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by JOHN S. WILSON

HiFi REVIEW
April
35¢

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APRIL 1959
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use this check list when selecting the record changer for your stereo/mono high fidelity system

RUMBLE, WOW AND KUTTER—These mechanical problems, especially pertinent to stereo reproduction, require maximum attention to design and engineering for suppression. Check the new GS-77.

RECORD CARE—Dropping record on moving turntable or disc during change cycle causes grinding of surfaces harmful to grooves. Check Turntable Pause feature of new GS-77.

STYLUS PRESSURE—Too little causes distortion; too much may damage grooves. Check this feature of the new GS-77: difference in stylus pressure between first and top record in stack does not exceed 0.9 gram.

ARM RESONANCE—Produces distortion and record damage. Caused by improper arm design and inadequate damping. Check new GS-77 for arm construction and observe acoustically isolated suspension.

HUM—Most often caused by ground loops developed between components. Check new GS-77 and note use of four leads to cartridge, separate shields per pair.

MUTING—To maintain absolute silence during change cycle both channels must be muted. Check new GS-77 and note automatic double muting switch, plus R/C net, work for squelching power switch 'clicks.'

STEREO/MONO OPERATION—Stereo cartridge output signals are fed to separate amplifier channels. Record changer should provide facility for using both channels simultaneously with mono records. Check new GS-77 Stereo/Mono switch.

These are just a few important criteria to guide you in selecting the best record changer for your stereo and monaural hi-fi system. Some of these features may be found in changers now on the market, but only one changer incorporates them all—the modern Glaser-Steers GS-77. Only $59.50 less cartridge.

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HiFi Soundings

By DAVID HALL

WHEN CRITICS DISAGREE

Some 20 years ago, in one of the very first books on audio for the layman, I read a statement that has stayed with me—No two critics sitting in the same audience hear the same program. Yet, in the theatrical milieu of New York City, it has become accepted as a matter of course that the verdict—for good or ill—of the newspaper critics can make or break a stage show. There have been times, though, when four out of the seven major reviews have hymned praises to high heaven, while the others proclaimed disgust at the effrontery of the producer in perpetrating such a show on the unsuspecting public.

This being the case, it was with no little surprise that we encountered mail from some of our readers castigating us roundly for publishing reviews of identical recorded performances, in which the critical estimates differed to a considerable degree. "Could I suggest a panel to rate the records for HiFi Review? Then one guy with a hangover would not be disappointed while another critic gave rave notices."—So read one of the more provocative letters.

Strictly speaking, the "identical recorded performances" of which he spoke were not identical. For example, the Capitol recording by Stokowski of Gustav Holst's The Planets was issued in three different forms over a more than one-year span: first the monophonic disc, then in the early fall of 1938 the stereo tape, and toward the end of the year the stereo disc.

Differences in critical evaluation are no more matter of "hangover" or of what side of bed the critic got out on that day. Concert reviewing may be a spur-of-the-moment affair—but records, after all, can be played and replayed by a reviewer over a period of several days.

Every member of the record review staff of this magazine has behind him a good many years of musical knowledge, record listening experience, and even record producing know-how. Thus each reviewer brings to bear on the evaluation of what he hears a highly complex set of attitudes, preconceptions, and aesthetic values—all of which can be summed up as "individual taste." For better or worse, individual taste begins where academic knowledge or technical know-how leave off. If we add to this the inevitable variations in audio playback equipment from one reviewer to another, as well as differences in listening rooms, and physiological hearing, it seems less reasonable to expect absolute critical agreement with respect to evaluation of records than in any other field of the performing arts.

Record purchases today are governed by a curious combination of publicity, of radio station air-play, and record reviewer opinion. And now, with stereo discs on the scene, radio station air-play is temporarily a minimal factor for classical discs, and customer audition prior to purchase is a near impossibility. Thus an even greater burden of responsibility rests on the record reviewing fraternity and their publications.

Therefore, we say to our readers—When our reviews of identical recorded performances as issued on "mono" disc, stereo disc, and stereo tape appear to be in disagreement, don't get the mistaken idea that someone is trying to "put one over" on you, that our critics don't know their own minds, or that we're just playing fast and loose editorially. There are some differences in "mono" disc, stereo disc, and stereo tape which can create a very different musical impression, more so even for the expert than for the general music lover. To sum up, I can only quote the remark of an orchestra musician heard at the Minneapolis Symphony recording session of Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker after the famous pistol shot episode—"Please don't shoot the conductor, he's only trying to do his best!"
Invention of the screw propeller in 1836 by John Ericsson provided water transportation with a means for using steam power that was far superior to any method of propulsion previously devised. In our day radial refraction, brought to you by the laboratories of James B. Lansing Sound, Inc., provides the best—and perhaps the ultimate—method of reproducing two channel stereophonic music in your home. Radial refraction integrates two, balanced JBL precision loudspeaker systems to eliminate the "hole in the middle," obviate "split" soloists, and to distribute the stereo effect over a wide area. The two, full-range, balanced speaker systems used reproduce all of the phenomena required for full stereo perception. Radial refraction was first used in the JBL Ranger-Paragon, a magnificent instrument that has found its way into the great homes of audio cognoscente throughout the world. Now a smaller unit, the JBL Ranger-Metregon, has been designed to bring radially refracted stereo to the usual-sized living room. No less than seven different JBL speaker systems may be used with the Metregon. You may wish to make use of JBL transducers you now own for one channel, and install matching units in the other. You may progressively upgrade your Metregon system. Write for a complete description of the JBL Ranger-Metregon and the name and address of the Authorized JBL Signature Audio Specialist in your community.
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C & D Products relieves you of the worry about washing your dirty long-playing records under running water—without losing the label. The new "Stardust" record cleaner is actually a cellulose sponge and two plastic halves that fit over the record labels and clamp together through the spindle hole. This protection of the label— together with the sponge—permits the hi-fi fan to give his valuable records a thorough cleaning. Retail price of the "Stardust" record cleaner is $3.95. (C & D Products Co., Old Marlboro Rd., East Hampton, Conn.)

C & M Coils promises shipment of air-core inductors the same day your order is received. If you're an avid do-it-yourself fan, we suggest writing them for a copy of a new brochure. Eighty different inductance values are offered in No. 17 wire and 52 values in No. 16 wire. Air-core inductors are principally used in crossover networks. Prices range from $1.40 to $8.60. (C & M Coils, 3016 Holmes Ave. N.W., Huntsville, Ala.)

Eico has in production its new Model HF35 Ultra-Lineal 35-watt power amplifier, using a circuit very similar to the Eico HF60 and HF50 amplifiers. With a pair of EL34 tubes in the output stage, the HF35 is essentially the circuit of the HF50, except that the output tubes are self-biased. IM distortion is 0.15% at 20 watts output. Harmonic distortion is below 1% at any frequency from 20-20,000 cycles within 1.0 db. at 35 watts. Frequency response at 1 watt output is ± 0.5 db. from 5-60,000 cycles. To protect the output tubes, the HF35 uses the extra-rugged G7/4 rectifier tube which eliminates high starting voltages and thus lengthens capacitor and tube life. Price (in kit form) $47.95. Wired versions are available for $72.95. A matching cage enclosure is sold for $4.50. (Electronic Instrument Co., 33-00 Northern Blvd., Long Island City 1, N. Y.)

Erie Resistor now offers a single ceramic element stereo cartridge. Marketed under the registered name, St-ERIE-O, the new cartridge is a turn-over model. Frequency response is 20 to 16,000 cycles; recommended load is 2 megohms, and tracking force is 5—6 grams. Channel separation is said to be better than 20 db. List price is $24.50 for the diamond/sapphire model. (Erie Resistor Corp., 644 W. 12th St., Erie, Pa.)

(Continued on page 10)

HIFI REVIEW
NOW the Columbia \(\oplus\) Record Club offers BOTH

STEREOPHONIC and MONAURAL RECORDS

at Tremendous Savings!

1. Johnny Mathis - "Warm"
2. Grand Canyon Suite
3. Sing Along With Mitch
4. Pliant fireworks abound in these two romantic scores
5. Where or When, The Way You Look Tonight, Be My Love, 9 more
6. 43 hits for listening and dancing in popular style

FREE ANY 3

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You enroll in any one of the six Club Divisions: You may accept or reject the selection for your Division, take any of the other records offered (stereo or monaural), or take NO record in any particular month. You may discontinue membership at any time after purchasing four records.

The records you want are mailed and billed to you at the end of the month. Popular Monaural Selections, $3.98; Classical Monaurals, $4.98; all Stereo Records, $5.98 plus a small mailing charge. To receive your three stereo or monaural records FREE, fill in and return the coupon today!

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Terra Haute, Indiana

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2. Grand Canyon Suite
3. Sing Along With Mitch
4. Pliant fireworks abound in these two romantic scores
5. Where or When, The Way You Look Tonight, Be My Love, 9 more
6. 43 hits for listening and dancing in popular style
7. The inquiring Miss Holiday—In her biggest Broadway hit
8. Bernstein's exciting performances of two colorful scores
10. A truly magnificent performance of this majestic symphony
11. The great tunes from Rodgers and Hammerstein's "The King and I"
12. The two fiery Roumanian Rhapsodies plus 2 more works
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(Continued from page 8)

- **JFD Electronics** announces two new speaker systems using an acoustic air loading principle. Both systems are unusually compact, although their claimed frequency response is from 50 to 15,000 cycles. A special single driver is used with a power handling capacity of from 30 to 15 watts. Efficiency at 400 cycles approaches 10%. Called the Mardigras, the JFD speaker syst-

tem series are available with 4, 8 and 16 ohm input impedance taps. The larger of the two presently available systems measures 18” w. x 10” h. x 10” d. It sells for $45.00. The smaller model, measuring 14” w. x 10” h. x 10” d., sells for $30.00. (JFD Electronics Corp., 6101 16th Ave., Brooklyn 4, N. Y.)

- **Robins Industries** adds a turntable spirit level to its line of record care accessories. Keeping a turntable, or a record changer, level is important when playing stereo records. A skewed turntable causes wear on one side of the record grooves, greatly multiplying the distortion possible with stereo discs. The Robins TL-1 spirit level has been made especially easy to read and should be a part of every audiophile’s record library. Price $1.15. (Robins Industries Corp., Flushing 54, N. Y.)

- **Shure** probably has another winner in its second stereo cartridge—the M7D. Designed for use in either professional tone arms or record changers, the M7D is a companion to the highly respected M3D Stereodynamic cartridge. Channel separation in the M7D is better than 20 db. at 1000 cycles. Frequency response, 20 to 15,000 cycles, and vertical and lateral compliance are both 3.5 x 10-6 centimeters per dyne. Recommended load impedance is 47,000 ohms and tracking force is 4 to 7 grams. The M7D is a four-terminal cartridge. Price $24.00. (Shure Brothers, Inc., 222 Hartrey Ave., Evanston, Ill.)

(Continued on page 12)
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FOR ONLY $398

...if you agree to buy five albums from the club during the next twelve months from at least 100 to be made available.

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- SWEET SEVENTEEN Glenn Miller, Little White Lies, Don't Know Why, etc.

NOTE: If you wish to enroll through an authorized RCA VICTOR dealer, please fill in here:

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Deadline for orders: April 30, 1959

The RCA Victor Popular Album Club
P. O. Box 80, Village Station, New York 14, N. Y.

Please register me as a member of The RCA Victor Popular Album Club and send me the five albums I have checked at left, for which I will pay $3.98, plus a small charge for postage and handling. I agree to buy five other albums offered by the Club within the next year, for each of which I will be billed at the manufacturer's nationally advertised price; usually $3.98, at times $4.98 (plus a small charge for postage and handling). Thereafter, I need buy only four such albums in any twelve-month period to maintain membership. I may cancel my membership any time after buying five albums from the Club (in addition to those included in this introductory offer). After my fifth purchase, if I continue, for every two albums I buy I may choose a third album free.
BOGEN
the sound way
to better living

SHOPPING FOR STEREO? The manufacture of stereo high-fidelity components is an extremely technical, highly specialized phase of electronics. So before you buy any stereo equipment, ask yourself this question: "Is the component I'm buying made by a manufacturer who has a long history of brilliant successes in sound?"

Bogen is a name known, and respected for over a quarter century as the authority on all types of sound equipment. Your child may listen to a Bogen central sound system in his classroom. Perhaps you use a Bogen intercom. Wherever professional sound equipment is used, you'll find Bogen—the sound equipment made by professionals.

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You can't hear Bogen's engineering excellence...only its brilliant achievements! And this technical artistry, confirmed by leading testing organizations, is complemented by outstanding styling. See—and hear—the DB 230 today.

DB 230. STEREO CONTROL CENTER AND DUAL 30-WATT AMPLIFIER.

The DB 230 controls all stereo sources (tape, FM-AM stereo broadcasts and stereo discs) and feeds them through self-contained dual 30-watt amplifier to your two speaker systems. For monophonic program material, 60 watts of power is available. Price: $189.50. Enclosure and legs: $8.00.


A Division of the Siegler Corporation

(Continued from page 10)

- **Viking** of Minneapolis offers a variety of cabinets for mounting its 75 and 85 Series tape decks and related tape system components. The W4SX cabinet shown here permits installation of either Viking tape deck and two vertically mounted recording amplifiers. The bottom panel (below the tape deck) is removable for custom installation of a power amplifier or mixer control. Other style furniture cabinets include a model designed for table or shelf mounting.

The W4SX cabinet sells for $39.50. Detailed information on these cabinets, as well as a variety of mounting flanges, portable cases, and consoles is shown in the new accessories catalog (Form 692). (Viking of Minneapolis, Inc., 9600 Aldrich Ave. S., Minneapolis 20, Minn.)

- **Winegard** offers a non directional "turnstile" FM antenna. Called the Model FM3T, the antenna is ready to mount on the same mast with a TV antenna and can be stacked up to four bays using ordinary 300-ohm lead-in. A uniquely designed offset mount permits dual use of existing TV antenna towers. Two dipoles (one bay) stacked at right angles provide omni-directi-

![Illustration of a Bogen DB 230 stereo control center and dual 30-watt amplifier.](image_url)

[HiFi REVIEW](https://www.hifireview.com)
Bach's celebrated Chaconne

You'll hear it on piano, guitar, or with full orchestra—but, the violin is best

DURING his years as conductor of the court orchestra at Anhalt-Cöthen (1717-1723), Johann Sebastian Bach had as his patron the young Prince Leopold, who was himself a gifted musician. He played the violin, viola da gamba and clavier, and was also a respectable singer. Bach's relations with the Prince were truly cordial and it was in this benevolent atmosphere that the six Brandenburg Concertos, the four Suites for orchestra and the violin concertos and sonatas came into being. In addition there were sonatas for cello, flute and viola da gamba and much clavier music, including the first part of the Well-Tempered Clavier, the English and French suites, Little Preludes, and Inventions.

