop vocalizing successfully, he has an uncanny ability to combine a fractured swing that some of the best jazz singers don't have with a basically all-American meetcha-at-the-frat-house boyishness.

The arrangements, by Billy May, are painlessly air-conditioned big-band explosions which never get in the way of Frankie's vocal athletics, and the songs, mostly tried and true, are tasty and selective. (Included is the best of the American translations of Luiz Bonfa's theme from *Black Orpheus*. This band alone is worth the price of the album.)

Frankie Randall is one of the best singers around. It would be a waste if he faded out at this point because of the Sinatra comparison. As Lotte Lenya said recently: "Everyone is compared to somebody. Even Kurt Weill was once called a broken-down Puccini. So what? Puccini wasn't so bad either, was he?" R. R.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

(S) (M) SIMON ANI) GARFUNKEL: Parsley, Sage, Rosemary, and Thyme. Paul Simon, Art Garfunkel (vocals); unidentified orchestra. Patterns; Homeward Bound; The Dangling Conversation; A Poem on the Underground Wall; and eight others, Co-LUMBIA CS 9363 \$4.79, CL 2563 \$3.79.

Performance: Brilliant, disturbing Recording: Excellent Stereo Quality: First-rate

"The New Youth of the Rock Generation," Ralph Gleason declares in the notes to Simon and Garfunkel's third album, "has taken the creation of the lyrics and the music out of the hands of the hacks and given it over to the poets." Hyperbole? Not entirely. It is true that only a few poets exist among the rock youth—most notably Bob Dylan, John Lennon and Paul McCartney, and Paul Simon—and their poetry is certainly uneven. In fact, those with academic criteria of poetry do not regard such lyrics as poetry at all. But more and more younger teachers in high schools and colleges are indeed considering the work of a Paul Simon as poetry, and I agree with them.

Simon's lyrics are idiomatic, often mocking, sometimes painful in their evocation of aloneness. They speak of the silences of the city, of the pressurized compartments in which we place our young, of the murderous absurdity of some of those who make decisions for us. They also tell of love with unabashed gentleness and even try to cope with mortality. Art Garfunkel has taken these lyrics and arranged them for the two high, soft voices with uncommon imagination. As Gleason writes, "the voices blend, separate, interweave and sing counter to one another with the delicacy of a clear glass etching."

The songs range from the sardonic A Simple Desultory Philippic through the haunting Scarborough Fair to the delightfully carefree 59th Street Bridge Song. Only one track descends to flat polemics—the juxtaposition of a news broadcast with the singing of Silent Night. The night is not serene; lives are being wasted; terror crows over the corpse of good will. But the irony in the parallel sounds is too easily drawn. This is not art but artifice. For the rest of the album, however, Simon and Garfunkel do show how far our popular music at its best has now come. And its possibilities are without limit. N. H.

(S) M FRANK SINATRA: Sinatra at the Sands. Frank Sinatra (vocals); the Count Basie orchestra. Fly Me to the Moon; Come Fly with Me; One for My Baby; and fifteen others. REPRISE 2FS 1019 two discs \$11.58, 2F 1019* \$9.58.

Performance: Uneven Recording: Good Stereo Quality: Good

Criticizing Frank Sinatra is like throwing rocks at Mt. Rushmore. He is such an institution that he is now totally immune to dissenting opinion, so historically cemented that to his legions of camp followers he can do no wrong anyway. He is the Peck's Bad Boy of show business, but that's okay: he's Sinatra. It doesn't matter how many scandals he stirs up in the headlines. He's Sinatra. It doesn't matter how many photographers' noses he bloodies. He's Sinatra. And never mind all the notes he flats (or doesn't bother to hit at all). He's Sinatra.

So when I tell Sinatra fans that this tworecord set of a "live" club date at the Las Vegas Sands (in which Sinatra has invested some of his own bankroll) really sounds like a swank promotion kit for the St. Moritz of the seven-card stud set, they probably won't believe it. It's Sinatra. And when I tell them about the missed notes and the thrown-away songs and the crummiest and most vulgar monologues l've ever heard a singer deliver during a club date-if only Frank would sing instead of doing tasteless imitations of Amos and Andy in Negro dialect-they won't care. It's Sinatra. All the songs have been recorded on other discs, under better recording conditions, and in better voice. But no matter. It's Sinatra. If I suggest that this is not an artist at work at all, but merely an exercise in ego-massage, who will listen? (Continued on next page)



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It's Sinatra. And if I add that the best things on the four sides are Quincy Jones' arrangements and the few moments when the Basie band is able to break away from Sinatra's moldy style and really swing, the Sinatra fans will pay no attention. By this time, they've probably already put this magazine down and rushed out to the record shop to buy "Sinatra at the Sands." As for the rest of us . . . oh, well, take that thing off the phonograph and hand me an old Joe Williams record. . . . R. R.

(S) M NANCY SINATRA: Nancy In London. Nancy Sinatra (vocals); orchestra. On Broadway; Step Aside; Summer Wine; This Little Bird; and seven others. REPRISE RS 6221 \$4.79, R 6221 \$3.79.

Performance: Commercial Recording: Fair Stereo Quality: Good

Miss Sinatra has been trying for a hit for quite a while, and not too long back she had a substantial one, which she deserved. It was a good job, and the album which contained it, "Boots," had a cover shot of the lady that was kind of a collector's item in itself. Now we are confronted by "Nancy In London" with almost as arresting a cover shot, a paucity of liner notes (in fact no liner notes, just another large picture and the listing of the songs), and an aura of superstar about it. Well, not quite yet. And not for quite a time to come, as far as I can hear.

Everything, however, is going for her, aside from her own strange sort of off-handedness with the songs. The arrangements are good, the songs all lie very easily for her voice, and the editing, aside from the opening of Wishin' and Hopin', which may or may not be deliberate in its distortion. is first-rate. In short, an en-tirely creditable job. This Little Bird is done with a little more feeling than some of the others, which is to say, again, not very much. She never really seems to want to become involved with her material, and the result is a coldness of delivery that remains pretty constant throughout.

If Miss Sinatra really does want a singing career. I see no reason why she cannot make a success of it. I would suggest that she get some ballads-very simple, very direct-and record them in the same manner, perhaps with only a small rhythm section backing her. I think she and everyone else might be quite surprised at the results. P. R.

(S) M MAURICIO SMITH: Bitter Acid. Mauricio Smith (flute, alto and soprano saxophones); Shelly Gold (alto, haritone, soprano saxophones); Jimmy Sanchez (trumpet); Frank Anderson (piano, organ); Vinnie Bell (guitar); Bobby Rodriguez (bass); Herbert Lovelle (drums); Victor Panja (latin percussion); Jose Manguel (bongos); Marceline Valdes (conga). Viva Guajira; More Bread; Panama Blues: Puttin' You Down; Old Shoes; and seven others. MAIN-STREAM \$ 6085 \$4.98, 56085* \$3.98.

Performance: Spirited Recording: Good Stereo Quality: Okay

I don't know what the title "Bitter Acid" has to do with this album, unless it's just a matter of using this season's word. Nor should the picture of the squalid New York

neighborhood entice the buyer either, except that such neighborhoods are likely to love this music. According to the annotator, Mauricio Smith's "plus factor lies in two areas," one of which is "his reintroduction of the rarely used soprano sax." I will not tell you what area the rest of his plus factor lies in, not unless you tell me who he reintroduced the soprano sax to. To Latin bands, perhaps, and the soprano does make an interesting sound with the Latin group assembled here

This is a pleasant, hybrid music, with overtones of Tijuana Brass, but with jazz and rock elements added-quite close to what Mongo Santamaria did with Watermelon Man a few years back. For dancing or light listening, the album more than serves the purpose. 1. G.

S M BARBRA STREISAND: Je m'appelle Barbra. Barbra Streisand (vocals); orchestra, Michel Legrand cond. Le Mur; Free Again; Clopin Clopant; Martina; What Now My Love?; Antumn Leaves; Speak 10 Me of Love; Once upon a Summertime; and four others. COLUMBIA CS 9347 \$4.79, CL

Performance: Studied Recording: Okay Stereo Quality: Good

2547 \$3.79.

By definition Barbra Streisand is a creative artist. She is able, from an accumulation of conscious and unconscious experiences, to select, organize, and condense her feelings and thoughts and to synthesize them into new forms. Her very first hit, Happy Days Are Here Again, was a spectacular example of this: she took an old standard, looked at it with her own eyes, and emerged with a totally new conception. That she is a successful creative artist-above and apart from the unfortunate amount of publicity given to the fees she commands-is equally evident. She is the biggest solo entertainment attraction in the world today. But if the real object and reward of the creative artist is to share an experience with an audience so that both audience and artist feel an expansion of their world and hence more alive in that world, then "Je m'appelle Barbra" is a lateral, almost backward, step in a career notable for so few of them.

Something went wrong here; there just isn't very much life in these performances. The songs are well chosen, the arrangements and conducting of Michel Legrand are, as always, nearly perfect, and Streisand's French is a marvel, but it all sounds filtered and studied. The only two tracks, in my estimation, that were worth all the apparent time and trouble are Free Again, which is belted across in her by-now-familiar three-act-drama style, and Autumn Leaves, which is a sensational performance in every way and hypnotic in its cool beauty. But What Now My Love, in English and French (arranged and conducted by Ray Ellis), is the sort of performance that makes the anti-Streisand contingent happy. In it she is guilty of many of their charges: trying too hard, giving a shrill and aggressive theatricality to her material, offering a surfeit of emotionalism in place of true feeling, and, most important, revealing at times an emptiness (brought on by her hyper-professionalism) that grates upon the listener.

The greatest single danger to Streisand's career is that her ambition will consume her

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art. What Now My Love in this album is just this sort of ambitious mistake. Just as Miss Streisand learned how to sing while she was already singing professionally, she must now learn that audiences have become familiar with her style and she must grow and develop within that style. Switching languages is not growing and developing; it is merely a change in inflections within the established style. To maintain her position as a major creative performing force in American theater and popular music, Streisand must keep pushing out the boundaries of her own observed world. PR

(s) (M) MEL TORMÉ: Right Now. Mel Tormé (vocals); orchestra, Mort Garson cond. Comin' Home Baby; Walk On By; If 1 Had a Hammer; Red Rubber Ball; and seven others. COLUMBIA CS 9335 \$4.79, CL 2535 \$3.79

Performance: Professional Recording: Good Stereo Quality: Good

Mel Tormé is apparently not satisfied just with being one of the greatest singers in the world. He is a singer's singer, a musician's musician, and a songwriter's dreamcome-true. Still, there are singers, musicians, and songwriters who can give you their hearts, but you wouldn't live long on what you'd find inside their pockets. In today's turbulent music world, you have to go elsewhere for money.

Mel Tormé, in this new recording, goes the current pop-rock route, and the result is as disturbing as I was afraid it might be. It is unfamiliar territory for a hipster to travel, and Tormé loses his way a couple of times on the trip. It's not that he can't handle material that is clearly beneath him -he sings the silly lyrics about red rubber balls and secret agent men as though his lungs were greased with maple syrup. More to the point (and what is really wrong with this album) is the way he does it. He makes no attempt to adjust the fleeting current faddishness of it all to his own inimitable style. He simply copies all the current arrangements of all the current hits on the market. Consequently, Walk On By sounds exactly the same as when Dionne Warwick sings it, Strangers in the Night mimics Sinatra right down to the thrown-away "Scoobie-doobie-doo" ending (only Tormé substitutes "Scum-dum" and "Wham-dam"). It is dishonest. It is a put-down of the very material Tormé wants to make money singing. Not that I blame him. This stuff is so corny it deserves to be put down, but not by an artist of Tormé's caliber. Leave it for the satirists of the future to look back on.

I'm sure he had a ball recording these songs, an assumption given credence by the good-naturedness that comes out of some of the bands, such as Red Rubber Ball. And I suppose if one has to listen to them at all, it is better to hear them sung by a real voice instead of by a group of hysterical moaners screaming for profit. Still, it's pretty hard to watch the man who wrote The Christmas Song and County Fair misusing a voice like a muted saxophone on inferior material. It's like ordering a hot R. R. dog at Le Pavillon.

(Continued on next page)





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JAZZ

(S) (M) CHET BAKER: Quietly There. Chet Baker (fluegelhorn), the Carmel Strings, unidentified chorus. Forget Him; Christmas Song; Quietly There; Message to Micbael; Stranger on the Shore; The More I See You; and six others. WORLD PACIFIC WPS 21847 \$5.79, WP 1847 \$4.79.

Performance: Languid Recording: Good Stereo Quality: Okay

This is a straight mood set by Chet Baker, who seems to have abandoned trumpet for the deeper, softer fluegelhorn. The larger horn is actually better suited to his gentle approach—that of a sweeter, shallower, less inventive Miles Davis. And fluegelhorn is better suited to strings, as well. The tunes are current favorites (a few by *the* current favorite Burt Bacharach) and a bossa nova. The simple, pleasant arrangements are by Harry Betts and Julian Lee.

Since the songs are well chosen and well played, you are likely to enjoy this if you want a mood set that has a little more body than the usual pap turned out in the name of "mood." My only quarrel with the set is the chorus that one hears occasionally. It is my feeling that the writing for voices is usually so bad that they are intrusive with a jazz horn except on rare occasions, and this is not one of those occasions. *I. G.*

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

(\$) (() DONALD BYRD: Free Form. Donald Byrd (trumpet), Wayne Shorter (tenor saxophone), Herbie Hancock (piano), Butch Warren (bass), Billy Higgins (drums). Pentecostal Feeling; Night Flower; Nai Nai; French Spice; Free Form. BLUE NOTE ST 84118 \$5.79, 4118* \$4.79.

Performance: Meaty Recording: Good Stereo Quality: Okay

One of the small pleasures of the jazz scene over the last decade has been the career of Donald Byrd, who arrived in New York an overpublicized, cocky kid. He began to live up to his reputation sometime later and finally developed into a serious, thoughtful musician. In the last several years, his albums have consistently contained moments of depth and thoughtfulness.

This album is no exception to that, but I think that the most readily assimilable track will be the lightest—*Pentecostal Feeling*. Containing elements of early Horace Silver and an irresistible rhythm, it could easily be a hit. Byrd is his usual excellent self, and has a fine rhythm section backing him. Wayne Shorter is still a highly derivative saxophonist, but he is lovely on the ballad Night Flower, and on Nai Nai he sounds like the best of early Coltrane. J. G.

(S) (M) JOHN COLTRANE: Meditations. John Coltrane, Pharaoh Saunders (tenor saxophones); McCoy Tyner (piano); Jimmy Garrison (bass); Elvin Jones, Rashied Ali (drums). The Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost; Compassion; Love; Consequences; Screnity. IMPULSE AS 9110 \$5.79, A 9110* \$4.79.

Performance: Turbulent Recording: Very good Stereo Quality: Good

John Coltrane, long one of my favorite musicians, has recently gone where I cannot follow, and his latest album is another footfall in that land. In the notes, my colleague Nat Hentoff describes the album as an exposure of "the rawness of palpable, visceral, painful, challenging, scraping, scouring self-discovery." After the "Ascension" disc, and now this, I cannot be scoured or scraped any more.



DONALD BYRD A serious, thoughtful jazz artist

The sides are not banded; the album is practically one long work. There are two drummers, which Coltrane now prefers, but which reportedly caused the magnificent Elvin Jones to leave the group. Much of the solo space is given to Pharaoh Saunders, who begins where Coltrane leaves off --shrieks and double tones are his basic vocabulary. The churning, boiling effect of the two drums and two tenors has somehow made the formerly indifferent pianist McCoy Tyner truly lyrical.

I wonder at myself for not liking this music, especially when an equally severe assault on my system in a theater, such as *Marat/Sade*, leaves me exhilarated. Perhaps it is because in the theater there is something to watch, or because I can see the craft. In this "Meditations" album, I feel only that I am being wildly assaulted, and must defend myself by not listening. J. G.