In musical intricacy and structural complexity the three sonatas and three partitas for unaccompanied violin are perhaps the most daring works of the Anhalt-Cöthen years. Not that music for unaccompanied stringed instruments was such a rarity during the Baroque period. But Bach brought to these six works all the resources of his relentless musical logic. As Paul Henry Lang has put it: "Bach waves aside all restrictions and all conventions, unloosens all ties to the rational and empirical, plunging us, with the aid of a little wooden box with four strings on it and a thin rod with horsehair stretched from end to end, into the irrational and timeless. . . . Creative imagination fetes in them its absolute triumph over all limitations imposed upon it by form, material, and medium of expression." The celebrated Chaconne from the D Minor Partita represents one of the highest peaks of Bach's creation in this medium and there are no less than fifteen recordings currently available—seven in the solo violin original and eight in transcriptions ranging from solo guitar through piano to full orchestra.

The D Minor Partita begins with four very short dance movements—Allemande, Courante, Sarabande and Gigue. Then the whole is capped with the stupendous Chaconne consisting of more than 60 variations on a descending ground bass—D, C, B-flat, A. Philipp Spitta, the German Bach scholar, has written a vivid description of this music: "The overpowering wealth of forms displays not only the most perfect knowledge of the technique of the violin, but also the most absolute mastery over an imagination the like of which no composer was ever endowed with. . . . From the grave majesty of the beginning to the thirty-second notes which rush up and down like very demons; from the tremulous arpeggios that hang almost motionless, like veiling clouds above a gloomy ravine, till a strong wind drives them to the tree tops, which groan and toss as they whirl their leaves into the air, to the devotional beauty of the movement in D major where the evening sun sets in the peaceful valley. The spirit of the master urges the instrument to incredible utterances; at the end of the major section it sounds like an organ and sometimes a whole band of violins might seem to be playing. This chaconne is a triumph of spirit over matter such as even Bach never repeated in a more brilliant manner."

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APRIL 1959
Bach's celebrated Chaconne

You'll hear it on piano, guitar, or with full orchestra—but, the violin is best

DURING his years as conductor of the court orchestra at Anhalt-Cöthen (1717-1723), Johann Sebastian Bach had as his patron the young Prince Leopold, who was himself a gifted musician. He played the violin, viola da gamba and clavier, and was also a respectable singer. Bach's relations with the Prince were truly cordial and it was in this benevolent atmosphere that the six Brandenburg Concertos, the four Suites for orchestra and the violin concertos and sonatas came into being. In addition there were sonatas for cello, flute and viola da gamba and much clavier music, including the first part of the Well-Tempered Clavier, the English and French Suites, Little Preludes, and Inventions.

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because the different notes lie sometimes on three and sometimes on all four of the violin's strings. In such cases the performer must arpeggiate the chords. Because of this some Bach experts—Albert Schweitzer, most notably—have advocated the use of the early 18th century type of curved bow in the performance of the music so that all the notes of the written chords can be played together as chords. The trouble with this is that when the bow hair is loose enough so that all the notes of the chords can be sounded together, it is too loose to allow the single notes to be played crisply. Several years ago both Columbia and London had recordings (now deleted) of the six Sonatas and Partitas by Rolf Schröder and Emil Telmanyi, respectively, and featuring the curved bow. I have never heard the Schröder performances, but I remember Telmanyi's as flabby and dull. General practice these days is to stick to the modern bow, since it is not at all certain that Bach wanted the chords to sound as chords; he wrote them that way, to be sure, but we are learning through research that the musical notation of the baroque period often meant different things to the performers of the time than it does to us.

Three violinists are currently listed with integral recordings of all of Bach's Sonatas and Partitas for Unaccompanied Violin. They are Jascha Heifetz (RCA Victor LM-6101), Johanna Martzy (Angel 35280/1/2), and Nathan Milstein (Capitol PCR-8370). In addition, three others are listed with recordings of the complete Partita No. 2 coupled with another work from the set—Zino Francescatti (Columbia ML-4935), Julian Olevsky (Westminster XWN-18023) and Ruggiero Ricci (London LL-1796). As might be expected, Heifetz is the most dazzling and brilliant player of the lot. In addition, he brings to his performance of the Chaconne an imagination and fancy unmatched by anyone else. Milstein's recording is of more recent vintage and has the advantage of better sound reproduction, Martzy is the least interesting of the three, lacking in fire and conviction, but her recorded sound is gorgeously full and rich. Francescatti, Olevsky and Ricci all play with fluent ease, with Francescatti the more forceful in his exposition.

So much for the Chaconne in its original unaccompanied violin format. There exists also a hoary tradition of transcribing this music for other performing media. Soon after the violinist, Ferdinand David, performed the then recently discovered Chaconne in the winter of 1840, his composermend, Felix Mendelssohn, produced a piano accommodation that was published in London in 1847. Seven years later Robert Schumann published keyboard accommodations for all six of Bach's Partitas and Sonatas. Later still, Brahms made a solo arrangement of the Chaconne for piano, left hand (recorded on Period 742 by the one-armed Austrian pianist for whom Ravel wrote his Left-Hand Concerto, Paul Wittgenstein). Raff made one for piano, two hands, and Jeno Hubay, a noted violinist himself, produced a version for full orchestra. One of the most famous non-violinist performances of the Chaconne in our time is that of Andres Segovia on the guitar (Decca DL-9751). It is amazing how well it sounds. For one thing, there is no problem with arpeggated chords. With a single stroke Segovia is able to sound all the notes simultaneously. For another, the guitar is able to provide a deep bass, an octave lower than written, so that the music is enhanced in its majesty. Here is a superb performance of real art, and as such the transcription here becomes its own justification.

Two recordings are listed of the Chaconne as arranged for two-hand piano solo, presumably in the famous version by Ferruccio Busoni. Reine Gianoli (Westminster XWN-18100) and Anatole Kitain (Esoteric ESP-3001) are the performing artists but I have not been able to locate a copy of either disc at this writing.

And finally there are two "orchestral" transcriptions of the music currently available: Stokowski's grossly over-scored orchestration (RCA Victor LM-1133) and Emanuel Vardi's version for string orchestra recorded by the Concert-Masters of New York under the direction of the late David Broekman (Decca DL-9955, stereo 79955). The Stokowski version uses the music of the Chaconne just as a jumping off point and takes it from there, with elaborations and embellishments that Bach never dreamed of. The Vardi arrangement, on the other hand, hears pretty closely to the original and imparts to it a certain added solidity. The implied harmonies of Bach are given their concrete embodiment. Performance and recording are excellent, with the reservation that there is a slightly impersonal quality to the playing. Polished to ensemble perfection though they may be, a score of instrumentalists cannot bring to the Chaconne the insights of a single brilliant performer. It is as though Olivier, Gielgud and Maurice Evans were brought together to recite in unison the "To be or not to be" soliloquy from Hamlet; it would be brilliant theater, to be sure, but of a superficial nature. Hamlet and the Chaconne need to be distilled through the experiences and insights of one sensitive personality.

In sum, then, our recommendation for a recorded performance of Bach's mighty Chaconne is hands-down in favor of Heifetz; but if your musical taste doesn't favor the solo violin, then do make a point of hearing the masterly transcription and performance for guitar by Andres Segovia.

—Martin Bookspan

### Basic Repertoire Choice To Date

| 1. Tchaikovsky's First Piano Concerto | Collburn: Kondrashin with Orch. | RCA Victor LM 2252 (mono) |
| 2. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony | Toscanini—NBC Symphony | RCA Victor LM 1757 (mono) |
| 3. Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata | Petr | Westminster XWN 18256 (mono) |
| 4. Dvořák's "New World" Symphony | Toscanini—NBC Symphony | RCA Victor LM 1778 (mono) |
| 5. Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony | Klampfers—Philharmonia Angel 35238 (mono) |
The new Harman-Kardon Madrigal, Model ST350, actually has the very best of everything.

**BEST FM**: Distortion and drift are virtually unmeasurable. Sensitivity limited only by galactic noise. Superior signal to noise ratio results in clean, transparent sound unmarred by background noise.

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**STEREO - FUTURE**: New MA350 Multiplex Adapter plugs into chassis of ST350 (see illustration) to provide the only completely integrated tuner for receiving Crosby compatible multiplex (FM stereo) broadcasts.

**PUSH-BUTTON CONVENIENCE**: All functions—including AM Noise Filter, AM, AM/FM Stereo, Multiplex, FM, FM-AFC and Power Off—are operated by push-button control center.

The price of the ST350 is $199.95; optional enclosure, Model CX50—$12.50. Multiplex Adapter, MA350—$49.95.

We also invite your attention to the superb new single channel versions of the ST350: The Ode, Model T250, is an AM/FM tuner; The Lyric, Model F250, is an FM only tuner. Both accommodate a plug-in multiplex adapter on their chassis. Model T250—$149.95. Model F250—$129.95. Prices slightly higher in the West. For free colorful catalog on complete H-K line, write Harman-Kardon, Inc., Dept. MR-4, Westbury, N.Y.
Sound and the Query

My single "full-range" speaker seems to be weak in the treble region. I suspect that a tweeter would improve matters considerably, but I don't want to get involved with a crossover network. Is there any simple way of adding a tweeter to my present speaker?

Crossover networks are particularly important where there is a chance for the two individual speakers to reproduce the same portion of the frequency spectrum. To keep the frequencies confined to the proper speaker and to take advantage of the best characteristics of both speakers, a crossover network is a necessity. In your case, a tweeter operating above 4000 or 5000 cycles would probably be sufficient. You can accomplish this by using a paper capacitor in series with the tweeter and then wiring both across the "full-range" speaker. The capacitor value (for a 16-ohm speaker) should be about 2.0 microfarads. You can obtain this value by using two 1.0 microfarad Sprague "Black Beauty" Film caps, type 2TM-11 (S capsules) and twisting their leads together to wire them in parallel. Wire the two capacitors and the tweeter in series and then both of them in parallel across your present speaker. If the efficiencies of the two speakers are nearly alike, there should be a noticeable improvement in quality.

What is "Mumetal"?
To shield small electronic components that might be susceptible to induced 60 cycle a.c. hum, a "soft" magnetic material was required. The answer has been to use Mumetal. It is a nickel-iron-copper alloy with a very high permeability. Audiophiles most frequently encounter Mumetal when used as a shield to reduce the a.c. hum pickup of highly-sensitive, low-output, magnetic phonograph cartridges.

Not having many stereo records, should I invest in a diamond or sapphire stylus?
We keep hoping that the sapphire stylus will go out of fashion, and undoubtedly, the stereo disc will hasten its demise. To play a stereo disc, the stylus must be less than 1.0 mil. Most manufacturers have settled on 0.7 mil as a "compatible" compromise or 0.5 mil for "professional-grade" equipment. Actually, the only thing the 0.2 mil difference accomplishes is to permit a somewhat greater tracking pressure to be exerted. The stereo cartridge with a 0.7 mil stylus should not operate with greater than 5 grams of needle pressure. The 0.5 mil stylus should be used with something less than 4 grams. Roughly speaking, the sapphire 0.7 mil stylus would be usable for 18-20 hours. The diamond stylus would multiply this operating time by a factor of about 30-50.

Why haven't I seen more transistors used in hi-fi amplifiers? They seem to work well in portable radios and automobile radios. Now I hear that they will be replacing many of the tubes in a TV set. Why not miniaturize hi-fi equipment with transistors?

There are many reasons why transistors are not used to any great extent in hi-fi equipment. A few of them are: impedance matching problems, lack of flexibility, power supply requirements, etc.

Transistors have, however, been used to amplify very weak signals generated by low-level magnetic cartridges or tape recorder heads. Madison-Fieling and Fisher have transistorized preamps in the stores that serve these functions quite well. Unless there is some new break-through on the transistor front within the near future, audio design engineers will undoubtedly continue to use vacuum tubes. Space saving has not been a critical factor in hi-fi equipment design. The extra flexibility permitted designers through the use of vacuum tubes far outweighs the long life and miniaturization possibilities with transistors.

Is it possible for the same amplifier and the same speaker system to sound different in two different rooms?
Very, very definitely! This is one of the primary reasons why the audiophile should not accept tests made by independent "consumer" laboratories as being the final word on speaker system performance. Not only is the position of the speaker system in the room most important, but the furnishings and the wall coverings affect the "reverberation time." A good speaker system in a small room (say, 8' x 18' x 15') might produce music that was subjectively objectionable, due to unnecessary coloration. The same speaker put in a much larger room (say, 9' x 18' x 25') might sound much cleaner in the highs with more body in the bass. A small room has a tendency to shorten reverberation time, and room resonance, so that peaks of from 10-25 db. can be formed in the audible spectrum.

Do not hesitate to shift the position of your loudspeaker system when the highs...
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It's the best-engineered tape in the world . . . gives you better highs . . . better lows . . . better sound all around! Saves your tape recorder, too — because the Irish Ferro-Sheen process results in smoother tape . . . tape that can't sand down your magnetic heads or shed oxide powder into your machine. Price? Same as ordinary tape!

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We feel that the Stereo version of the Norelco 'Continental' is the ideal tape recorder for those recordists, high fidelity enthusiasts and music lovers who seek a professional quality machine at a truly modest price. The data listed here, represent painstaking, conservative and substantiated laboratory measurements. If you find that these data satisfy your technical requirements, and reflect those qualities that you consider mandatory in your stereo equipment, by all means list to the Stereo version of the Norelco 'Continental' at your favorite HI-FI center or Camera store. There, we feel sure, you will agree that the Stereo 'Continental' is, indeed, a modern masterpiece...

Three Tape Speeds—7-1/2, 3-3/4, and 1-7/8
Tracks—Dual • Heads—Stacked Head-gap—0.002 inches
Frequency Response—
at 7-1/2 ips: 50 to 10,000 cps
at 3-3/4 ips: 60 to 10,000 cps
at 1-7/8 ips: 60 to 5,000 cps
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Program Indicator—Built-in, adjustable inputs—(1) radio/phone, (2) microphone (with mixing facilities)
Outputs—(1) radio speaker, (2) for external amplifiers with controls; (3) for external amplifier without controls; (4) for headphone monitoring recording circuit
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Latching—117 volts AC 50 cycles
Power Consumption—80 watts
Size—153/4" x 13" x 8" • Weight—32 lb.
Case—Rugged, European-designed portable carrying case (internally designed for optimum acoustic baffling)

A matching companion piece, identical in appearance, containing a matched amplifier and speaker, is available for all who seek the convenience of a complete portable stereo-tape playback system.

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250 Duffy Avenue, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

sound too shrill and unnatural, or the bass suddenly becomes exceptionally boomy. Most important, no two speaker systems—even if they are identical—will sound the same in two entirely different rooms.

Way back in your first issue, on page 122, you mentioned that static electricity could be permanently removed from LP's. Has there been any more work done in this field?

No. The story mentioned above concerned the British "Parastat" patented by Cecil Watts. Although it continues to be well received in British audio circles, it has not—to our knowledge—been exported to the United States. The "Parastat" introduces a conductive substance on the tiny rough shoulders (between the grooves) of a pressed record. This continuous spiral path bleeds off, or provides a leakage path for static electricity. According to the inventor, the treatment takes a matter of seconds and is permanent.

I have just mounted a new tone arm on the base board of my turntable. The manufacturer of the arm specified a certain distance between the axis of the arm and the turntable spindle. How close must I come to this measurement—in can I be a quarter of an inch off?

Absolutely not! The distance between the two points mentioned governs the tracking angle. This angle should be kept to less than 2 degrees to minimize distortion in the sound through an incorrect cartridge stylus angle. Re-center the vertical axis of your tone arm and keep the possible error to less than 3/16 of an inch.

Errata
"The Second 11" (December, 1958, page 36)—The listing for the Harman-Kardon A-250 is correct, but no mention is made that silicon rectifiers are utilized in the high voltage supply instead of one, or more, rectifier tubes. The manufacturer feels that his "10 tube" rating should not be compared tube-for-tube with stereo amplifiers of other manufacturers.

"Stereo Preamps—Canticle Two" (February, 1959, page 41)—The Checklist is in error in regard to the filaments of the Knight 700A preamp. Direct current is used in this preamp throughout the filament wiring to eliminate possible a.c. hum pickup. Our indication that the filaments are a.c. operated with d.c. bucking is wrong. Our apologies to the manufacturer for any inconvenience.
New
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Stereo-Preamp

This Man is Using an Electronic Crystal Ball

The H. H. Scott advance development team must foresee the future. They must design new products so that they stay current for many years. Hermon Hosmer Scott insists on this as a protection to your investment.

The new 330 Stereo preamp is an example of the way Scott engineers work ahead. Engineering of this brand new product was started when stereo was nothing more than a hobbyist's delight. This allowed time for thorough testing of its many advanced features.

Careful, long-range planning has always made H. H. Scott a top buy. The 330 Stereo AM-FM tuner is an example. When the 330 was first marketed in 1955, it was designed for stereo...it used wide-band circuitry...it was equipped for multiplex...it included many new engineering advances to keep it current for years to come.

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**FIRST STEREO AMPLIFIER TO GUARANTEE**

- Distortion-free audio power at ALL listening levels.
- Hum and noise content less than 0.00001 part of full rated output (1/1000th of 1%)! What is more, the SA-300 will match all existing speakers including the lowest-efficiency types.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

- **POWER**: Conservatively rated at 60 watts (over 30 watts per channel)! The SA-300 can handle up to 160 watts on instantaneous peaks.
- **POWER BANDWIDTH**: 15 to 30,000 cps (IHFM Standards.)
- **HARMONIC DISTORTION**: Better than 0.1% at full rated output, ± 1 db.
- **IM DISTORTION**: Less than 0.08% first-order difference tones (European CCIR standards) and less than 0.35% by SMPTE American standards.
- **INPUTS**: TWO for each channel. One for standard flat response. One with controlled frequency response to insure optimum performance with electrostatic speakers, and also to reduce sub-sonic transients (which cause voice coil breakup and distortion).
- **FREQUENCY RESPONSE**: Uniform from 20 to 20,000 cps, within ±0 and −0.5 db.
- **HUM AND NOISE**: Completely inaudible. More than 100 db below full-rated output.
- **SPEAKER CONNECTIONS**: 4, 8 and 16-ohm terminals, plus terminals for adding resistor to obtain speaker manufacturer’s recommended damping factor.

**HERE IS AN AMPLIFIER that will match any existing speaker, and supply the distortion-free power all speakers require for optimum results. When using low-efficiency, high-compliance systems, the SA-300 is an absolute prerequisite for professional sound reproduction! With this amazing instrument, even your choice of enclosures is less critical. The SA-300 actually permits you to obtain the damping factor your system requires! Complementing this FISHER exclusive is still another—TWO inputs for each channel (one for standard response, and one with controlled frequency response!) Only FISHER could have conceived it. Only FISHER could have designed and produced so unique an instrument at such moderate cost. Ruggedly constructed, just as you would expect any FISHER product to be. The SA-300 is truly the finest you can buy.**

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Sound Talk
by John K. Hilliard
Director of Advanced Engineering

PLACEMENT OF LOUDspeakers FOR STEReo

This much-discussed subject has been confused through attempts at oversimplification. There are a few clear-cut principles that should be followed for good stereo.

Two separate channels, from source through amplification to the speakers, provide the time and intensity difference that develops the spatial quality of stereo. If the speakers are too closely spaced, as in a single enclosure which houses two speakers only a few feet apart, the time and intensity difference is so small that spatial quality is severely limited. Eight feet is considered minimum spacing between speakers for good stereo and they should be placed in a common plane.

Good listening begins the same distance in front of the speakers that they are spaced apart, and continues for twice this distance. For example, if the speakers are placed 8' apart, the good listening area begins 8' in front of the speakers and continues to 16'.

Greater spread between speakers is desirable but the listening area must be moved back proportionately. Listening too close to widely separated speakers creates a "hole in the center" which gives the impression of two distinctly separate sound sources rather than the desired broad front of sound. When speakers have to be too widely spaced or placed in corners, a slightly converging angle will improve the stereo.

The effective dispersion angle at high frequencies is usually limited to 90°. To obtain the benefit of the entire audible frequency range, the listener should remain within this angle.

Both reflected and direct sound is required. However, staccato or transient tones are localized for the stereo effect only through direct sound. Because of this, the speakers should be directed at the listener and not first bounced off side walls or other reflectors.

Precision engineering and stringent quality control give ALTEC speakers a closely matched loudness over the entire frequency range—eliminating the disturbing phenomenon of sound jumping from speaker to speaker on certain notes.

Write for free catalogue: ALTEC LANSING CORPORATION. Dept. 4MR-B, 1515 South Manchester Avenue, Anaheim, Calif., 161 Sixth Avenue, New York 13, N. Y.

Musical Oddities

Mistaken identities, split personalities, and amalgamated people plague music editors. Consider the case of Mr. Locillett. Numerous works under this surname were published in the 18th century, and they were all attributed to one person. Then it was discovered that there were at least two Locillets, one known as John Locillett, who was active mostly in England, and his brother Jacques Locillett, who lived in Belgium and France. Because John Locillett, before he went to England, signed his name as Jean Baptiste Locillett, a third Locillett was added to the roster. When the identities of John and Jean were firmly established, their biographies were combined. This seemed to be a satisfactory solution, until still another Jean Baptiste Locillett, a cousin of the brothers, was found. He was definitely different from the Jean-John, in that his works were published in France under French titles. The final picture is then as follows: (1) John who was sometime Jean (2) his brother, Jacques (3) their cousin Jean Baptiste. All three were close contemporaries born in Ghent in the 1680's. The cousin went to Lyons, and was in the service of the Archbishop there. But it is still difficult to disentangle the works written by Jean-John from those by Jean Baptiste—a mystery for energetic musicologists to unravel.

Among forgotten celebrities, one Rudolf Willmers is all but lost in the biographical dictionaries of musicians. But in 1846-47 he was a famous pianist, freely compared with Chopin and Thalberg. He was called the "King of Trills," for he could execute chains of double, triple, or even quadruple trills with the utmost ease, and would well deserve the slogan: His Trills Thrill. He also wrote an Erotic Serenade for left hand alone and various other pieces of fashionable salon music.

A hundred years ago the best place for performers to be born was Germany—the cradle of music as it was then styled by some journalists. So it was that the managers of Rudolf Willmers declared him a native of Berlin, thus raising his stock with the musical public. In reality, Willmers was the son of a Danish agriculturalist.

When sent to Germany for an education, he took piano lessons with the celebrated Hummel, and rose to fame in his early twenties. After a series of brilliant successes he went to Vienna and ended his days in a Vienna asylum.

Is the designation "Negro" Quartet for Dvořák's String Quartet Op. 96, justified? It was commonly used for years, and then denounced as a misnomer. However, there exists evidence that Dvořák himself authorized the nickname. The footnote to the printed program of a concert by the Kneisel Quartet at the St. Botolph Club in Boston, on Jan. 7, 1894 (the Kneisel Quartet had given the world premiere six days earlier), reads as follows: "This quartet is still in manuscript, and Dr. Dvořák states that it, as well as his new symphony From the New World, is based on Negro melodies." H. E. Kreibiel, in a brochure, published in New York in 1894, has this to say: "The rhythmical construction of Dvořák's Quartet Op. 96 plays a large role in the songs, secular and religious, of the Negroes of our South. My investigations have disclosed that it is a pervasive element in African music." On the other hand, Philip Hale, reviewing the first performance of the work in The Boston Herald, punctures the alleged association: "The themes are characteristic of Negro temperament, which seems now in certain quarters to be regarded as synonymous with American temperament. The Negroes encountered by Mr. Dvořák have a singular habit of whistling Scotch and Bohemian tunes."

An item in a catalog of music books reads: "Onegin, Sigrid. Biography of the mezzo-soprano, wife of the composer Eugene Onegin." This sounds like the marriage of a refugee from Tchaikovsky's opera, but hold your laughter! Eugene Onegin was a bona fide pseudonym of a Russian musician whose real name was Lvov, and who was a grandnephew of Alexis Lvov, the author of the Russian Czarist national anthem. Onegin was born in St. Petersburg in 1863, and died in Germany in 1919. Sigrid Onegin married him in 1913.

—Nicolas Slonimsky
PROFESSIONAL STEREO-MONaurAL AM-FM TUNER KIT
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The 10-tube FM circuit features AFC as well as AGC. An accurate tuning meter operates on both AM and FM while a 3-position switch selects meter functions without disturbing stereo or monaural listening. The 3-tube front end is prewired and prealigned, and the entire AM circuit is on one printed circuit board for ease of construction. Shpg. Wt. 20 lbs.

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MODEL SE-1 (center unit) $149.95
Shpg. Wt. 162 lbs. (specify wood desired)

MODEL SC-1 (speaker enclosure) $39.95 each
Shpg. Wt. 42 lbs. (specify R. or L. also wood desired)
Superbly designed cabinetry to house your complete stereo system. Delivered with pre-cut panels to fit Heathkit AM-FM tuner (PT-1), stereo preamplifier (SP-1 & 2) and record changer (RP-2). Blank panels also supplied to cut out for any other equipment you may now own. Adequate space is also provided for tape deck, speakers, record storage and amplifiers. Speaker wings will hold Heathkit SS-2 or other speaker units of similar size. Available in 3/4" solid core Philippine mahogany or select birch plywood suitable for finish of your choice. Entire top features a shaped edge. Hardware and trim are of brushed brass and wood finish. Rich tone grille cloth is flecked in gold and black. Maximum overall dimensions (all three pieces); 82 3/4" W. x 36 1/2" H. x 20" D.

World's largest manufacturer of electronic instruments in kit form
HEATH COMPANY
Benton Harbor 40, Michigan
A subsidiary of Daystrom, Inc.

MONAURAL-STEREO PREAMPLIFIER KIT
(TWO CHANNEL MIXER)
Complete control of your entire stereo system in one compact package. Special "building block" design allows you to purchase instrument in monaural version and add stereo or second channel later if desired. The SP-1 monaural preamplifier features six separate inputs with four input level controls. A function selector switch on the SP-2 provides two channel mixing as well as single or dual channel monaural and dual channel stereo. A 20' remote balance control is provided.
HIGH FIDELITY RECORD CHANGER KIT
MODEL RP-3 $64.95
Every outstanding feature you could ask for in a record changer is provided in the Heathkit RP-3, the most advanced changer on the market today. A unique turntable pause during the change cycle saves wear and tear on your records by eliminating grinding action caused by records dropping on a moving turntable or disc. Record groove and stylus wear are also practically eliminated through proper weight distribution and low pivot point friction of the tone arm, which minimizes arm resonance and tracking error. Clean mechanical simplicity and precision parts give you turntable performance with the automatic convenience of a record changer. Flutter and wow, a major problem with automatic changers, is held to less than 0.18% RMS. An automatic speed selector position allows intermixing 33⅓ and 45 RPM records regardless of their sequence. Four speeds provided: 16, 33⅓, 45 and 78 RPM. Other features include RC filter across the power switch preventing pop when turned off and muting switch to prevent noise on automatic or manual change cycle. Changer is supplied complete with GE-VR-11 cartridge with diamond LP and sapphire 78 stylus. changer base, stylus pressure gauge and 45 RPM spindle. Extremely easy to assemble. You simply mount a few mechanical components and connect the motor, switches and pickup leads. Shpg. Wt. 19 lbs.
Model RP-3-LP with MF-1 Pickup Cartridge $74.95

HIGH FIDELITY TAPE RECORDER KIT
MODEL TR-1A $99.95
Includes tape deck assembly, preamplifier (TE-1) and roll of tape.
The model TR-1A Tape Deck and Preamplifier, combination provides all the facilities you need for top quality monaural record playback with fast forward and rewind functions. 7⅛ and 3⅛ IPS tape speeds are selected by changing belt drive. Flutter and wow are held to less than 0.35%. Frequency response at 7⅛ IPS ±2.0 db 50-10,000 CPS, at 3⅛ IPS ±2.0 db 50-5,000 CPS. Features include NARTB playback equalization—separate record and playback gain control—cathode follower output and provision for mike or line input. Signal-to-noise ratio better than 45 db below normal recording level with less than 1% total harmonic distortion. Complete instructions provided for easy assembly. (Tape mechanism not sold separately). Shpg. Wt. 24 lb.
Model TE-1 Tape Preamplifier sold separately if desired. Shpg. Wt. 10 lbs. $39.95.

HIGH FIDELITY AM TUNER KIT
MODEL BC-1A $26.95
Designed especially for high fidelity applications this AM tuner will give you reception close to FM. A special detector is incorporated and the IF circuits are "broadbanded" for low signal distortion. Sensitivity and selectivity are excellent and quiet performance is assured by high signal-to-noise ratio. All tunable components are prealigned. Your "best buy" in an AM tuner. Shpg. Wt. 9 lbs.

HIGH FIDELITY FM TUNER KIT
MODEL FM-3A $26.95
For noise and static free sound reception, this FM tuner is your least expensive source of high fidelity material. Efficient circuit design features stabilized oscillator circuit to eliminate drift after warm-up and broadband IF circuits for full fidelity with high selectivity. All tunable components are prealigned and front end is preassembled. Edge illuminated slide rule dial is clearly marked and covers complete FM band, from 88 to 108 mc. Shpg. Wt. 8 lbs.