DUKE ELLINGTON: The Popular Duke Ellington (see Best of the Month, page 76)

(S) (M) DEXTER GORDON: Gettin' Around. Dexter Gordon (tenor saxophone), Bobby Hutcherson (vibes), Barry Harris (piano), Bob Cranshaw (bass), Billy Higgins (drums). Manha de Carnaval; Who Can I Turn To?; Heartaches; Shiny Stockings; Everybody's

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Somebody's Fool: Le Coiffeur. BLUE NOTE ST 84204 \$5.79, 4204* \$4.79.

Performance: Robust Recording: Excellent Stereo Quality: Very good

While this is not one of Dexter Gordon's more intense or searching albums, it is a thoroughly agreeable demonstration of his warm, sinewy sound, loping lines, persistently clear melodic imagination, and enveloping beat. On *Who Can 1 Turn To?*, moreover, he reveals a growing mastery of lyrical ballad playing. The accompaniment is faultless in terms of both rhythmic pliability and appropriate textural airiness. *N. II.*

(§) (M) CHICO HAMILTON: The Further Adventures of El Chico. Chico Hamilton (drums); Gabor Szabo (guitar); Victor Pantoja, Willie Bobo (Latin percussion); Charlie Mariano (alto saxophone); Jerome Richardson (flute, alto flute); Clark Terry (trumpet); Jimmy Cheatham (trombone); Danny Bank (piccolo); Ron Carter, Richard Davis (bass). My Romance; Evil Eye; Monday Monday; Manila; That Boy with that Long Hair: and three others. IMPULSE AS 9114 \$5.79, A 9114* \$4.79.

Performance: Varies Recording: Excellent Stereo Quality: Good

This is something of a sequel to the album called "El Chico," and is primarily in a Latin vein. First, let me say that I am disappointed in my favorite guitar player, Gabor Szabo. His *People* on the preceding album was lovely and something of a hit; here his Wbo *Can I Turn To?* is similar enough in mood and execution to indicate that he is either deliberately trying for a repeat or else is severely limited. I don't know which I would prefer to find out is correct.

The best performances are turned in by the delightful Clark Terry on Got My Mojo Working, and by a surprisingly gutty Charlie Mariano on Daydream and The Shadow of Your Smile. The last is unusual in that the line is played only at the end; Daydream is played so sloppily by excellent musicians that I suspect a hurried date. Hamilton himself is best on a rouser called Manila.

I suppose you could call this the best of semi-pop jazz; some tracks are marvelous, others nearly a waste of time. I would like to think that there are musical as well as commercial considerations behind recording pieces like *Daydream* and *Monday Monday*; they are more original than the "originals" which often clutter up records like this. J. G.

(§) (M) JOHN HANDY: The Second John Handy Album. John Handy (alto and tenor saxophones), Jerry Hahn (guitar), Mike White (violin), Don Thompson (bass), Terry Clarke (drums, glockenspiel). Dancy Dancy; Theme N: Blues for a Highstrung Guitar; Dance for Carlo B: Scheme #1. COLUMBIA CS 9367 \$4.79, CL 2567 \$3.79.

Performance: Varies Recording: Very good Stereo Quality: Good

As 1 reported some time back in these pages,

I was disappointed in this group's first Columbia album. It was recorded at the Monterey Jazz Festival, and there had been many items in the jazz press about how great they were that day. As I say, I was disappointed. So now here is the second album, recorded in the studio.

Two of the musicians amaze me: guitarist Jerry Hahn and violinist Mike White (who does not, according to annotator Ralph Gleason, play an electric violin after all, but simply holds a plain old fiddle up close to the microphone). The group seems to be having a crisis of identity; they range from an extremely far-out modern piece like *Scheme* #1, which leaves me cold, to *Carlo B*, which is as nice and pleasant as a twelveyear-old Shank-Almeida track.

But there is one piece on this album which makes me recommend it unreservedly: Dancy Dancy. It is the most perfectly worked out, joyous piece of jazz I've heard since (1 don't want to scare anybody) Ornette Coleman's Ramblin'. Based on Hahn's banjo-type guitar, it sings happily along, everybody in perfect cohesion, a completely realized bit of sheer pleasure. I could listen to music like this all night. J. G.

(S) (M) WOODY HERMAN: The Jazz Swinger. Woody Herman (vocals, clarinet, alto saxophone); Frank Vicari, Bob Pierson, Andy McGhee, Sal Nistico, Tom Anastas (saxophones); Bill Chase, Marv Stamm, Alex Rodriguez, Paul Fontaine, Bill Byrne, Dave Gale, Linn Biviano (trumpets); Carl Fontana, Jerry Collins, Henry Southall (trombones); Nat Pierce (piano); Mike



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Moore (bass); Ronnie Zito (drums). April Showers: Dinah; Swanee: Sonny Boy; San Francisco: and six others. COLUMBIA CS 9352 \$4.79, CL 2552 \$3.79.

Performonce: Easy Recording: Good Stereo Quality: Good

Although this is a very good, very enjoyable album, there seems to be no necessity for it: a committee conception, perhaps arrived at by matching up names in two hats, one containing current performers' names, the other past performers'. Okay, Woody Herman sings songs associated with Al Jolson. Why not just as easily have a Tony Bennett-Russ Columbo album? Or, my nomination for the camp disc of the decade, Barbra Streisand-Kate Smith?

Well, Herman-Jolson is what we got, with a lovely 1920's-style cover, and since most of the songs are good (Sonny Rollins once wanted to do a Jolson album), it works out pretty well. Herman, a "stylist" rather than a singer, has a sly, easy, ingratiating way with a song, sometimes mocking both himself and the material in a way that Dean Martin later found so effective.

The band is the same tight precision instrument, and the arrangements are by Nat Pierce, Bill Holman, and the man whose name is practically synonymous with Herman, Ralph Burns. His soft, neat arrangement of *April Showers*, so complete that the vocal is almost an intrusion, is the album's high point. J. G.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

(S) (M) YUSEF LATEEF: A flat, G flat and C. Yusef Lateef (tenor and alto saxophones, flute, oboe, lute, theremin); Hugh Lawson (piano); Reggie Workman (bass); Roy Brooks (drums). Kyoto Blues; Robbie; Psyche Rosc; Nile Valley Blues; Chuen Blues; and five others. IMPULSE AS 9117 \$5.79, A 9117 \$4.79.

Performance: Excellent Recording: Very good Stereo Quality: Good

Quietly, almost as if he were standing off in a corner, Yusef Lateef has become a superb musician. His early reputation was obscured by the fact that he played, among other things, balloons and 7-Up bottles. He is still addicted to unusual instruments, and I could do without the three-string Chinese lute and theremin that he plays on this record. But some diversity was apparently called for; an album of ten instrumental quartet blues represents a considerable challenge.

And, with the exception of the few overly strange things (I will defend Lateef's right to experiment, if he will defend mine to be bored), I think he is unusually successful. The first track, Warm Hearted Blues, is superbly named. Lateef is a supremely emotional player on tenor, and it is emotion, more than the choice of notes, that makes him so satisfying on the instrument. He is also, as attested to by Feather Comfort, perhaps the only man to play satisfactory blues on the oboe. And Blind Willie, named for an elder bluesman, is no less moving for being based on the famous phrase from The Third Man Theme. Whatever the experiments, I think that Lateef is basically a conserver of tradition, and he is a valuable man to have around. 1.G.

(S) (M) CHARLLS MINGUS: Right Now. Charles Mingus (bass), Clifford Jordan (tenor saxophone), John Handy (alto saxophone), Jane Getz (piano), Dannie Richmond (drums). Meditations; New Fables. FANTASY 86017 \$4.98, 6017* \$3.98.