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- No Woodworking Experience Required For Construction
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TRADITIONAL
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Benton Harbor, 49022, Michigan

"UNIVERSAL" HI-FI 12 WATT AMPLIFIER KIT
MODEL UA-1 $219.95
Ideal for stereo or monaural applications. Teamed with the Heathkit WA-P2 preamplifier, the UA-1 provides an economical starting point for a hi-fi system. In stereo applications two UA-1's may be used along with the Heathkit SP-2, or your present system may be converted to stereo by adding the UA-1. Harmonic distortion is less than 2% from 20 to 20,000 CPS at full 12 watt output. "On-off" switch located on chassis and an octal plug is also provided to connect preamplifier for remote control operation. Shpg. Wt. 13 lbs.

"BOOKSHELF" HI-FI 12 WATT AMPLIFIER KIT
MODEL EA-2 $289.95
An amplifier and preamplifier in one compact unit, the EA-2 has more than enough power for the average home hi-fi system and provides full range frequency response from 20 to 20,000 CPS with less than 2% harmonic distortion at full power over the entire range. RIAA equalization, separate bass and treble controls and hum balance control are featured. An outstanding performer for the size and price. Shpg. Wt. 15 lbs.

"EXTRA PERFORMANCE" 55 WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER KIT
MODEL W7-M $54.95
This hi-fi amplifier represents a remarkable value at less than a dollar-a-watt. Full audio output and maximum damping is a true 55 watts from 20 to 20,000 CPS with less than 2% total harmonic distortion throughout the entire audio range. Features include level control and "on-off" switch right on the chassis, plus provision for remote control. Pilot light on chassis. Modern, functional design. Shpg. Wt. 28 lbs.

"MASTER CONTROL" PREAMPLIFIER KIT
MODEL WA-P2 $197.50
All the controls you need to master a complete high fidelity home music system are incorporated in this versatile instrument. Featuring five switch-selected inputs, each with level control. Includes tape recorder and cathode-follower outputs. Full frequency response is obtained within ±1/2 db from 15 to 35,000 CPS and will do full justice to the finest available program sources. Equalization is provided for LP, RIAA, AES and early 78 records. Dimensions are 12 1/2" L x 3 3/4" H x 5 3/4" D. Shpg. Wt. 7 lbs.

CHAIRSIDE ENCLOSURE KIT
MODEL CE-1 $43.95 each (Specify model and wood desired when ordering)
Your complete hi-fi system is right at your fingertips with this handomely styled chairside enclosure. In addition to its convenience and utility, it will complement your living room furnishings with its striking design in either traditional or contemporary models. Designed for maximum flexibility and compactness consistent with attractive appearance, this enclosure is intended to house the Heathkit AM and FM tuners (BC-1A and FM-3A) and the WA-P2 preamplifier, along with the RP-3 or majority of record changers which will fit in the space provided. Well ventilated space is provided in the rear of the enclosure for any of the Heathkit amplifiers designed to operate with the WA-P2. The tilt-out shelf can be installed on either right or left side as desired during construction, and a lift-top lid in front can also be reversed. Both tuners may be installed in tilt-out shelf, with preamp mounted in front of changer... or tuner and preamp combined with other tuner in changer area. Overall dimensions are 18" W. x 24 1/4" H. x 35 1/2" D. Changer compartment measures 17 3/4" L. x 16" W. x 9 1/2" D. All parts are precut and predrilled for easy assembly. The Contemporary cabinet is available in either mahogany or birch, and the Traditional cabinet is available in mahogany suitable for the finish of your choice. All hardware supplied. Shpg. Wt. 46 lbs.
"HEAVY DUTY" 70 WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER KIT
MODEL W6-M  $109.95
For real rugged duty called for by advance hi-fi systems or P.A. networks, this high powered amplifier more than fills the bill. Silicon-diode rectifiers are used to assure long life and a heavy duty transformer gives you extremely good power supply regulation. Variable damping control provides optimum performance with any speaker system. Quick change plug selects 4, 8 and 16 ohm or 70 volt output and the correct feedback resistance. Frequency response at 1 watt is ± 1 db from 5 CPS to 80 kc with controlled HF rolloff above 100 kc. At 70 watts output harmonic distortion is below 2% and noise is 88 db below full output. Shpg. Wt. 23 lbs.

YOU'RE NEVER OUT OF DATE WITH HEATHKITS
Heathkit hi-fi systems are designed for maximum flexibility. Simple conversion from basic to complex systems or from monaural to stereo is easily accomplished by adding to already existing units. Heathkit engineering skill is your guarantee against obsolescence. Expand your hi-fi as your budget permits ... and, if you like, spread the payments over easy monthly installments with the Heath Time Payment Plan.

GENERAL-PURPOSE 20 WATT AMPLIFIER KIT
MODEL A9-C  $35.60
The model A9-C combines a preamplifier, main amplifier and power supply all on one chassis, providing a compact unit to fill the need for a good amplifier with a moderate cash investment. Features four separate switch-selected inputs. Separate bass and treble tone controls offer 15 db boost and cut. Covers 20 to 20,000 CPS within ± 1 db. A fine unit with which to start your own hi-fi system. Shpg. Wt. 23 lbs.

ELECTRONIC CROSSOVER KIT
MODEL XO-1  $18.95
This unique instrument separates high and low frequencies and feeds them through two amplifiers to separate speakers. It is located ahead of the main amplifiers, thus, virtually eliminating IM distortion and matching problems. Crossover frequencies for each channel are at 100, 200, 400, 700, 1200, 2,000 and 3,500 CPS. This unit eliminates the need for conventional crossover circuits and provides amazing versatility at low cost. A unique answer to frequency division problems. Shpg. Wt. 6 lbs.

"ADVANCE DESIGN" 25 WATT HI-FI AMPLIFIER KIT
MODEL W5-M  $59.75
Enjoy the distortion-free high fidelity sound reproduction from this outstanding hi-fi amplifier. The W5-M incorporates advanced design features for the super critical listener. Features include specially designed Peerless output transformer and KT66 tubes. The circuit is rated at 25 watts and will follow instantaneous power peaks of a full orchestra up to 42 watts. A "tweeter saver" suppresses high frequency oscillation and a unique balancing circuit facilitates adjustment of output tubes. Frequency response is ± 1 db from 5 to 160,000 CPS at 1 watt and within ± 2 db 20 to 20,000 CPS at full 25 watts output. Harmonic distortion is less than 1% at 25 watts and IM distortion is 2% at 20 watts (60 and 3,000 CPS, 4:1). Hum and noise are 99 db below 25 watts for truly quiet performance. Shpg. Wt. 31 lbs.
**"Basic Range" Hi-Fi Speaker System Kit**

**Model SS-2 $39.95**

Lews optional extra $4.95

Outstanding performance at modest cost make this speaker system a spectacular buy for any hi-fi enthusiast. The specially designed enclosure and high quality 8" mid-range woofers and compression-type tweeter cover the frequency range of 50 to 12,000 CPS. Crossover circuit is built-in with balance control. Impedance is 16 ohms, power rating 25 watts. Cabinet is constructed of veneer-surfaced furniture-grade 3/8" plywood suitable for light or dark finish. Shpg. Wt. 26 lbs.

**"Range Extending" Hi-Fi Speaker System Kit**

**Model SS-1B $99.95**

Not a complete speaker system in itself, the SS-1B is designed to extend the range of the basic SS-2 (or SS-1) speaker system. Employs a 15" woofer and a super tweeter to extend overall response from 35 to 16,000 CPS ± 5 db. Crossover circuit is built-in with balance control. Impedance is 16 ohms, power rating 35 watts. Constructed of 3/8" veneer-surfaced plywood suitable for light or dark finish. All parts precut and predrilled for easy assembly. Shpg. Wt. 80 lbs.

**"Legato" Hi-Fi Speaker System Kit**

**Model HH-1 $299.95**

Words cannot describe the true magnificence of the "Legato" speaker system...it's simply the nearest thing to perfection in reproduced sound yet developed. Perfect balance, precise phasing, and adequate driver design all combine to produce startling realism long sought after by the hi-fi perfectionist. Two 15" Altec Lansing low frequency drivers and a specially designed exponential horn with high frequency driver cover 25 to 20,000 CPS. A unique crossover network is built-in. Impedance is 16 ohms, power rating 50 watts. Cabinet is constructed of 3/4" veneer-surfaced plywood in either African mahogany or imported white birch suitable for the finish of your choice. All parts are precut and predrilled for easy assembly. Shpg. Wt. 197 lbs.

**Diamond Stylus Hi-Fi Pickup Cartridge**

**Model MF-1 $26.95**

Replace your present pickup with the MF-1 and enjoy the fullest fidelity your library of LP's has to offer. Designed to Heath specifications to offer you one of the finest cartridges available today. Nominally flat response from 20 to 20,000 CPS. Shpg. Wt. 1 lb.

**Speedwinder Kit**

**Model SW-1 $24.95**

Rewind tape and film at the rate of 1200'/40 seconds. Saves wear on tape and recorder. Handles up to 10½" tape reels and 800' reels of 8 or 16 millimeter film. Incorporates automatic shut-off and braking device. Shpg. Wt. 12 lbs.

**NEW! "Down-To-Earth" High-Fidelity Book**

The "How and Why of High Fidelity," by Milton Sleeper explains what high fidelity is, and how you can select and plan your own system. This liberally-illustrated 48-page book tells you the hi-fi story without fancy technical jargon or high sounding terminology. 25c.

**Send for Free Catalog**

Write today for free catalog describing over 100 easy-to-build kits in highest marine and amateur radio fields. Complete specifications, schematics, and detailed information to help you in your selection.

**Heath Company • Benton Harbor 40, Mich.**

[Image of catalog with address and catalog order form]
LARRY ELGART at the CONTROL CONSOLE of his RECORDING STUDIO
(Note the AR-1 monitor loudspeakers, in stereo)

One of the most exacting jobs for a speaker system is that of studio monitor in recording and broadcast work. Technical decisions must be made on the basis of the sound coming from these speakers, which will affect, for good or for ill, the quality of a record master or FM broadcast.

AR acoustic suspension speaker systems, although designed primarily for the home, are widely employed in professional laboratories and studios. Below is a partial list of companies using AR speakers (all models) as studio monitors:

- Dawn Records
- Electro Records
- Mastercraft Record Plating
- Canterbury Records
- Raleigh Records
- Concert Network stations
- W&CN, W&CN, W&CN, W&CN

AR speaker systems, complete with enclosures—the AR-1, AR-2, and AR-3—are priced from $99 to $225. Literature is available for the asking.

ACOUSTIC RESEARCH, INC. 24 Thordike Street, Cambridge 41, Mass.

BOOKSHELF


A significant contribution to the observance of George Gershwin's sixtieth birthday has been the publication of this dual biography. Carl Van Vechten in his introduction points out that Jablonski's original conception for the memorial volume was far more modest than the end result. The expansion and development of the book from its more unpretentious conception was due mostly to the interest and subsequent aid of Ira Gershwin and Jablonski's collaborator, Lawrence D. Stewart.

The book is most impressive in content and format. The chapters are divided chronologically by the years encompassing Gershwin's life. There is a cataloged listing of their works (again by chronological year of composition), a list of illustrations, and a helpful final index.

Striking and memory-evoking are the profuse illustrations found on almost every page, including the reproduction of original drawings and sketches by both George and Ira. The book opens on two self-portraiture by the brothers and closes with their respective self-portraits done in oils. Other illustrations range from reproductions of original Gershwin music manuscripts through personal letters to numerous pictures of the personalities, musicals and motion pictures that represent the legendary Twenties and Thirties.

The story opens with the arrival of Morris Gershovitch, a St. Petersburg (Russia) citizen, in the New York City harbor. With his marriage to Rose Bruskin, on July 21, 1895, begins the fascinating, absorbing and eminently readable biography of the two brothers and the world about them.

The two small paragraphs devoted at the end to George's death, at 38, are wholly free of false eulogizing. This leads to a definitely upbeat Epilogue which demonstrates the seemingly permanent affection the Gershwin brothers' words and music have engendered in people of all nationalities. Can a sincerer compliment be paid to the existent Gershwin and a more fitting tribute honor the great George?—rhw

"Alec Templeton's Music Boxes"—by Alec Templeton as told to Rachael Baunel. Published by Wilfred Funk, Inc., 135 East 24th Street, New York 10, N. Y. 164 pages. $3.95.

(Continued on page 34)
Ralph Bellamy, starring in "Sunrise At Campobello," listens to stereo on his Collaro changer and Goodmans Triaxonal Speaker System.

Collaro—your silent partner for Stereo

Silence is the requirement—and silent performance is what you get when you select the new Collaro stereo changer for your stereo system. Collaro engineers have designed **the** high fidelity changer precision-engineered to meet stereo's rigid quality demands. Collaro's silent operation assures flawless reproduction of the exciting new stereo records every time. Here is why Collaro is your best buy.

**Five-terminal plug-in head:** Exclusive with Collaro. Provides two completely independent circuits thus guaranteeing the ultimate in noise-reduction circuitry.

**Transcription-type tone arm:** Another Collaro exclusive. As records pile up on a changer, tracking pressure tends to increase. Result may be damage to records or sensitive stereo cartridge. This can't happen with Collaro's counter-balanced arm, which varies less than 1 gram in pressure between the top and bottom of a stack of records. The arm accepts any standard stereo or monaural cartridge.

**Velocity trip mechanism:** Unique design of this sensitive mechanism insures that the Collaro changer will trip at extraordinarily light tracking pressures—a requirement of many stereo cartridges.

New Collaro changers include all of the best features which have made Collaro the largest manufacturer of record changers in the world—as well as important new features vital for superb stereo as well as monaural performance. There are three Collaro changers: The Conquest, $38.50; The Coronation, $42.50 and The Continental (illustrated), $49.50.

For full information on the new Collaro stereo changers, write to Dept.MR-4, Rockbar Corp., Mamaroneck, N.Y.

April 1959
AT LAST:
a mike that gives you professional quality at a real budget price!

Sonotone
CERAMIKE

Model CM-10

Replace your old tape recorder mike with this new baby from Sonotone! Ceramiike is impervious to a wide range of temperature and humidity changes without essential variation in performance. Sturdy, one-piece case is die cast, has satin chrome finish. Matching table stand available with standard 7/8" No. 27 thread, for floor stand mounting.

SONOTONE CERAMIKE

SPECSIFICATIONS

Transducer......Ceramic element mounted in shock-proof rubber.
Frequency response......50 to 12,000 cycles flat within plus or minus 2 db.
Sensitivity......62 db below 1.0 volt per microbar.
Damping......Perforated metal grid.
Connections......7 feet of shielded cable with phone plug.
List price......$19.50

Sonotone Corp.
Electronic Applications Division, Dept. FIT-49
ELMSFORD, NEW YORK

In Canada, contact Atlas Radio Corp., Ltd., Toronto

(Continued from page 32)

The phonograph, the ubiquitous "music box" of our time, achieved a unique combination of human and mechanical elements that permit the sound of an actual human performance to emerge from a machine. This marriage of man and machine, in contrast to many others, turned out happily and begat powerful new dimensions of musical communication. But as the phonograph swept over the musical scene of our age, it flung to oblivion the purely mechanical "music automats" of yesteryear. Distinctive music boxes of the past, whose craftsmanship and repertoire transcended the category of cheap souvenirs, have become the province of dedicated collectors, among whom Alec Templeton, the popular pianist, holds high renown.

In this book, he takes the reader on an informal tour of his Connecticut house, describing the various music boxes, their tunes, foibles, history, and the often amusing or adventurous circumstances of their acquisition. Strictly non-technical, both from a mechanical and a historical viewpoint, the narrative often strays into personal reminiscence of no immediate bearing on the music boxes themselves.

If Templeton wishes to include a bit of rather chatty autobiography during this "guided tour" of the collection, most readers will gladly hear with him, for the personality emerging from these memoirs is pleasant and kindly.

Being blind, Templeton has "furnished his home with sounds," much as sighted people would add visual decor. His sound-filled house contains two pianos, a vast array of bells, seventeen chiming clocks, an ancient Irish harp, a zither, bagpipes, a virtuoso canary, and about 125 music boxes. The seventeen clocks are set either ahead or hack so that their chiming is staggered through each hour much to the discomfiture of overnight guests. Telling time, of course, is impossible.

As for the music boxes, they range from beautifully crafted miniatures to wardrobe size 8-foot monsters whose thunderous sonorities belie the popular notion that all music boxes tinkle. Some of these music boxes do tricks directly reminiscent of today's record-players. A huge box known as The Polyphon swings into action in response to a nickel dropped in the slot—a clangorous forerunner of the juke box. Another music box switches perforated discs in the manner of a modern record changer.

Templeton's own reason for his hobby: "I love music boxes for their very special tone, but chiefly because they draw me gently and inseparably into the past. I find these sound reproductions from the past comforting and reassuring in a world that contains almost too much of everything except calmness and beauty."

It is a pity that Mrs. Baunell's writing is not sufficiently evocative of the filigree charm inherent in her subject. One might also wish for more illustrations. —hff

HIFI REVIEW
3 sound reasons why

SONORAMIC
RECORDING TAPE

is your
BEST RECORDING TAPE BUY!

CASE:
Shatterproof plastic container for permanent protection against dirt, dust, abuse. Vertical storage eliminates reel warpage and "Wow." Easy access, flip of finger opens case—tape rolls forward.

INDEXING:
Unique Sonoramic indexing system on colorful pressure sensitive labels is included in every package. Applies quickly to front and side of container—permits you to keep typewritten tabs on all recordings.

REEL:

... and of course, QUALITY
Sonoramic offers music lovers and sound enthusiasts the ultimate in brilliant reproduction. For magnificent depth, unsurpassed sensitivity and rich startling realism, insist upon the best—Insist upon Sonoramic professional recording tape.

FREE Sonoramic Tape-Time ruler. Gives you footage and recording time on reel. Write Dept. M-2

Fano dynamics CORPORATION,
LODI, NEW JERSEY
STEREO AND MONOURAL

the experts say...

in Hi-Fi

the best buys are

EICO®

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EICO advantages

guarantee your complete satisfaction:
- Advanced engineering
- Finest quality components
- "Beginner-Tested," easy step-by-step instructions
- LIFETIME service & calibration guarantee
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HF66: Stereo Dual Power Amplifier for use with HF65 above or any good self-powered stereo preamplifier. Identical Williamson-type push-pull EL84 power amplifiers, conservatively rated at 14W, may be operated in parallel to deliver 28W for non-stereo use. Either input can be made common for both amplifiers by Service Switch switch. Voltage amplifier & split-load phase inverter, precision feature EICO-developed 12WX7 audio tube for significantly better performance. Kit $62.95. Wired $76.95. Includes cover.

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HF62: Complete stereo system, complete with factory-built cabs, Jenson 8" woofer, matching Jenson compression-driver exponential horn tweeter. Smooth clean bass; crisp extended highs. 70-12,000 cps range. Capacity 30 W, 2 ohms. HWD: 11" x 23" x 9". Weight 15 min. Price $39.95.

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1111 REVIEW
WHAT is good music?

Obviously, the question may be answered in many ways.

Many of us think of what we like as good, just as we think of what we do not like as bad. This is as it should be—or as it must inevitably be, since few of us would casually admit to poor taste.

But this is rather the kind of answer we expect from people who have given some critical thought to their enjoyment of music and have achieved some independence in the formation of their opinions. For most people, probably, good music means classical music.

Certainly this is what is meant when critics and educators complain that radio and television do not give enough time to good music.

The term “good music” is accepted as referring to the masterpieces and minor masterpieces of the European literature, to operas and oratorios, to music written for the symphony orchestra, to chamber music and choral music, to concertos, sonatas, arias and Lieder. As commonly used and commonly understood, it is a synonym for classical music, the latter term denoting the whole range of European music and other music written within the technical and esthetic frame of reference of the European idiom and tradition.

Opposed to “good music” is “popular music,” nowadays largely American, or of American derivation. The term is applied to anything from The Ballad of Davy Crockett and Doggie in the Window to Charlie Parker and Gerry Mulligan. The general assumption is that “popular music” is inferior to “good music.”

The latter is regarded as music for discriminating listeners of more than average musical experience, education and sophistication, “Popular music” is regarded as music for the unreflecting multitude, for the intellectually lazy and emotionally insensitive, for people who listen for easy, unthinking pleasure rather than for edification and enlightenment. Included in the “popular” category are dance music of all kinds, commercial ballads, sweet bands, swing bands, combos, show tunes, country and western music, rhythm and blues, and jazz. Obviously, the jazzman does not concur in this categorization as far as jazz is concerned. But I am speaking of general assumptions.

It is not difficult to see how this came about. Within the space of a few hundred years Europe produced an unprecedented literature of good music. Until the end of the first quarter of this century the use of “good music” as a generic term meaning European art music was probably justified. No other area had produced anything of comparable quality, at least in the western world, and the best of what was produced elsewhere was based upon European models.

But things have changed in the past thirty years. American popular music has produced too much that is good, and “good music” not enough. Even the majority of “good music” critics will concede that little of what has been added to their literature since the First World War has been conspicuously good, and some of them will agree that much of what has been contributed to “popular music” has been very good indeed.

The conflict is reconciled for the “good music” critic by the assumption, generally accepted in the music world, including the curious world of jazz, that what is involved are two entirely separate, non-competing types of music, the superiority of “good,” or “classical” music being unquestioned.

The assumption is reasonable only if we think of “good music” in terms of the best European music of the eight-
teenth and nineteenth centuries. It is absurd when applied to the total body of European music. And it is absurd when applied to contemporary composition in the European tradition. Evolution has rendered the terminology obsolete. It no longer accords with the critical facts.

It is not simply that generic terms have taken on qualitative associations. This is inevitable and, under normal circumstances, a helpful convenience. But the present circumstances in the world of music are not normal. Evolution is in ferment. The qualitative associations of our terminology are no longer either adequate or accurate. This inhibits objective critical evaluation. Certain qualities have become associated with certain terms, and the association persists in the face of contradictions, inconsistencies and obsolescence.

As things now stand, a piece by Duke Ellington is admitted to be good, but it is not thought of as “good music.” A piece by Stravinsky may be admitted to be bad, but this does not lead to the conclusion that the Duke’s piece may be better than Stravinsky’s, for the latter writes “good music” and Duke Ellington does not. Terminology effects the rescue.

A lovely example of this was afforded by Paul Henry Lang in a discussion of Porgy and Bess in his Sunday column of January 29, 1956, in the Herald Tribune. Lang was deploiring the fact that Porgy and Bess is, widely accepted by laymen at home and abroad as an example of American music. Foreign audiences, he wrote, are given to understand that Gershwin represents our musical art in the sense that Milhaud represents France’s or Vaughan Williams England’s.

“No one can deny,” he continued, “Gershwin’s very real gifts, nor does anybody admit in public the limitations of these gifts and the fact that his music is exceptionally high quality. Broadway show music rather than ‘serious art.’ . . . The very fact that we use the rather silly-sounding term ‘serious’ or ‘classical’ music indicates that we do acknowledge the existence of some difference, and that we somehow assign a higher artistic value to, say, a symphony by Riegger or Piston than to, say, Rhapsody in Blue, or Showboat.”

Unfortunately, it does. A classification born of quality retains a qualitative implication for anything now written under its emblem. A symphony by Riegger or Piston is better than a suite by Ellington or Gershwin simply because it is—a symphony! The classical composer qualifies for respectability and status the moment he writes the magic word “symphony” at the top of his score.

How patently ridiculous this reverence for terminology is may be seen from a casual review of the varieties of quality to be found in each of the main classifications or categories—call them “classical” and “popular.” Within the body of classical music you may find everything from treacle to sublimity, from Grieg’s Ich liebe dich to the Mass in B Minor. Similarly with “popular music.” It offers, in the generally accepted terminology, everything from The Yellow Rose of Texas through sweet band and swing band and rock ‘n roll to Louis Armstrong, Art Tatum, and the Modern Jazz Quartet.

The variety of quality in each category is rivaled only by the variety of popularity. The classical music community blunts the implications of the popularity of much of its literature by recourse to the term “semi-classical.” This suffices for such composers as Suppé, Auber, Delibes, Offenbach, Lehar, Millooecker, Johann Strauss, Lanner, Benatzky, Frič and Herbert. But other names that appear on “pops” programs are Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini, Schubert, Berlioz, Donizetti, Mendelssohn, Verdi, Wagner, Gounod, Saint-Saëns, Massenet, Brahms, Schumann, Puccini, Mascagni, Richard Strauss, Debussy, Ravel and Stravinsky. They may not be represented by their most imposing works, but there they are, composers of incontestably popular music.

We are thus confronted, not with one confusion, but with many. To speak of jazz, for instance, as “popular music” is to overlook the fact that a considerable element among the jazz audience tends to look askance at any jazz that achieves a popular equivalent to, say, the Moonlight Sonata. A good deal of relatively successful jazz is less popular than the most popular classical music. One may compounding the confusion by adding that a lot of classical music has been written with a distinctly commercial objective and that most “commercial music,” either European or American, has never achieved popularity.

The first step toward resolving these confusions is to recognize that classification is no guarantee of quality, however much a given term may have a qualitative association. Popularity does not exclude quality, nor does quality exclude popularity. Music written with the humblest objective and the humblest means may be sublime, and music written with the sublimest objective may be the utterest trash. Nothing in Also sprach Zarathustra, for instance, can match the sublimity of the Londonderry Air. Much “popular music” has been good, even judged by the most exacting standards, and much “good music” has been popular even in terms of a mass audience. Generally speaking, that which lasts is likely to (Continued on page 87)
After winter's intensive use, is your equipment still operating as well as it did last fall? Do you have a nagging feeling of dissatisfaction? If so, these check questions will help rate your HI-FI.

Few audiophiles are "permanently" satisfied with their equipment. Occasionally, such dissatisfaction is justified—partly as a result of normal deterioration, partly because one item just doesn't work as it should. A weak link is not too difficult to uncover. It may need replacement or repair. Here are thirteen questions that will help verbalize your problem. Suggested solutions appear on pages 54 and 56.

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APRIL 1959
THE history of jazz has encompassed an extraordinary range of people, places and styles. The canvas is astonishingly crowded for so short a period of time in the development of an art. Most remarkable of all is the fact that this cohesive story is made from the contributions of so many intensely individual players.

One of them is Stan Getz. Like the other major figures in jazz history, he has developed his own, instantly identifiable way of telling his story. The effectiveness of the Getz style is indicated by his having again swept the major 1958 American jazz polls—Down Beat, Metronome and Playboy.

The 32-year-old tenor saxophonist, now living in Denmark, had been apprehensive about this year’s results. He had expected to lose to Sonny Rollins, the most influential tenor player since Getz himself emerged from Lester Young’s shadow in 1950. Rollins, in fact, was second to Getz this year in both the Down Beat and Metronome lists.

Most professional jazzmen claim to attach no importance to these popularity contests, but nearly all watch each year’s results carefully. They’re disgruntled if they don’t place well and are secretly pleased if they do. Aside from ego gain, the accompanying publicity can also bring in added night club and recording dates.

Getz, in any case, has already made a substantial contribution to jazz and his place in its history is assured beyond any seasonal caprices of the jazz polls. Beginning in the late Forties, he was one of the major counter-balances to the frequently aggressive, harsh-toned playing of the earlier “bop” period. The “bop” players, besides, were more often concerned with exploring the new harmonic possibilities in modern jazz than with melodic improvisation.

Getz, however, brought a softer texture to his playing and a rare capacity for melodic invention. He helped prove it was possible for a modern jazz horn to be consistently tender and lyrical.

In recent years, Getz has changed his approach to jazz. While retaining his strong melodic sense and underlying lyricism, he has become more and more concerned with pouring more force into his playing—a fuller tone, a more driving rhythmic pulse, a more direct and virile emotional message. At one time, his tone, as a British writer has pointed out, had been so purified that it occasionally took on the quality of a whisper. Now, Getz is much less emotionally detached. He can shout on his instrument, and yet play ballads more convincingly and refreshingly than most of his contemporaries.

On stand, Getz remains the introvert he has always been. His approach is directly opposite to the extravertish clowning of Dizzy Gillespie, for example. He rarely announces the titles of his numbers, and engages in no byplay with the audience—as Gerry Mulligan, among others, often does. Getz communicates only through his music. He feels that being an entertainer through anything but his horn is more than he should be required to do as a musician.

Part of Getz’s change toward a more assertive musical style has come through a general re-evaluation of his own life. He wants to determine his musical destination, and to gain perspective on his career—hence his temporary change of residence.

Since living in Europe is less expensive for him and his family, he doesn’t have to be as continually on the road as he does here. He has always expressed the desire to stay in one place long enough to study music, since he had little formal training in theory. His current European sojourn may finally allow him to undertake serious study.

Getz, however, is not likely to ever be away from America too long. His roots are here and he can find more musicians in the States with whom he wants to record. Incidentally, Getz has not been pleased with most of his recordings in recent years, which was another reason for the pessimism over this year’s poll results.

He records chiefly for Norman Granz’s Verve label, and protests that Granz rarely does anything with him except to record dates based almost entirely on on-the-spot improvisation in the framework of very slight arrangements and with almost no preparation.

Getz is not himself a composer, and, impressive as his playing has been, there are many more possibilities in him that a perceptive, understanding arranger could draw out.

There may well be fluctuations in Getz’s poll status in the next few years as Sonny Rollins and John Coltrane, among others, receive wider attention. Rollins has been exploring the possibilities of more complex rhythms and more developed thematic improvisation than have been customary in jazz, while Coltrane’s “sheets of sound” investigations are especially provocative in harmonic terms.

Remaining himself, Getz will learn that, regardless of the polls, he will not be out of style for too long, no matter what happens.