Perfarmance: Turbulent Recording: Good Stereo Quality: Very good

The date of this Charles Mingus session at the Jazz Workshop in San Francisco is not given in the notes, but the list of performers indicates that it was probably about two or three years ago. Both compositions—each taking up an entire side—are familiar elements in the Mingus repertoire. But Mingus is constantly reshaping his works and, somewhat like Duke Ellington, he sets himself new challenges by adapting his compositions to the particular strengths of different solo-



CHARLES MINGUS A jazz bass of imperious tidal pull

ists. Therefore, these performances are far from repetitions of previous recorded versions of *The Fables of Faubus* and *Meditations*. The ensemble work has the customary spiraling intensity Mingus draws from his men.

In charge of shaping the molten flow are Mingus himself and his remarkable drummer, Dannie Richmond. They feel time the same way, and it is they who direct the shifting tempos which, in turn, affect the way the horn players develop their melodic lines. On *Meditations*, Clifford Jordan contributes what may be his most deeply expressive solo on records. John Handy is characteristically resourceful, and pianist Jane Getz stands up bravely if not always effectively to the imperious tidal pull of Mingus and Richmond. N. H.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

(S) (B) THE MODERN JAZZ QUARTET: Blues at Carnegie Hall. John Lewis (piano), Milt Jackson (vibes), Percy Heath (bass), Connie Kay (drums). Pyramid; Ralph's New Blues; Home; Blues Milanese; and four others. ATLANTIC SD 1468 \$5.79, 1468* \$4.79.

Performance: Supple, swinging Recording: Very good Sterea Quality: Excellent Recorded during a benent concert presented by the Manhattan School of Music at Carnegie Hall, this is one of the Modern Jazz Quartet's most substantial albums in recent years. While revealing the scope of the blues, from its basic form to a variety of sophisticated extensions, the group also displays its own continuing viability. These four men have worked together since 1955, and yet there seems no slackening their flowing collective improvisation. Finely attuned to each other's musical temperaments, they keep themselves and their material fresh by exploring new ways of sustaining a persistently stimulating organic totality from which the solos emerge with precise relevancy as well as spontaneity. Arrangements are altered, rhythmic patterns shift, and textures become more and more crystalline. In some parts of their repertoire, the refinement leads to attenuated emotions, but not in the blues which still serve as their primary N.H. nourishment.

(S) (M) DOC SEVERINSEN: Live? Doc Severinsen (trumpet), Arnie Lawrence (alto saxophone), Dick Hyman (piano, organ), Al Casamenti, Bucky Pizzarelli, Tommy Kay, and Tony Mottola (guitars), George Duvivier (bass), Bobby Rosengarden (percussion), George Bodner (flute, baritone saxophone), Lou McGarity (trombone). Summertime; Cielito Lindo; Michelle: Mothers and Daughters; and eight others. COMMAND RS 901 SD \$5.79, RS 901* \$4.79.

Performance: Shallow Recording: First-rate Stereo Quality: Superior Doc Severinsen is a trumpeter of prodigious technique, and he is also capable of sensitive expressivity. Alas, commercial considerations were obviously paramount in the planning of this album, and Severinsen rarely measures up to what one would expect of him. The performances, except for *Confessin'* and *Michelle*, slide off into hokum, sentimentality, or other varieties of what should be alien corn to a musician of Severinsen's potential. The engineering is superb (listen to the drummer's brush work, for example), but it's wasted on what is largely musical ephemera. *N. H.*

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

(§) (M) CECIL TAYLOR: Unit Structures. Cecil Taylor (piano, bells), Eddie Gale Stevens Jr. (trumpet), Jimmy Lyons (alto saxophone), Henry Grimes (bass), Alan Silva (bass), Andrew Cyrille (drums). Steps; Enter, Evening: Unit Structure/As of a Now/Section; Tales. BLUE NOTE BST 84237 \$5.79, BLP 4237* \$4.79.

Performance: Electrifying, exhausting Recording: Excellent Stereo Quality: Very good

The most immediate characteristic of Cecil Taylor's music is its enormous energy. Listening to him is like being drawn into a vortex of feelings and sounds; and if you can let yourself go, the careening journey is rewarding—emotionally and intellectually. It is also exhausting, because Taylor demands a great deal from his listeners. You not only have to jettison preconceptions of form ("form is possibility," he says in the notes) but you also have to be open to extraordinarily dense but continually shifting and often acerbic sound mixes. Textural possibilities obviously enchant Taylor, and he requires his musicians to extend the potential of their instruments—range, timbres—as far as they can. He is also an explorer of rhythm waves, and the churningly complex pulsations of his ensemble are largely unpredictable and yet integrally unified. In the expansion of collective improvisation he has been a seminal influence on the new jazz.

For those new to the demonic Taylor ethos, the easiest place to begin in this album is Enter, Evening with its tart lyricism, tautly disciplined play of sonorities, and utter lack of sentimentality. From there, the going may well be quite rough, and I would suggest you concentrate the first few times on the way Taylor structures his thunderous piano solos. From that perspective, the extension of Taylor's way of hearing and shaping sounds to other instruments ought to be somewhat clearer. But don't expect total lucidity, for Taylor's music needs a considerable amount of living with-and, in any case, it is not for every temperament. Those who do not want music to shake them and to open new ways of feeling with jagged insistence will avoid Mr. Taylor, but the adventurous have startling surprises ahead. The cryptic notes are by Mr. Taylor, and they ought to have another set of notes N. H. to explain them.

(Continued on next page)



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S M SARA AND MAYBELLE CARTER. The Original Carters. Sara and Maybelle Carter (vocals). While the Band is Playin' Dixie; Higher Ground; Farther On; Goin' Home; and seven others. COLUMBIA CS 9361 \$4.79, CL 2561 \$3.79.

Performance: Authentic Recording: Good Stereo Quality: Good

According to the sympathetic and admiring liner notes provided by Johnny Cash for this album, Aunt Sara Carter, the doyenne of country-and-western music, has been living quietly and happily in (among other places) a house trailer in Angels Camp, California, since her last recording was made over twenty six years ago. Here, he relates, she raises peacocks. In 1965, her husband Coy Bayes bought a tape recorder, and Aunt Sara used it to send spoken and sung Christmas greetings to Mother Maybelle Carter and other members of her family in Madison, Tennessee. She also performed a number of new songs that she had composed during her retirement. Later, during a visit to Madison, Aunt Sara was prevailed upon to make this record with Mother Maybelle.

Though Aunt Sara and Maybelle may sometimes sound like two baritones waiting for a train that they doubt will ever arrive. the earnestness and conviction they bring to all of their performances are impressive. While the Band is Playin' Dixie is one of my own favorites here, as is Farther On. In both there is the no-nonsense approach, particularly in Aunt Sara's strong-voiced singing, that places this music in another era-when subsistence itself was the issue, and the road to redemption was long and rock-strewn, and life was a grim fight between beliefs and instincts. This is bedrock country-andwestern singing with no frills, and I think the producers of the album were quite correct in labeling it "an historic reunion."

P. R.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

(S) M THE CORRIE FOLK TRIO/PAD-DIE BELL: The Promise of the Day. Paddie Bell, Ronnie Browne, Bill Smith, Roy Williamson (vocals, guitars); Archie Fisher (banjo); Mansel Davis (bass). The Leaving of Liverpool; The Gift O' Gowd; Around Cape Horn; Killiecrankie: and ten others. ELEKTRA EKS 7034* \$5.79, EKL 304 \$4.79.

Performance: Joyful, vigorous Recording: Very good

The Corrie Folk Trio and lissome Paddie Bell are a Scotch unit. Though eclectic as to repertoire and influences, they have evolved a firm identity of their own. Neither arch nor blatant, they sing of picaresque lives and love stories with robust warmth. Miss Bell

as a soloist is not quite up to her colleagues in the scope and resiliency of her sound, but she does add a refreshing purity of tone. These four do not try to be "authentic" carriers of the British folk lineage and they do not strain to be modishly hip. They simply select songs they enjoy, and they are a pleasure to listen to. N.H

(\$) (M) BOB LIND: Photographs of Feeling. Bob Lind (vocals and guitar), unidentified accompaniment, Jack Nitsche arr. Go Ask Your Man; We've Never Spoken; San Francisco Woman; A Nameless Request; Remember the Rain; and five others, WORLD PACIFIC WPS 21851* \$4.79, WP 1851 \$3.79.