—Nat Hentoff
THE most effective way to find out what disc stereo is all about is by actually listening to stereo samplers or demonstration records. Of course, you need a stereo hi-fi rig or phonograph to play them on; but once this plunge has been taken, you will find nearly fifty discs to choose from, ranging in price from $1.98 to $6.95, or more than thirty different labels.

The idea of the sampler LP record goes back some five years—to the fall of 1953, to be exact, when Mercury Records issued its OLD 1, a 7-inch disc of highlights from its “Living Presence” line of domestically recorded symphonic discs. A year later full-sized 12-inch sampler LPs at bargain prices hit the market and as of this writing a good half-hundred mono LP versions are available. Most of these were listed

(Continued on page 45)
STEREO SAMPLERS

DEMONSTRATION & SAMPLER DISCS WITH NARRATION

| $1.98 | SPECTRUM | HOLIDAY IN NEW YORK: Joel Holt and Paul De Witt (narration)—Test Tones: Times Square Subway; Symphony of the Air at Carnegie Hall; Palisades Amusement Park; Ping- pong Game; Street Organ; Lustrehouse Orch.; D’Artiga Pop Concert! Charlie Spivak Orch.
A remarkable buy if you don’t mind the “commercials” for American Airlines, Palisades Amusement Park, et al. Sonics are a little on the bright side, but the stereo as such is good enough, with adequate bass in favorites like the Tchaikovsky SWAN LAKE and SLEEPING BEAUTY waltzes. Charlie Spivak comes out best on the “pop” band.

| $2.98 | URANIA | STEREO SAMPLER: Floyd Mack and Jack Scholle (narrative dialogue)—Saint-Saëns “Organ” Symphony; Offenbach: Grand Duchesse excerpt; Ferrante and Teicher; Rossini: William Tell; London Philharmonic Orch.; Robert Noerlein—organ; Hamburg Bundeswehr Musikkorps; Strauss: Champagne Polka; Mitt Schaud Orch.; The Revelers; Phil Moody; Malhot Merrick Orch.; John Wanamaker Orch.; Variés: I saction.
A not badly done “father-son” dialogue carries the sound effects portion of this disc. Musical portions are marred by some sub-standard original tapes, but the Offenbach GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROULSTEIN aria and chorus come across effective if somewhat echoesy shape. Saint-Saëns’s “Organs” Symphony still remains a top Urania item. Good bass, fine spread, splendid “fill.”

| $2.98 | VOX | STEREOVOX SAMPLER: the Stereo Chorus; Crowd Noises; Sonic Boom; NYC Civil Defense Test; Music Boxes; Bamberg Symphony Orch.—Perlea; Vivaldi: Bassoon Concerto; Gianni; Monos Orch.; Sports Car Race; Bamberg Symphony Orch.—Hollreiser.
So-so, despite the effective “sonic boom” bit from a jet plane. European tapes of the Bamberg Symphony sound as though recorded in a gigantic garage; lack the presence-definition factor which is as important in stereo (if not more so) as in mono recording.

| $3.98 | HALLMARK | FULL DIMENSIONAL STEREO DEMONSTRATION RECORD: Del Shuhur (narrator) with sound effects & music; Tchaikovsky: Capriccio Italian.
One of the earliest stereo “demo” discs issued; poorest in quality of those reviewed here. Pompous and “over-commercial” narration; symphonic program material—mostly Tchaikovsky and Grieg—appears to have been processed from inferior tapes. Sound effects can be found in better discing on Concert-Disc CS 22. Stereo as such is all there, but muddied by distortion and break-up. Stay away from this one.

| $4.98 | LONDON | A JOURNEY INTO STEREO SOUND: Geoffrey Sumner (narrator)—Train Sequence; London Symphony Orch.—Argento; Tap Dance Sequence; Edmundo Ros Orch.; Ansermet Rehearsal; Suisse Romande Orch.; Die Walküre—excerpt; Racing Cars; Mantanoni; Tower of London Ceremony of Keys; Kristen Flagstad; Dave King; Verna Lynn; Ted Hoath; Wilhelm Backhaus—Mozart Piano Concerto; Winfield Atwell; Paris Conservatory Orch.
An early stereo demonstrator (August ‘58). It still stands up to the best current stereo product, musically and sonically. The “swinging” British narrator is intelligent and unhackneyed, Magnificently full bass in musical selections, and the London Tower ceremonial bit sounds so real you can almost smell the dankness.

| $5.95 | BEL CANTO | STEREOPHONIC DEMONSTRATION RECORD: Stereophonic Tour of Los Angeles (Jack Wagner—narrator); Chicken Rag; Chasing the Bird; Snowman Polka; Hold ‘em Joe; Pomp-palum—by Bye Bye Blues.
Superbly gaudy, amusing packaging—dig the multi-heel disc! Guided stereo tour of Los Angeles, effectively done. Musical selections of the brilliant commercial pops type; big sound with plenty of bass and good center “fill.”

| $5.98 | CAPITOL | THE STEREO DISC: narration & sound effects—New Year’s Eve at Times Square, Bowling, Diesel Locomotive, Traffic on a Rainy Day, Statue of Liberty Ferry, Children and Picnic Fete, New York Subway; Hollywood Bowl Symphony; Wagner Chorale; Jackie Davis Trio; Not “King” Cole; Stan Kenton; Fred Waring; Railroad Crossing Sequences; Pittsburgh Symphony; Stereo Balance Track.
Stereo demonstration in the grand manner! Deluxe album features informative illustrated booklet by E. T. Canby. Superbly engineered sound; volume level somewhat low. Capitol’s stereo mixing for music is tops, with chorus and full symphony especially. Same program on Capitol demo tapes ZA 1 and ZH 2.

| $5.98 | COLUMBIA | LISTENING IN DEPTH: Philadelphia Orchestra; Johnny Mathis; Isaac Stern—Barthélèmy Violin Concerto; Duke Ellington; Frank De Vol; Polly Bergen; E. Power Biggs—organ; N. Y. Philharmonic; Ray Conniff; Percy Faith; West Side Story; Kirby Stone Four; Les & Larry Elgart; Kostelanetz; Sounds in Motion—Airport; Stereo Balance Track.
Deluxe presentation complete with narration and elaborate illustrated booklet. Since September issue of this disc, Columbia has done better stereo. Sound is brisk, brilliant, somewhat bass-shy, separation over-emphasized by excessive multi-miking.

| $5.98 | COOK | COOK’S TOUR OF STEREO: Narration & sound effects; Boston Festival Orch.; Carlos Montoya; Tristán Martínique Bognine; Giant Mexican Marimba; Reginald Fout—organ; Lizette Miles & Red Camp; Dixieland Jazz; Willie Rodriguez Latin Band; Sextet des Chats—South Salem Providers.
Strictly for the dog—as the final SEDGIE DES CHATS will prove to be magnificent effect. A charming guide introduces a variety of on-the-spot sounds between musical bits (variable in sonic quality). Sounds will sell this item—and how try your speaker cones on the QUEEN MARY fog horn.

| $5.98 | DECCA | ADVENTURES IN STEREO: Narration & sound effects; Alfred Newman Orchestra; Escudero; Tommy Dorsey Orch.; Concert-Masters of N. Y.; Sammy Davis, Jr.; Lionel Newman & 20th Century-Fox Orch.; Wayne King Orch.; Sal Salvador Quartet; Mitchell Piatto Concert Orch.; Lawson-Haggett Rockin’ Band; Felicia Sendors.
Hollywood grandiosity keys the narration, and Decca’s stereo techniques have advanced considerably since this disc was released last fall. This stereo is fairly ping-pong, but the flamenco band with Escudero and the Paganini LA CAM- PANELA with the Concert-Masters of New York are both brilliantly effective.

| $5.98 | RCA VICTOR | BOB & RAY THROW A STEREO SPECTACULAR: Bob and Ray visit Dr. Ahsbrook’s Castle (5 episodes); Malachron Orchestra; Skitch Henderson; Dick Shoey New Percussion Ens.; Lana Horne; Gutenberg’s Sour Kraut Band; Redi City Music Hall Organ; Julie Andrews; Sauter-Finegan Orchestra; Abbe Lane; Balalaika Singers.
The BOB AND RAY is unsurpassable as a hilariously entertaining and frightfully realistic exhibition of the tricks stereo can do. Disc is worth owning just for the priceless dialogue. Excellent musical selections, generally well-recorded in stereo.

| $6.95 | AUDIO FIDELITY | STEREOPHONIC DEMONSTRATION RECORD: Demonstration with narration of High Fidelity Stereophonic Sound; Dukes of Dixieland; Palachou; Mallet Magic; Johnny Paleo Harmonica Gang; Bagpipes and Drums; Leon Berry.
Lion roars, bagpipes, and trumpeting elephants, plus the inevitable Dukes of Dixieland. Good, clean sound; A-F picks its artists and repertoire with just this in mind. Stereo sonics emphasize ping-pong separation; very fine Near East music and flamenco sequences.
STEREO SAMPLERS

$6.95 CONCERT-DISC
CSD 2
CONCERT-DISC STEREO DEMO: Stereo Balance Track;
The Modernes; Mike Simpson Orch.; Musical Arts Symphony Orch.; Percussive Arts En.; Jay Norman Quintet; Symphony of the Air; Ping-pong Game; Electric Train; Jet Plane; Radiant Velvet Orch.; Sorokin Strings; Halloran Choir; Austria Lovelace—organ.

$6.95 CONCERT-DISC
CS 22
SOUND IN THE ROUND: Tom Mercein (narrator)—Ping-pong; Steam Train; Electric Train; Birds; Air Hammer; Fireworks; Parade; DC-7 Jet Plane; Roller-Coaster Subway; Thunder and Rainstorm; Laura; Foghorn; Rain; Boat Whistles; Horse and Cart; Nickelodean; Football Game; War Planes—Ack-Ack; Roller Skating Rink; Carillon; Bagpipers.

"DEMO" & SAMPLER DISCS WITHOUT NARRATION

$2.98 COUNTERPOINT
CFST 2505
A STUDY IN STEREO SOUND: The Famous Bowling Ball; Juanita Hall; Rusty Doddrick Orch.; Alores Argo & Mbeli Bass Street Band; Lorenz Graham; Escudero; Michel Larue & the Drinking Gourds; Pee Wee Russell; Cyril Jackson DRums; Harry & Jeanie West; Aldo Parlati (cello).

$2.98 WESTMINSTER
WSS 1
INTRODUCTION TO STEREO: Vienna State Opera Orch.—Scherchen: Deutschmeister Band; Philharmonic Symphony Orch. of London—Rodzinski; Carl Weinrich—organ; Sound Effects—Bowling Alley, Train, Truck, Rain, Subway, 4-Miler Bomber; Mary Lou Brewer; Ralph Font Orch.; Dick Leibert—theater organ; Ferrante and Tschaik; Salvation Army Band.

$5.95 WESTMINSTER
WSS 2
STEREOI STEREO! STEREO!: Deutschmeister Band; Ralph Font Orch.; Utah Symphony & Reid Nibley (piano)—Gershwin—Cooland; Leibert—theater organ; Vienna State Opera Orch.; Sounds of buzz saw, elephant, automobile, breaking glass, riveters, jet planes; Coleman Jazz Trio.

$5.95 OMEGA
OSD 1
SOUNDS . . . OUT OF THIS WORLD: Test and Balance Section—Volume Balance; Phasing; Equalization; Musical Balance; Frequencies; Cross-Talk; Cross-Modulation; Stylist Tracking; Demonstration Section—Champagne Music; Hi-Los in Stereo; Jazz Rolls Royce; Music for Heavenly Bodies; Jungle Echoes; Berlioz: Symphonie Fantastique; Railing with Bolling; Mark Makes Broadway; Stravinsky: Petrouchka; Cinema Italiana: Destination Moon.

$5.95 RONDO
ST 537
ACTION—JETS—RAILROADS—DRUMS: S ullivan Air Base Jets; Railroad Sounds; Big Drum Dance of the Carriacou.

$6.95 AUDIO FIDELITY
FCS 50000
STEREO TEST RECORD: Metronome Balance Track; Reference Tone; Rumble Test; Unequalized High Frequency Tones; Equalized Low Frequency Tones; Low Frequency Sweep Tones; 400 cps "A"; Cross-Talk Test; Berlioz: Symphonie Fantastique; Railing with Bolling; Mark Makes Broadway; Stravinsky: Petrouchka; Cinema Italiana: Destination Moon.

MUSICAL SAMPLER DISCS

$2.98 AAMCO
each
ALS 54/55
STEREOPHONIC ADVENTURE IN SOUND—Vol. I—Instrumental: Ted Steele; Australian Jazz Quintet; Art Blakey's Big Band; Charlie Shavers with Strings; Vol. II—Vocal & Orchestra: Teal Joy; Russ Garcia, his Swingin' Chorus & Orchestra; Eddie Vinson; Sally Blair.

$2.98 ELEKTRA
SMP 4X
AROUND THE WORLD IN STEREO: Kan Daven and his Salty Dogs; Gene and Francesca; Wiener Konzertschrammeln; Theodore Sikel: Child & Yardbird; Neue Deutschmeister Band; Sabicas; Tom Kines; Edi Csoka Hungarian Gypsy En.; Ognim Zelab: Israeli Troupe; Cynthia Gooding: Original Trinidad Steel Band.

$2.98 FANTASY
FS 655
STEREO DEMONSTRATION DISC: Desoth Choirs—Lassus Motet; Cal Tjader with Strings; San Francisco Harry & Barbary Coast Bandits; Korf Pandit—theater organ; Anson Woods Orch.; Elliot Lawrence Orch.; Brubeck Quintet; San Francisco Marching, Trotting, Walking Band; Mongo Santamaria—Afro-Cuban Drums; Cal Tjader—Stan Getz Sextet.

$2.98 FIESTA
FLPS 1238
STEREO RHYTHMS: Argueta Orch.; The Rhythmists; Ennio Warren Orch.; Irving Fields Trio; Randy Carlos Orch.; Don Enrico; Monarch Orch.; Enrico Ranieri orch.

CSD 2 is the more recent and better quality disc, offering an excellent "channel balance" track with Ping-pong balls. Its musical selections are complete. Good organ bass and fine pizzicato string sound; CSD 22 is for documentary sound facsimiles. The Shrimers' Parade is the real highlight, Good narration.

The quintessence of "ping-pong" stereo, excellently and cleanly done, notably in the flamenco and Cyril Jackson bands. The one major misfortune is the Aldo Parlati concert excerpt—badly miscastulated musical, acoustic, and mixing areas—through no fault of the very fine solo artist.

Westminster has done far, far better stereo recording than represented in this disc. However, if you're a sucker for the Leibert theater organ band—here is one of the best of its kind anywhere; good balance and opulent bass.

Recorded sound is tremendous improvement over WSS 1, especially in the percussion department. Try the Gershwin Concerto and Colemen's JAZZ MAGBO; Leibert's theater organ clock piece a delight. Despite sonic excellence, most Utah Symphony performances below par in spirit and precision.

To be further evaluated in a future article. Our review copy had flutter on fast tones, but this presumably will be remedied. The American-recorded bands are far superior to European program material, which lacks bass. "Hollywood styles" are excellent of their kind—good fill, fine bass; in short—the BIG sound.

Strictly "documentary" sound. Try it on the dog. Emory Cook did the original tapes for this highly effective Rondo issue. The primitive drum dance on Side 2 must be heard (and felt) to be believed.

The technical test portion of this new disc will be considered in a subsequent HI-FI REVIEW article devoted exclusively to such records; but a VU or DB meter should be used here with your earliest, Verdi, Baroda, Roksky, Korsakov Marches & Glaciers Russian Sailors' Dance—Arthur Winograd cond.

For pop and jazz fanciers. Close mixing and tight acoustics; sound is clean and very powerful, with solid bass. Blakey's dynamic jazz and the Aussie's cool approach make an intriguing contrast. Blair has rich vocals. Complete selections.

The strictly folksong items make this worthwhile, Gene and Francesca—emanating from separate speakers—are elegantly blended. Good flamenco from Sabicas and a fine English folksong bit from Tom Kines. None of the other tracks compare in quality or musical content. Complete selections.

This San Francisco label has a fine "sleepier," excellent musical content; varied, and stereored in fine taste. Desoth Choirs properly impressive; Brubeck's jazz-cum-Rock flawlessly balanced; the Afro-Cuban drums exciting; and the Gott-Tieeler cambo absolutely elegant. Good, solid bass. Complete selections.

Latin-American fare—loud, but adequate stereo sound. Argueta vital and stirring; too much electric guitar ninado in Randy Carlos; lovely plang tones in Irving Fields track. Complete selections.

APRIL 1959

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STEREO SAMPLERS

$2.98  GRAND AWARD Ga 4005D  STEREOPHONIC SPECTACULAR: Charles Magnante & Orch.; Enoch Light Orch.; Lois Winter; All-Star Alumni Band; Paul Whiteman Orch.; Charleston City All-Stars.

$2.98  MERCURY SRD 1  STEREOPHONIC SAMPLER—Vol. 1 Richard Hayman Orch.; David Carroll Orch.; Dick Contino Orch.; Clebanoff Orch.; Griff Williams Orch.; Patti Page; Eastman-Rochester "Pops" Orch.—Fennell; London Symphony Orch.—Dorati; Eugene List; Eastman-Rochester Symphony Orch.—Hansson; Pete Rugolo Orch.; Terry Gibbs Orch.; Sarah Vaughan.

$2.98  RCA VICTOR LSC 2307  DESTINATION STEREOPHONIC SAMPLER—Boston Pops—Saber Dance, Hannah’s Hideaway; Sym. of the Air, Kondrashin—Cancrucio Esponasol; Chicago Sym.—Reiner—Lt. Kie; Pictures of an Exhibition; Rubinstein—Saint-Saens Piano Concerto; Morton Gould—Rodeo, 4th of July; Boston Symphony—Roman Carnival Overture.

$2.98  ROULETTE SR 100  A DEMONSTRATION OF THE NEW DIMENSIONAL SOUND OF DYNAMIC STEREOPHONIC: Count Basie Orch.; Jimmie Rodgers; Johnny Richards; Joe Williams; Joe Newman; Mocito Orch.; Maynard Ferguson Orch.; Pearl Bailey; Trije Glenn Orch.; Tito Rodriguez Orch.

$4.98  DISNEYLAND STER-X 4000  DISNEYLAND STEREOPHONIC HIGHLIGHTS: Stolowski & Philadelphia Orchestra—Fantasia excerpts; Tutti Camarota Orch.; Mary Martin; Jan Clayton.

$4.98  KAPP KST 1  A DEMONSTRATION IN STEREOPHONIC TOTAL SOUND: Vic Schoen Orch. & Chorus; Jane Marque; Roger Williams; Frank Hunter Orch.; Kate Smith; Marty Gold Chorus & Orch.; David Rose Orch.; John Garti—Theater organ; New Bijou Orch.

$4.98  UNITED ARTISTS 300015  UA SHOWCASE: Hal Schaefer Orch.—Songs from U.A. Films—Around the World; High Noon; Mounl Rouge; Modern Times; The Moon Is Blue; Man with the Golden Arm; Alexander the Great; Limelight; Return to Paradise; The Kentuckian; Gentlemen Marry Brunettes.

$5.98  EYEREST SDBR 2001  MUSICAL VARIATIONS IN STEREOPHONIC: Woody Herman Orch.; Tito Puente; Andy Sannella Orch.; Raoul Polesini Orch.; Phantom Gypsies; Raymond Scott Orch.; Mike Misikiewicz.

MUSICAL “DEMO” DISCS WITH COMPLETE WORKS

$2.98  PERIOD SHO ST 2318  UNDER THE BLUE SKIES OF CAPIR: Concerto Desmarco with Bola Babal Orch.

$2.98  PERIOD SHO ST 2321  HAYDN: Symphony No. 94 in G Major ("Surprise"); Symphony No. 100 in G Major ("Military"), Mannheimer National Symphony Orchestra, Herbert Alber; Hans Wolf cond.

$2.98  PERIOD SHO ST 2322  AUSTRIAN BAND MUSIC: Neue Deutschmeister Band.

$2.98  PERIOD each SHO ST 2323/24  KALMAN: Csardas Princess—Operettta; Countess Matilda—Operetta. Vienna Staatsoper Chorus & Orch.

$2.98  VANGUARD SRY 103 SD  RIMSKY-KORSAKOV: Scheherazade, Vienna State Opera Orch.; Maria Rossi cond.

$2.98  VANGUARD SRY 106 SD  BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 9 in C Minor, Vienna State Opera Orch., Felix Prohaska cond.

$2.98  VANGUARD SRY 108 SD  LISZT: 4 Hungarian Rhapsodies, Vienna State Opera Orch., Anatole Fistoulari cond.

$2.98  VANGUARD SRY 109 SD  HAYDN: Symphony No. 100 in G Major ("Military"); Symphony No. 101 in D Major ("Clock"), Vienna State Opera Orch., Mogens Wildsbo cond.

$4.98  WARNER BROS. WS 1241  VITAPHONIC STEREOPHONIC—EXTRA SENSORY PERCEPTION IN SOUND: Warren Barker Orch.; Gus Bivona Orch.; Raoul Meyherd Orch.;, Hendid; Geri Gaglion; Henry Mancini Military Band; John Scott Trotter Orch.; Buddy Cole; Marty Matlock; Eddie LeMar.

American and continental pops, loud and brilliant with name artists, Powerful bass, good center "fill," but distinct overloading of disc cut on Lois Winter band. Noticeable high-frequency "break-up" toward the center of the record, particularly on Side 2. Complete selections.

A whiz-bang of stereo tones and choice of music; superbly recorded with final band on each side wisely reserved for low volume level program material. The Rugolo FUNKY DRUMS track is tremendous; so is Donell’s March from LOVE FOR THREE ORANGES.

A handsome and brand new symphonic panorama that shows off RCA Victor’s stereo recording progress to best possible advantage. Supersolid bass; good center "fill;" clean and tasteful; sound level at ear-tilliing level—excerpts are complete or self-contained.

Another ear-roller with accent on exciting jazz. Tight multi-lined stereo pick-up is used with great skill and with stunning results for Basie and Mayord rugolo. Pete Bailey also superb. Bass occasionally thin, too much echo chamber in Rodriguez track. First-rate listening and entertainment. Complete selections.

An uneven product. Camarella’s orchestra stereo with blazing, full-bodied sounder; but Mary Martin sounds chocked. For all its documentary value, Stokowski’s Philadelphia orchestra—film stereoed in 1938—wonders over the lot with background noise. Complete selections.

Mostly large-scale pop stylings with brush and brilliant sound. Good stereo sonic with firm bass, hard high-end tone quality. Final band on Side 2 badly overcut. Complete selections.

Big band jazz stylings of hit film tunes; light multi-mike stereo sound. Arrangements too much the same, Complete selections.

Pop music aspect of Everest stereo. Fairly tight studio pick-ups throughout, but some amusing "stunts" turn up—like the tap dancer and the fire sirens moving from one speaker to the other. You’ll like dynamic Woody Herman and the spirited polka bits by Mike Misikiewicz. Spectacularly good stereo "fill." Complete selections.

Period has taken its cue from Vanguard (see below) in issuing full-scale disc productions as "stereo demonstrators." Only the Haydn disc had been heard at press time—adequate but not exactly overpowering. The Kalman operetta sides should be worth a hearing.

SCHERERAZADE and the Haydn Symphonies rate as "best buys" in anybody’s league. Spirited performances, tasteful stereo sonic, good over-all sound with firm bass, The Beethoven and List fall somewhat below this level, but are still adequate—too much trumpet overbalance in the "Pilgrim."
in “Sampling the Samplers” (HiFi & Music Review, Feb. 1958, p. 63.)

Samplers were devised basically to showcase the prime products of a given record label, and to stimulate consumer awareness (a) of the label itself and (b) of the special character of its artists and repertoire. It was the independent companies that latched onto this idea with tenacity and enthusiasm. Thus Vanguard and Unicorn stressed discriminating classical repertoire; Mercury and Westminster, their brilliant sound; Riverside and Elektra, their unique folk music offerings; Fantasy and Bethlehem, their jazz.

The disc stereo blitzkrieg has added a whole new dimension to the function of the sampler record field—that of educating the public to stereophonic sound and how it works. The job of today’s stereo sampler is to sell a whole new listening medium. If retail store demonstration facilities for monophonic LPs left something to be desired for the record buyer, he could always turn to his local “good music” radio station as a substitute; but it will be awhile before the radio broadcasters turn over large hunks of time and dual transmitter facilities for airplay of stereo discs. Stereo record purchase is likely to be a “sight-unseen” affair, with reliance on the say-so of trusted record reviewers. Thus, the importance of the stereo disc sampler at present is crucial. Small wonder that the biggest record companies—RCA Victor, Columbia, Capitol, London, Decca—jumped into the stereo sampler disc field early and hard, beginning in August and September of 1958!

If the listener wants to know inexpensively and at first-hand what stereo discs are all about in their broadest possible aspect, the stereo samplers and demonstrators are now the main avenue of approach.

The vast array of these discs presents almost every possible type of sonic and musical material, recorded by just about every known stereo technique. The results vary from superlative to horrible; but even within the various categories of music, sounds, narrative sequences, and recording techniques, a considerable area of choice is offered in terms of what one may particularly want to know about or experience in stereophonic sound.

If it’s a thorough briefing from A to Z, combined with a broad sampling of what stereo can do for varied sounds and types of music, then a choice can be made between Capitoll’s Introduction to Stereo and Columbia’s Listening in Depth. Both discs are accompanied by detailed and informative booklets and feature intelligent narration on the record. Musical contents cover everything from symphony orchestra and chorus to pop vocals and jazz combos. In terms of sheer “naturalness” of sound, Capitol is favored, but Columbia does offer superb musical samplings.

For purposes of “stereo education,” London’s Journey into Stereo is a must for the stereo beginner, not only for superlative quality of sound, as such, but also because it is the only currently available sampler with a bit of grand-opera on it—Wagner’s Die Walküre.

A pair of “educational” samplers worthy of special note are available through special channels from such widely disparate sources as RCA Victor and that well-known manufacturer and purveyor of stereo cartridges and loudspeakers, Electro-Voice, Inc. The E-V offering is a dual package on one 12-inch LP and can be bought at most hi-fi salons and component dealers for $1.50. One side is monophonic and is an intriguing excursion through the ABC’s of High Fidelity, while the other side is stereo under the title A Stereo Primer. Colorful musical excerpts are taken from such labels as: Concert-Disc, Omega-Disc, and Sonic Arts. Most amusing of the sound effects you’ll find at the opening of the stereo side. This record, by the way, is a fine way to compare the quality of mono and stereo as played through a stereo system. RCA Victor offers free with the purchase of its stereo phonographs its SP 33-13—Sounds in Space—an excellent “stereo primer” package with musical highlights from both its classical and “pop” catalogs.

Not everybody, even raw newcomers care to be educated. The same job can often be done—and more effectively—with a bit of clever sugar coating. Several stereo samplers are entertaining and at the same time hammer home the astonishing vividness of stereophonic listening. RCA Victor’s Bob and Ray Throw a Stereo Spectacular goes straight to the top of the list for its combination of riotous comedy, terrifyingly realistic sounds, and brilliant musical content. Bell Canto’s stereo tour of Los Angeles and Cook’s Tour of Stereo also rate high for entertainment-cum-direct-impact value.

Stereophiles of technical bent will find test and balance tracks on Audio Fidelity’s brand new Stereo Test Record (FSC 50000) and on Omega’s Sounds...Out of This World. Several stereo demonstrators include tracks to check balance of stereo speakers by ear. Columbia’s temple blocks-in-echo-chamber and Concert-Disc’s Ping-pong balls (on their CD 2) combine perceptual ease and accuracy.

If one doesn’t give a hang even about indirect education, but wants something that will “break up the party,” the opening thunder clap on RCA Victor’s Bob and Ray or the Queen Mary fog horn born supplied by Cook will do the job nicely. However, there are other choices, like the lion roars and elephants trumpeting on Audio Fidelity’s AFSD 5885 or Westminster’s WSS 2, or the sequence of jets and trains on Rondo’s Action record. For sheer music—jazz and pops, mood music or concert fare—there is any amount to select, whether in bits and pieces or entire works. It is also possible to sample this stereo music in completely separated (“ping-pong”) fashion, or as an unbroken “solid wall” of sound. London, Capitol, Everest, RCA Victor and Mercury are among the best exemplars of the “solid wall” treatment, while Columbia, Audio Fidelity and Counterpoint play a fine game of electro-acoustic Ping-pong.

The purely musical stereo samplers have something for nearly every taste—mixed or specialized. One favorite “mixed” is the small Fantasy label of San Francisco, in which the Dessoff Choirs are heard in a Lassus motet; Dave Brubeck makes with some Bach-styled jazz; Mongo Santamaria holds forth with electrifying Afro-Cuban drumming; and Stan Getz provides some eloquently lyrical jazz tenor sax. Mercury’s mixture is high-powered and thrilling in both its jazz and symphonic aspect. Roulette offers some of the best jazz tracks—superbly recorded—in the whole stereo sampler field. If complete symphonic works are desired for use in a stereo trial run try Vanguard’s Scheherazade and Haydn symphonies.

Don’t get the idea, though, that every stereo sampler and demonstrator is as good in quality or stimulating in content as the highlights singled out here. They’re not—as a hearing of the Hallmark disc, the Stokowski Fantasia side of the Disneyland offering, or the final heard on the Kapp and Grand Award will prove. But as they say in the big leagues, “You can’t win ‘em all.” The wonder is that with so little time to develop perfected stereo microphoning and stereo disc mastering techniques, there is so much really excellent, interesting, and entertaining material to choose between.