Performance: Bland Recording: Good

My ego is crushed. Some months ago I was given Bob Lind's first two albums to review (I think they were his first two, anyway), and I wrote, very clearly and succinctly, it seems to me, why I didn't like them. Well, either nobody buys this magazine, or nobody listens to me, or Bob Lind owns World Pacific, or something, because he's made another album. At least I can say I tried. Maybe it's just that a lot of other people like him. I take it that his managers, who wrote the notes, like him very much. And although 1 find most of this folk-

rock (I guess) album banal and meaningless. there are also a couple of things on it that I like. Nothing beats on-the-job training, and West Virginia Summer Child shows a certain growth, and an ability on Lind's part to question himself. While it lacks the profundity of Harry Riby's similar There's a Girl in the Heart of Wheeling, West Virginia, it is a step in the right direction. And I must-seriously, folks-give him credit for one further thing: remembering a lost love on one track, he includes the line "You knew what to do with your hands, Elinor," which I find to be worth an album full of moon-June-faded-summer-love romanticism. 1. G.

(S) (M) ART REYNOLDS SINGERS: Tellin' It Like It Is. Art Reynolds (piano, vocals); Thelma Housten, Alfreda James, Alexis Donnadell, Lillie Mae Brown, Glenna Session (vocals); unidentified bassist, vibist, and drummer. I Won't Be Back; It Took a Mighty God; Move On Up a Little Higher: Every Now and Then: and seven others. CAPITOL ST 2534 \$4.79, T 2534* \$3.79.

Performance: Mechanical Recording: Very good Stereo Quality : First-rate

It's not easy to make a dull album of gospel music, but Art Reynolds has thoroughly succeeded. According to the notes, the intent was to create "a sound which combines the intoxicating soul of fine gospel music with the rhythmic drive of today's big beat." As if fine gospel music ever needed a rhythmic infusion from any other source. Actually, Reynolds has rhythmically imprisoned his singers. The usually resilient gospel beat, which allows for soaring flights when the spirit moves, has been radically reduced to narrow inflexibility. And Reynolds' arrangements, moreover, further constrict the singers, limiting the ensemble patterns to rigid clichés. The solo voices might be vibrantly exciting in another conext, but here they are not. N. H.



(S) M DICK DAVY: You're a Long Way from Home, Whitey. Dick Davy (comedian). Greybound Bus: New York Blackout; Things is Getting Better; Times is Changing; and three others. COLUMBIA CS 9345 \$4.79. CL 2545 \$3.79.

Performance: Remarkable skill at role reversal Recording: Very good Stereo Quality: Good

Dick Davy, a white emigrant from the Ozarks, has been recorded for the first time during a live performance at the Apollo Theatre in Harlem. Inevitably, the album's main interest is in how he managed to survive with his alien accent and color. He succeeded because he is far ahead of most whites in being able-so far as any white person can be-to see the society as black men might see it. Furthermore, he is able-and this is the crux of his survival at the Apollo-to see himself as a black audience might. Accordingly, there are no false notes. He doesn't try to emulate colored performers, such as Moms Mabley or Dick Gregory, but instead comes on as a white man who knows the score but who is also aware of the limitations of this knowledge. He does not confuse role reversal with color transference. Davy is a phenomenon. How durable a humorist he is, however, depends on how diverse his insights are into other areas of the society, In any case, he's begun with the most unexpected act of any humorist in this listener's memory. N.H.

(S) (M) THE DAYS OF WILFRED OWEN (original sound-track record), Richard Burton, reader. WARNER BROTHERS BS 1635 \$5.79, B 1635* \$4.79.

Performance: Masterful Recording: Superb Stereo Quality: Balances speech and music

Wilfred Owen's poems about the realities of war and warriors are assured an immortal place in English letters, if only through their bold inclusion in the text of Benjamin Britten's monumental War Requiem. Now a great actor lends his considerable dramatic talents to reading them for the soundtrack of an impressive short film, and the disc made from that track makes a valuable addition to the catalog of recorded verse.

This is not about heroes," the preface to the readings states. "English poetry is not yet fit to speak of heroes." Whether or not this sweeping indictment is true, England can certainly supply no stronger voice than Mr. Burton's to bring these bitter but melodic verses to life. Included are such classics as "Strange Meeting" ("I am the enemy you killed, my friend"), the "Anthem for Doomed Youth" ("What passing-bells for these who die as cattle?/Only the monstrous

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anger of the guns ...,") and the "Apologia Pro Poemate Meo" which concludes with the scornful lines "These men are worth/ Your tears. You are not worth their merriment." A particularly forceful reading of "Dulce et Decorum Est," excoriating the seductive lie of glib patriotism, brings the recital to its close and climax.

In the stereo version, Richard Lewine's shy, astringent musical score has been wisely separated and comes through on the right speaker, providing a spine-chilling accompaniment to Owen's implacable verses of mourning for all who have suffered the "sorrowful dark" of the hell of war. *P. K.*

M RUDYARD KIPLING: The Jungle Books. Volume One: Mowgli's Brothers; Rikki-Tikki-Tavi. Volume Two: Tiger! Tiger!; Toomai of the Elephants. Christopher Casson and Eve Watkinson (readers). SPO-KEN ARTS 929 and 933, \$5.95 each.

Performance: Jungle duet Recording: Excellent

Boris Karloff has been over this ground for Caedmon (TC 1100 and TC 1176) in soft-spoken, hypnotic readings, but the present approach is quite different, and it is utterly delightful in its own way. To recount the adventures of Mowgli, the Indian child who is brought up by wolves, steals fire from men like a jungle Prometheus, and hunts down the man-eating tiger Shere Khan, Mr. Casson and Miss Wilkinson employ a kind of antiphonal approach of alternating voices against a background of jungle sounds and the chanting of young Hindu voices. I found the effects a mite too relentless, but children of Jungle Books age will probably love them, and be totally held by Mowgli and the rather garrulous animals who consort with him.

In addition to the Mowgli stories, there's a lusty treatment of *Rikki-Tikki-Tavi*, a bloodthirsty tale about an aggressive mongoose, which has never been one of my favorites, and a most satisfactory account of *Toomai* of the Elephants, wherein a herdsman's son follows the seventy-year old pachyderm Kala Nag to witness "the dance of the elephants at night and alone in the heart of the Garo Hills." P. K.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

(m) LBJ IN THE CATSKILLS. Christopher Weeks, Fannie Flagg, Robert Weil, Diane Pane, Mal Lawrence, Patsy Shaw, and Keren Liswood (performers), Gerard W. Purcell (director). WARNER BROTHERS W 1662 \$3.79.

Performance: Hilarious Recording: A pleasure

August 19, 1966, should go down as a national holiday in the history of recorded comedy, if only because it inspired the making of the first really entertaining album of political humor since that nimbly inventive best-seller "The First Family." It was on that day that President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson checked into a resort hotel in the Catskill Mountains. Now comes a recording which, for my money, could be an actual documentary of the whole episode.

With Christopher Weeks as an absolute ringer for the President, and Fannie Flagg the drawling essence of Lady Bird, we are ushered into the lobby where Mr. Johnson

gently explains "I got your brochure," and the owner adroitly cancels a zipper convention and switches his clientele around to make room for the Presidential party of a hundred and nine. From then on, not a trick is missed. Robert McNamara asks for Lyndon, but is connected with a Mr. Lindman who advises him in the absence of Green Berets to send out a shipment of purple; Mr. Johnson undergoes a free dance lesson and an encounter with a quavering Catskill waiter named Max; a press conference in the children's dining room brings forth shrewd sallies from reporters representing the Miami Yenta, the B'nai B'rith Newsletter and the Tel Aviv Tattler ("Leo, hold the back page!"). All comes to a climax when the Johnsons are ushered to a ringside table in the Sol Hurok room to enjoy the routines of a new comedian who turns out to be But never mind. You want to enjoy? Buy



LEO ROSTEN Irresistible as H*Y*M*A*N K*A*P*L*A*N

the record. Honestly, this one, unlike almost all other contenders in its category, is guaranteed one hundred per cent funny. P. K.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

(M) LEO ROSTEN: The Education . . . and Return of Hyman Kaplan. Leo Rosten (reader), Arthur Luce Klein (director). SPOKEN ARTS 950 \$5.95.

Performance: Valiant Recording: Good

Leo Rosten is that fellow who teaches at Columbia University, writes books about Washington and the movie colony in Hollywood, and is an expert on economics and political science. Writing under his pseudonym, Leonard Q. Ross, however, he is something else again-the deservedly beloved creator of the redoubtable H*Y*M*A*N K*A*P*L*A*N, that murderer of the English language who confounds his thinlipped teacher Mr. Parkhill night after night in the beginners' grade of the American Night Preparatory School for Adults in New York City. To Kaplan, the declension of fail is "fail, failed, bankrupt"; the opposite of new is "second-hand"; the collaborators who wrote those comic operettas were Gold-

Rodak

berg and Solomon. Again and again poor Parkhill is foiled by the "matchless precision of Mr. Kaplan's reasoning"; in the end, he comes to admit to himself that Kaplan is not just another immigrant learning English, but a "cosmic force" that has been sent by an avenging Providence to drive teachers out of their minds.

Readings of these episodes, which enlivened the pages of The New Yorker for so many years and later entertained millions in book form, were long overdue. Mr. Rosten has chosen the richest cream: the episode in which Kaplan explains why Christopher Columbus was greater than Admiral Byrd; Kaplan's masterful exegesis of the speech "Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow," which he proves conclusively appears not in Macbeth but in "Julius Scissor"; Mr. Parkhill's nightmare of seeing the crayoned letters of the Kaplan name across the facade of the school itself; and Mr. Kaplan And The Magi, a most unusual Christmas tale. Although the author's accent does not always evoke Hyman Kaplan as vividly as I have heard him in my own mind through the years, he is valiant in his attempts at impersonating not only his own great hero but all his fellow-students in the beginners' grade, not to mention Mr. Parkhill himself. The results, once things get under way, are pretty irresistible. PK

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

M CARL SANDBURG: Always The Young Strangers. Carl Sandburg (Reader). CAED-MON TC 1209 \$5.95.

Performance: Invigorating Recording: Excellent

Mr. Sandburg may be starting to look like a monument, and non-discriminating partisans of even his glibbest verses and longest encomiums to Lincoln may be determined to turn him into one, but he is very much the human being here in these excerpts from his autobiography. His recollections of his parents, who sound like Middle Western Grant Wood portraits come to life, his struggles with the recalcitrant wooden pump of his boyhood home, and, especially, a vivid evocation of a hot July afternoon in 1885 when he watched from his father's shoulder a local funeral parade staged in Galesburg, Illinois, for General Grant (the marchers bore an empty coffin through the streets to the beating of muffled drums) are simply irresistible.

The poet's prose is hewn with such simplicity and grace and his voice is so unassuming and caressing that every memory emerges as a vivid picture of forgotten times and people and places—a glimpse of private history that at the same time is a comment on a whole era. I was especially enchanted by the verbal reconstruction of a side show at an old-time circus, in all its tarnished allure.

The editors have wisely retained the most touching of all the record's moments when the poet breaks down, after all these years, while trying to read aloud a prayer his mother wrote as a "souvenir" to her son just before her death in 1926. "I can't read it," he apologizes softly. "Get it later, after some coffee, maybe—and some Jack Daniels." The listener's heart goes out, then, not to a living institution, but to a man. P. K.



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RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT (§) BACH: Sinfonia in F Major (BWV 1071); Sinfonia, in D Major, for Violin and Orcbestra (BWV 1045); Concerto No. 6, for Harpsicbord, Recorders, and Strings (BWV 1057). HANDEL: Harp Concerto, in B-flat, Op. 4. No. 6. George Malcolm (harpsichord); Mario Korchinska (harp); London Baroque Ensemble, Karl Haas cond. VANGUARD VEE 1919 \$4.95.

Performance: Spirited Recording: Good Stereo Quality: Good Speed and Playing Time: 3¾ ips; 44'32''

At \$4.95 this package is a fine buy for tape buffs who fancy Baroque repertoire. Though there are other four-track tape performances of the music of the Bach F Major Sinfonia and the concerto, as well as of the Handel concerto, none of these pieces has ever been issued on tape in precisely the form it is heard here, for the Bach works are transcriptions by Bach himself of the first and fourth Brandenburg Concertos, and the Handel opus is a version of his Organ Concerto, Op. 4, No. 6. The lively D Major Sinfonia of Bach, evidently the introduction to a lost church cantata, is, however, a genuine first release on tape.

The music here is not only delightful itself, but it offers an opportunity for fascinating insights into Bach and Handel as transcribers of their own works. As has always been the case with the London Baroque Ensemble recordings under Karl Haas, the performances are authentic in style, vivacious in rhythmic pulse, and transparent in texture. They are beautifully captured sonically —despite the 3³/₄-ips speed. D. H.

(§ GOUNOD: St. Cecilia Mass. Irmgard Seefried (soprano); Gerhard Stolze (tenor): Hermann Uhde (bass); Czech Choir and Czech Philharmonic, Prague, Igor Markevitch cond. DEUTSCHE GRAMMOPHON DGC 9111 \$7.95.

Performance: Worthy Recording: Excellent Stereo Quality: Fine Speed and Playing Time: 7½ ips; 50'36"

Gounod's fairly lengthy mass is a mixture of somewhat dated bombast and some perfectly lovely reflective portions, most of which seem to occur in the work's second half. The performance in this first taping

Explanation of symbols: (\$) = stereophonic recording (M) = monophonic recording (three versions are presently available on discs) is excellent overall, although, of the soloists, only Gerhard Stolze is completely satisfying. Most outstanding is the quality of the choral and orchestral work, and Markevitch has an impressive command over these forces. The slightly distant microphoning captures the atmosphere of a church performance most effectively. *I. K.*

HANDEL: Harp Concerto, in B-fla. Op. 4, No. 6 (see BACH)

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT S PRAETORIUS: Dances From "Terpsichore." WIDMANN: Dances and Galli-



ELENA SULIDIIS A soprano voice as exciting as Callas'

ards. SCHEIN: Banchetto Musicale: Suites Nos. 3, 4, and 5. Collegium Terpsichore. DEUTSCHE GRAMMOPHON ARCHIVE ARC 3153 \$7.95.

Performance: A-1 Recording. Good Stereo Quality: Good Speed and Playing Time: 7½ ips; 46'48"

There are wonderful and delicious sounds on this tape of dance pieces by the German Renaissance masters Michael Praetorius (1571-1621), Erasmus Widmann (1572-1634), and Johann Hermann Schein (1586-1630). The sounds are the result of the use of an assemblage of authentic instruments for the performance: recorders, viols, lutes, harpsichord, regal, and a percussion group including three small kettledrums, glockenspiel, tabor, bells, triangle, and cymbals. The resulting contrast of plectral and small percussion sounds against the melodic lines of the mellifluous recorder and viol gives the music a curiously modern sound.

The dances themselves are delectable, especially those calling for use of percussion and the bee-buzz sound of the regal. Like our Muzak of today, these pieces are party music—but party music with a difference. They are played in that spirit, with verve and bounce. The sound is flawless. D. H.

SCHEIN: Banchetto Musicale: Suites Nos. 3, 4, and 5 (see PRAETORIUS)

RECCRDING OF SPECIAL MERIT SCHUMANN: Fantasia, in C Major, Op. 17; Etudes Symphoniques, Op. 13. Vladimir Ashkenazy (piano). LONDON LCL 80182 \$7.95.

Performance: Impressive Recording: Good Sterea Quality: Good enough Speed and Playing Time: 7½ ips; 65'13"

Like his older compatriot Sviatoslav Richter, the young Russian pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy favors a broadly lyrical approach to the great Schumann C Major Fantasia. But where as Richter emphasizes the poetic element throughout this expansive work, Ashkenazy brings a good measure of Horowitzlike excitement to the central march movement.

Expansive is surely the word (if you don't disdain puns) for Ashkenazy's way with the bravura *Etudes Symphoniques*; for besides the normal sequence of twelve variations, he includes—between the ninth and tenth—a series of five discarded by Schumann but resurrected by Brahms in 1893. As with his reading of the Fantasia, Ashkenazy's ultraromantic approach accentuates dramatic contrast to the maximum, creating a sense of near-schizophrenia as between Schumann the dreamer. Yet he also manages to hold the musical structure together—no mean feat !

This is the first four-track tape version of the Symphonic Etudes. (The alternative version of the Fantasia is the supercharged Horowitz performance on Columbia's tape of that pianist's 1965 Carnegie Hall concert.) London's piano sound is consistently excellent throughout the reel. D. H.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

(§ VERDI: Nabucco. Tito Gobbi (baritone), Nabucco; Elena Suliotis (soprano), Abigaille; Carlo Cava (bass), Zaccaria; Bruno Prevedi (tenor), Ismaele; Dora Carral (soprano), Fenena; others; Chorus of the Vienna State Opera and Vienna Opera

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Orchestra, Lamberto Gardelli cond. LONDON LOR 90118 two reels \$21.95.

Performance: Stirring Recording: Very good Sterea Quality: Admirable Speed and Playing Time: 7½ ips; 119'52"

Nabucco, Verdi's third opera and first largescale success, was given its premiere in 1842. Its Biblical subject matter is anything but accurate historically, but the rousing succession of arias, marches, ensemble numbers, and choruses is sure to please admirers of early Verdi. This, of course, is the opera that contains the famous "Va, pensiero," the chorus of the Hebrew slaves; but some of the other highlights, though less familiar, are equally impressive. The three major roles-Nabucco, the Hebrew prophet Zaccaria, and the villainess Abigaille-are for the most part impressively sung in this performance. The most exciting voice is that of Elena Suliotis, who provides Callas' kind of intensity as well as a sound-complete with the vocal faults-that is quite reminiscent of the older singer. Tito Gobbi is sometimes taxed by Verdi's writing, but his characterization is vital and powerful. The bass Carlo Cava performs sonorously, although without much variety of color. The other parts are well executed, the choral and orchestral work is thoroughly satisfactory, and the conducting is well paced and exciting. The sonic reproduction on the tape is quite satisfactory; only in comparison with the discs does the tape seem lacking in fullness, although it plays extremely cleanly. Stereo effects are well handled. A libretto and translation are included. I. K.

WIDMANN: Dances and Galliards (see PRAETORIUS)

ENTERTAINMENT

(§ AL HIRT: They're Playing Our Song. Al Hirt (trumpet); orchestra, Marty Manning cond. I Had The Craziest Dream; Paper Doll; Yon'll Never Know; I'll Get By; and eight others. RCA VICTOR FTP 1323 \$6.95.

Performance: Glossy Recording: Super-glossy Stereo Quality: Pronounced Speed and Playing Time: 71/2 ips; 30'

Yes, Al Hirt plays a good trumpet. Yes, Al Hirt sells a lot of records for RCA Victor. Yes, Al Hirt is heard playing no song less than ten years old on this tape. Yes, they are just as boring as they ever were. Yes, Marty Manning's arrangements make every selection a trumpet showpiece, whether it makes sense or not. Yes, the jacket notes do say "Let your imagination wander . .." while you are listening to this tape. Yes, these are among the most literal conceptions of popular music heard since the days of the Roxy organist. Yes, this is a tape for people who really don't care for music of any kind very much, just note groupings that have a familiar sound.

No, I would never listen to an Al Hirt tape unless I had to review it. No, I am not awed by sales figures. No, I will not attempt to find a justification for this species of best seller. No, I will not try to find redeeming features. No, I don't think that this music says anything to anyone. No, I don't feel guilty about my arrogance.

Maybe someday there will be a way to do this sort of album for the people who want to buy it without its driving people who accidentally hear some of it up the wall in the process. *P. R.*

(§ GORDON MAC RAE: If She Walked Into My Life. Gordon MacRae (vocals); orchestra. Yesterday; Somewhere; The Impossible Dream; Michelle; and seven others. CAPITOL ZT 2578 \$7.98.

Performance: Robust-a-gut Recording: Lush Stereo Quality: Good Speed and Playing Time: 7½ ips; 28' 19"

One of the cruellest aspects of Hollywood is its Byzantine wastefulness-of money, of minds, of talent. Even talent that it has helped shape and develop. In a long string of Warner Brothers musicals, apple-cheeked Gordon MacRae was called upon to dispense an idiotic cheerfulness and a good baritone voice, and not much more. He sometimes appeared with Miss Clean herself, Doris Day, and his working image was adjudged by the bosses to complement hers: the all-American nice guy, kept nicely in hand by the spirited virgin. Then in the late Fifties came two major films, Oklahoma! and Carousel. He was good in Oklahoma! but not surprising, since Curly was essentially an extension of the roles he had been playing. It was in Carousel (in which he was a last-moment replacement for Sinatra, who walked out after the start of filming) that he made an indelible impression. The role of Molnar's Liliom has defeated many an actor who thinks that it is sure-fire. MacRae was able to grasp imaginatively, and to convey with a surprising amount of honesty, a man of not much intelligence but of great complexity, whose tenderness was kept well hidden from the world. It was a convincing and moving portrayal-and he also sang the hell out of the famous Soliloguy.

Then, nothing. At least not films. Lots of clubs, television, stock, all the lucrative odd jobs that inevitably follow a successful film. But no films. Show-biz types are always ready with "inside" reasons why this or that performer is not working, and MacRae's case is no exception. Whatever the reason, I think it is a waste. He is essentially a film actorsinger, and should be able to find employment as such.

As for the tape at hand, it is not very good. There seems to be an unwarranted lack of confidence here, and as a result everything is pushed too hard. Although this is supposedly an intimately styled album, the voice comes booming out at you no matter what the song. In Yesterday, I could almost hear the blood rushing to his face as he negotiated this not very intense song. Somewhere, in which the material implies a greater emotional involvement, comes off best of anything on the tape. The Impossible Dream, with its inspirational lyrics and an arrangement I am sure that lawyers of the Ravel estate are already looking into, is unalloyed pap, sung for all it is worth-which is not very much. If you liked MacRae in films there might be enough here to interest you, but I am afraid that it is pretty rough going otherwise. P. R.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT (5) THE MAMAS AND THE PAPAS: The Mamas and the Papas. Cass, John, Michelle, (Continued on page 126) Some plain talk from Kodak about tape:

The big squeeze—Multitrack Stereo

Remember the college fad a few years back—how many brawny brutes could be squeezed into a little car built for plain folks? For a while, it looked like a somewhat similar situation was about to take place in the tape-recording field—first monaural, then 2-track, then 4-track, and now even 8-track recording. Even though these developments continue at a fast clip, 4-track stereo is still the name of the game as far as high-fidelity applications are concerned. And very nice it sounds, can record, you need a tape with a high-powered oxide layer—one that's going to give you a high output with a good signal-to-noise ratio. KODAK Sound Recording Tape, Type 34A, fills the bill—gives you 125% more undistorted output than conventional general-purpose tapes. You get practically the same per-channel output on 4-track stereo with Type 34A that the other tapes would give you on 2-track! But there's more to recommend the use of Kodak tape.



too, thanks to the precision built into modern heads. But you do have to watch yourself. Having double the information on a given length of tape means everything has to be just so including the tape you use.

4-track star. The first thing to worry about in considering a tape for 4-track stereo is output. As you can see in the chart above, adequate separation must be maintained between each track to prevent cross-talk. And as the actual width of the recorded tracks drops down, the output per channel on the tape drops in proportion.

Thus, to make the most of what you

Staying on the right track. Because everything gets smaller in proportion when you go to 4-track, dimensional precision becomes that much more important. Take a tape that suffers from a case of drunken slitting. (That's when the edges of the tape snake back and forth even though the width is constant.) It's not hard to see how this tape isn't going to "track" straight past the head. A slight case of this and you get alternating fluctuations in output on both channels. If the condition is bad enough, a poorly slit tape can cause your heads to drop out the signals completely, even pick up the signals on the tracks going

the other way. Horrors! Lucky for you, you have nothing to worry about with Kodak tapes. We keep our tolerance to .001 inches. That's twice as close as industry standards. To make your life even easier, we also backprint all our tapes so you can always tell



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Kodak tapes—on DUROL and Polyester Bases—are available at most electronic, camera, and department stores. To get the most out of your tape system, send for free, 24-page "Plain Talk" booklet which covers the major aspects of tape performance.



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Denny (vocals); orchestra. No Salt on Her Tail; Trip, Stumble, and Fall; Words of Love; My Heart Stood Still; and eight others. DUNHILL DHX 5010 \$5.95.

Performance: First-rate Recording: Excellent Stereo Quality: Excellent Speed and Playing Time: 3¾ ips; 32'45"

This tape is an unqualified success on all counts. It also signals what I think is the most hopeful sign in American, as opposed to British, popular music in a decade or more. Here is a group that has drawn from many sources, including the Beatles, but has come up with a boisterous, energetic, and highly literate signature of its own. First, the lyrics, by John Phillips (who also composes the music) are by turns so intelligent, so poetic, that they should set an example for everyone working in popular music today. The second encouraging trait is the high degree of professionalism shown by the Mamas and the Papas in their performances. It is not the glacial kind of professionalism that eventually vitiates both the performers and the material, but is a display of the care, taste, and relaxation (the result of enough advance preparation) that are the marks of all really good entertainers.

And not to be lightly brushed aside is the superb work of their discoverer and producer Lou Adler, who incredibly enough found them only one year ago; he consistently provides them with exactly the right arrangements and recording techniques. The arrangements are also notable in that they are truly integrated, musically as well as electronically. I don't think I have heard many albums in which the total technical resources of recording, editing, and mastering have been brought together this well. The Mamas and the Papas' flamboyant versatility enables them to put together an astonishing variety of sounds. They present a total conceptual approach to each song. With an insouciant disregard for cliché or formula they swing easily from the lowdown ragtime of Words of Love (with a lusty solo by Cass) to The Dancing Bear, with its echoes of early Stravinsky, to a standard like My Heart Stood Still, underscored by a rock beat. Out of each song they are able to make a complete musical whole that is gratifying no matter how many times one listens to it.

If you think that a great deal of the fuss being made lately over popular music is engineered by promoters and that the music is listened to by people who should be old enough to find better things to do with their time, then listen to this tape. It is ample proof that popular music today is in better shape than it has been since the 1930's and that it needs no apologies for the interest it is generating in *all* age groups. *P. R.*

(S) PETER, PAUL AND MARY: Peter, Paul and Mary Album. Peter, Paul and Mary (vocals). And When I Die; Sometime Lovin'; Hurry Sundown; Pack Up Your Sorrows; and eight others. WARNER BROS. WSTX 1648 \$5.95.

Performance: **So-sa** Recording: **Good** Stereo Quality: **Good** Speed and Playing Time: **7½ ips; 35' 22''**

I used to think Peter, Paul and Mary were boring singers and worthless musicians. But in the light of current *now* groups like the

Fugs and Dave Dee, Dozy, Beaky, Mick and Tich they sound like a Mahler symphony. Their singing is still pretty boring, their music still pretty worthless, and the material on this tape is pretty patchy, but Peter, Paul and Mary don't seem half so bad. They seem like wholesome and uncomplicated people who would probably be nice to know. No need to go into the songs, since they all sound exactly alike, except to say you can actually hear the lyrics and follow the melodies, andgosh!-they even play some of the right notes now. Peter, Paul and Mary are getting respectable and old-fashioned. I must be getting old. R, R



THE MAMAS AND THE PAPAS A boisterous, literate professionalism

COLLECTIONS

(§ VAUDEVILLE! Eric Rogers; the Vaudeville Orchestra and Chorus. Frankie and Johnny; Minstrels; Ziegfeld; Tillies from Tucson; and forty others. LONDON LPL 74083 \$7.98.

Performance: Ugh! Recording: Excellent Stereo Quality: Superb Speed and Playing Time: 7½ ips; 50' 26"

The only reasons I can think of for buying this monstrosity are: (1) you are an old-time stand-up comic, nostalgic for the dear, departed era of the two-a-day; (2) you are a record librarian and need one copy of everything in existence to keep your card catalog straight (in which case you'll probably be sent a free copy anyway). In either instance, you'll get a "live" (with a laugh track edited in, of course) vaudeville show full of titillating tap dancers, emcees with Pepsodent in their voices, sopranos warbling In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree, Irish tenors, asides from Oil Can Harry, choruses of bloomer girls strolling under lace parasols, and enough minstrels and barber-shop quartets and baggy-pants clowns to choke a whole herd of horses.

The stereo quality is terrific, and actually gives a feeling of being at the London Palladium, but there is not even enough pop art for pop art's sake here to warrant a second listen. I agree with James Agee, who once wrote in the *Nation*: "Vaudeville is dead; I wish to God someone would bury it." R. R.



TAPING THOSE OLD SINGLES

UNLESS your childhood was an unhappy one, you will probably find it hard, as I do, to face the emotional wrench of parting with the old 78and 45-rpm recordings you grew up with. So you decide to tape them and discard the space-hogging originals. A good idea—but it is easy to take the wrong approach. If you apply the appropriate arithmetic, you will discover that you can load, say, thirty single sides onto a 7-inch, two-track reel of 1-mil tape at $7\frac{1}{2}$ ips—or double that number of sides at $3\frac{3}{4}$ ips. This may be economical, but it is not very practical. You might as well throw away any dubbed tape you make in this way too, for all the playing it is likely to get. An uninterrupted ninety minutes of your old treasures could easily bore you to tears—and how are you going to find that one particular number you want to hear?

There is a better way, a record-and-splice system, that offers quick access to any one or a selection of your nostalgic favorites without hit-or-miss fast-forwarding. First, you should standardize on 5-inch reels, available inexpensively as empties and appropriate for filing in your present tape library. You should also standardize on 1- or 1.5-mil tape—and on the $7\frac{1}{2}$ -ips speed for easiest editing and handling. In dubbing, you can either record and splice as you go or prepare each reel of tape in advance before recording. To do this, run on four minutes of tape. Then splice in twelve inches of colored leader. Then four more minutes of tape and another twelve inches of leader, Keep alternating until you have five to ten tape units separated by leaders. (Leader tape in five different colors is available in packs from Robins and others.)

It will be more convenient for playback and for locating specific tracks if you record in one direction only. The colored leaders are not only visual signals that will permit you to rewind or fast-forward precisely and rapidly to the selection you want, but they provide space for writing in information you will need for indexing. Don't be tempted to shorten the units or load too many of them on one reel. 'Fast find'' is more important than tape or reel economies, and you will not wish to overcrowd the information (colorkeyed, of course) for your ''jacket notes'' on the tape box.

Your old 45's will be of fair fidelity and are best recorded from the tapeoutput jack on your hi-fi system. Your old 78's, however, may be of low fidelity and will require some sonic updating through judicious use of your amplifier's bass and treble tone controls or high- and low-cut filters. This rules out the tape-output jack, as your amplifier's tone controls do not affect the signal at that point. The signal for your recorder should therefore be tapped off at the speaker leads (most conveniently where they are attached to the amplifier). You will then have to "play" the discs at a level that will allow you to keep your recorder's gain control around its usual setting.

If you are the saving kind, of course, your old originals can go into attic storage after dubbing, but whether you save them or not, your tapes of them have two significant advantages: they won't sound worse with every re-playing (the originals invariably do), and, since the tape is easier to handle, you will undoubtedly find yourself playing them more often than you did the originals.



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