—Joel Smith

APRIL 1959
Scene: A typical hi-fi salon in 1962. Two clerks, Pep and Pip, are opening up the shop for another "normal" day.

Pip: "Pip, have you noticed? Traffic in the library and free literature on the stereo department are way off."

Pep: "I'll say. But they'll close it down any day now. At least a section of it."

Pip: "Yeah. But which section? Plain Language Definition of Stereo Terminology or Basic Questions on Stereo?"

Pep: "Neither. They'll get rid of the Justification for Stereo boxes. Everybody agrees that stereo is a good thing. Last week I sold ten systems to customers who didn't even take time for their preliminary stereo indoctrination."

Pip: "And to think what trouble we used to have telling people why stereo is an improvement! That's why we started the library in the first place . . . but, oh! oh! . . . see you later, Pep. Here's one of my customers. The lady who bought a stereo system last month."

Lady: "Young man, there's something wrong with my record playing equipment."

Pip: "What seems to be the trouble, ma'am?"

Lady: "Well, I'm not certain, but it's not working right."

Pip: "Isn't there something lacking in the sound?"

Lady: "Exactly. It just isn't the same sound you demonstrated in the store. I really don't believe I am getting stereo at all."

Pip: "Well, is the sound only coming from one speaker? Or perhaps you're playing old monophonic records?"

Lady: "Emphatically not. I get sound from both speakers and all of my records are True-Test stereophonic. No, I fail to feel the sense of realism I should."

Pip: "Realism! How do you mean ma'am?"

Lady: "Well, in the store I felt an appreciation of scope and breadth. When you played my favorite recording I could tell that the strings were located on the left-hand side of the orchestra and a bit in front of the woodwinds. Now when I play the same recording there doesn't seem to be the . . . the . . .!"

Pip: """ . . . the isolation?"

Lady: "Yes, I guess the word might apply. I get a feeling of depth but the instruments don't stand out properly."

Pip: "Excuse me, ma'am, I want you to talk to our clerk in charge of stereo service problems." (Turns and escorts lady across to Pep, who is talking to two gentlemen customers.)

Pep: "Yes, sir, from all you say, I guess that is your problem; you're both not getting a true stereophonic effect."

Pip: "Excuse us, gentlemen, sorry Pep, but this lady is having an identical problem. How soon can we get a repairman to her house?"

Pep: "I'm afraid we can't promise service until week after next because of the holidays."

Lady & Both Men: (simultaneously) "End of the month!!!"

Pep: "Please! Please! Your records sound all right, don't they? It's just an absence of stereo. From what you say there will be no harm in using your phonographs monophonically until we can get your servicemen to your homes."

Lady: "Yes, but that's like losing the ability to see colors and perspective. Our musical world will be reduced to flat, black-and-white sketches."

Pip: "Well you will be without that extra dimension, that's true."

Lady: "Not only that, I've found the most satisfactory scheme of placement for my two speakers and I'll have to undo everything to let your repairman test the equipment."

Pep: (alertly) "Did you say you've changed the position of your speakers?"

Lady: "Why yes, I've stacked my two speaker cabinets, one or top of the other!"

Pep & Pip: "What?"

Lady: "Don't bother to say it. I just realized this moment . . . forget the repairmen, I'll go home and restore the speakers to positions eight feet apart—just like it said in that book you gave me to read."

Pep & Pip: "Yes ma'am, and good day, ma'am!"

First Man: "But what about me? I assure you my speakers are facing properly and are at least eight feet apart. In fact, when my doctor visited the other day he . . ."

Pep: "Your doctor?"

First Man: "Yes, he specifically urged me to enjoy my music while convalescing and it's bad enough to have one ear completely stopped up by this deuced sinus cold . . . oh! oh! I'm playing stereo records, but listening with one ear. I guess you can forget that service call. (Man exits hurriedly.)"

Pip: "That sure takes the cake!"

Pep: "Yes, but this other gentleman recently converted to stereo and his problem is most unusual."

Pip: "How so?"

Second Man: "I had a good corner speaker in my basement playroom, I bought another corner speaker, but a much bigger one, now everything sounds terrible."

Pip: "What was this old speaker like?"

Second Man: "You know, one of those you hang in the ceiling."

Pep: "Hold on a minute, you didn't say it was that kind of a corner speaker."

Second Man: "Of course not—a corner speaker is a corner speaker. My new one is right below it on the floor."

Pep & Pip: "What? They're separated vertically, not horizontally?"

Second Man: (sheepishly) "You mean the eight-foot separation is only good—oh I guess you're right—I hadn't thought about that way. " (Departs without adieu.)

Pip: "You know, it might be a good idea to keep that library open—stereo just has to work sometime."

—END

HiFi Review
It has taken us nearly 200 years to appreciate the whole of his genius

David Hall

Giving up the study of law at the University of his native Halle (started only at his father's behest), an 18-year-old youngster headed straight for the cosmopolitan city of Hamburg which boasted a well-run opera house. He had sampled the routine of organist-choirmaster, and was not sure that this was the professional music life for his independent inclinations. Sure enough, as violinist in the Hamburg opera orchestra, the youth a year later found himself a successful opera composer. He once more toyed with the organist-choirmaster idea, making the journey to Lübeck, where the great master, Buxtehude, was contemplating retirement. However, the sweet fruits of a Hamburg success weighed against the decidedly sour prospect of marriage to Buxtehude's unprepossessing daughter—a sine qua non of the Lübeck succession—steered him once and for all away from the path of his genius-contemporary, Johann Sebastian Bach. For George Frederick Handel, the passage led south and northwest to the "great world" and opera.

A generation ago, the name Handel conjured up for the average music lover a single masterpiece—Messiah. Today we can double the association to include yet another masterpiece—the Water Music. By adding this delightful sequence of dances and airs as the basis for a conception of this man, we at least have at our disposal a foil for those who still persist in thinking of the composer exclusively in terms of "religious" music. Even so, these two scores take us wide of the mark in opposite directions when it comes to getting at the truth about Handel as he lived and worked. He was a man of the theater.

The catalog of Handel's works tells us this without even a passing glance at biographical detail. One listed five pages of music for the voice and just two for instruments. Fully half of the vocal works are operas; the remainder is divided about equally between oratorios and church compositions (Utrecht and Dettingen Te Deums, Chandos Anthems, and the like). It must be emphatically pointed out the Messiah and the other major English language oratorios were conceived neither as church music nor for church performance.

So at twenty-one and fancy free, Handel shook the dust of Hamburg from his boots and set off to Italy for what amounted to a three-year post-graduate course in musical composition with the foremost Italian operatic and instrumental masters of the day. Passing through Florence, Venice, Rome, and Naples, he hobnobbed with such celebrities as Corelli, the Scarlattis—Alessandro and Domenico, and with the nobility of church and state. Thanks to the development of the commercial opera theater in Italy independently from the Courts, composers enjoyed a distinctly more independent status than in most of Germany and Austria where lackey's livery was the order of the day for them. The Italianate conditions, for many the same reasons, held true in Britain's capital of an expanding Empire—London. So when visiting Englishmen and members of the Electoral Court of Hanover suggested a visit to London and promised him a Court post at the Elector's, the young composer was in a distinctly receptive mood. Besides, he now felt ready to go all the way on his own. What he had absorbed during his Italian sojourn was enough to give him complete mastery over the international operatic style of the day. His own vital genius, together with the solid grounding in the German church and organ music tradition gained from his mentor, Zachau, in Halle, made Handel one of the most thoroughly equipped young composers ever to begin a major career.

Unlike Bach, who remained unassailably German even when writing "French" suites or an "Italian" concerto, Handel had a remarkable flair for absorbing and synthesizing every musical influence with which he came in contact. The Flemish master, Orlando de Lassus, a century-and-a-half earlier, and Mozart two generations after are the only other creative geniuses comparable in this respect. Handel, how-
ever, was not content to stop at reconciling the Italian and German styles in his work. He seemed to react to outside musical stimulus with "anything you can do, I can do better."

It was by overstaying leave from his nominal employer, the Elector of Hanover, that Handel became a Londoner; and when the German Elector was named George I of England the situation became awkward. However, Handel had done too well for himself to let such considerations prevail and soon all was forgiven, as witnessed by the King's delighted response to the *Water Music* in 1715. It was under his reign that Handel, too, became an English citizen.

A three-year period as guest of Lord Burlington, followed by the post of conductor for the Duke of Chandos gave Handel a firmer footing to London musical life as well as strong friends among those influential merchants and nobility. Five of his operas had been produced in London and now he felt ready to undertake the role of impresario in addition to his well-established place as brilliant composer and dazzling keyboard player.

The Royal Academy of Music was the imposing name chosen for the theater established by Handel and his associates, and it was to produce most "exotic and irrational" of entertainments, Italian opera seria, complete with the finest imported male sopranos (*castrati*). For a good fifteen out of his forty-five years in London, Handel was to be composer-producer-conductor of his own operas; and during this time he turned out no less than two dozen.

Only the first half of Handel's fifteen years as opera impresario came off with reasonable dispatch and success; for during that time the clique of "opera snobs" was strong enough to support the Royal Academy productions handsomely and to assure the continued importation not only of the finest Italian *castrati,* but overweight sopranos with "nests of nightingales in their bellies." The counter-reaction from a sizable sector of the London public was not long in making itself felt, especially when the vanity and odd manners of the Italian artists began to grate on the nerves. Besides there were those who resented Handel's clear superiority as composer to the native English of the day.

The beginning of the end came when Gay and Pepusch in 1728 produced their *Beggar's Opera* (Westminster OPW 1201), which not only lampooned the Handel productions but made free use of Handel's tunes for the purpose (mixed in with popular street songs). Then there were the set-to's between Handel, well-known for his ferocious temper, and his *prime donne.* His altercations with singers could make a Bing-Callas fracas seem like a nursery pillow fight. The London coffee houses had gossip to last for days when Handel threatened to push Francesca Cuzzoni out the window for refusing to sing the aria *False Imagine* in his *Rinaldo.* Then came the performance of a Bononcini opera which was broken up midway by a hair-pulling match between the two leading sopranos. This precipitated suspension of the 1728 season of the Royal Academy.

The measure of Handel's prodigious energy, tenacity, resourcefulness, and passion is spilled out in the way he fought doggedly to keep Italian opera a going proposition in London, but at the same time laying the ground work for something that might take its place—English language oratorio. For seven years the struggle went on and by 1733, the first two oratorios—*Esther* and *Deborah* had been premiered. These were in essence Italian opera stylings, minus costumes, minus *castrati,* but with the English language and a major role for the chorus.

As it turned out, the strain of composing and producing two and three operas a year, as well as instrumental music, to say nothing of the business of trying to keep the Royal Academy on an even keel, and maintaining a strenuous social life—all this began to take its toll on Handel's iron constitution. From 1735, the fifty-year-old Handel had to cope in turn with a collapse in his health, climax by an stroke, and followed by near bankruptcy. Handel "retired from the public life" and during this time when he was supposedly at the end of his tether there came from his pen the Op. 4 and Op. 7 organ concerti, the Op. 6 Concerto Grossi, the *Ode to St. Cecilia,* and the first two of his really great oratorios—Saul and Israel in Egypt. Here was occupational therapy indeed!

The turning point in Handel's fortunes came with the composition—in the astonishing space of three weeks—of *Messiah* and its subsequent premiere in Dublin. From this time on (1742), there were no more operas. Handel had discovered the wealth of potential musical drama in the Old Testament. The prophet-kings of Israel were every bit as heroic as the mythical kings and warriors of Italian opera and considerably more in key with England's well-established religious Protestantism. The biblical epics of the Exodus from Egypt, rebellion of Judas Maccabaeus, of Samson and the Philistines, and of Saul and David offered opportunities for dramatic choral writing of a scope and power unheard of in the opera of the day. And when it came to converting an English audience turned recalcitrant, there was nothing like giving them intensely dramatic music, based on stories known to all and sung by their own native artists in a language they could understand. Fifteen more oratorios followed over a period of nine years—and then in 1751 blindness called a halt. Even though extended composition was now out of the question, Handel refused to retire from public appearances which were for him the very breath of life. When the blind Handel presided over a performance of *Samson,* hears were moved to tears at the aria "Total eclipse."

After the storms of the operatic wars had passed away, Handel the man was appreciated on an equally high level with Handel the composer. What he meant to his fellow Londoners can best be summed up in what the *Gentleman's Magazine* had to say a year after his death: "... whatever there was wrong there was nothing mean; though he was proud, his pride was uniform; he was not by turns a tyrant and a slave; a censor in one place and a sycophant in another; he maintained his liberty in a state in which others would have been vain of dependence; he was liberal even when he was poor, and remembered his former friends when he was rich."

Where Handel the man and the composer are especially one is in the essentially humanistic outlook implied in his music. His dances are real dances, not idealized abstractions; his musical landscape painting is truly evocative of human experience and pleasure, in much the same way as Beethoven's *Pastoral Symphony,* his trumpet-and-drum fanfares and hallelujah choruses convey the very essence of triumphal jubilation; his arias of paths, passion, or serenity identify wholly with human feeling in general rather than with ingrown subjective emotion in particular. While there is in Handel's music stirring drama and conflict, it is never left unresolved in a mood of bitterness, frustration, and self-pity. Small wonder it is that the best of Handel should prove to be such a vitalizing tonic in today's "Age of Anxiety." For while his music is with us we can always take joy in one man's steadfast belief in the ultimate order of things—in this life and in the hereafter.

—David Hall
THIS is the space age. Not just for sputniks and moonshots—
but also for hi-fi. We have “space” conveyed through stereo
sound—if we can find space for that extra stereo speaker. The
theory that space is limited is nothing new to the average
housewife.

Launching stereo in the modern home usually requires a
bit of space conservation. In previous issues we surveyed
several alternative solutions of the stereo speaker problem,
including such novel ideas as the one and a half channel
system,¹ two angled speakers in the same cabinet or aimed
stereo speakers to cover the listening area from a convenient
location.²

For many hi-fi fans the stereo speaker space problem may
be solved with the aid of recently developed speaker systems
which have one thing in common: they are full-range systems
covering the entire audio spectrum—complete with woofer,

¹ “Stereo—With a Speaker and a Half” (HiFi Review, Nov. 58, p. 39)
² “They ‘Alm’ for Stereo” (HiFi Review, Jan. 59, p. 39)
### JUMBO BOOKSHELF SPEAKER SYSTEMS

**Make and Model** | **Operating Principle** | **Size (in inches)** | **Effective Frequency Range (in cycles)** | **System Units** | **Drivers Used** | **Crossover Points (in cycles)** | **Impedance (in ohms)** | **Power Rating (in watts)**<sup>2</sup> | **Enclosure** | **Price**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
**Acoustic Research AR-3** | Acoustic Suspension | 14h x 11½d x 25w | 30→20,000 | 3-way | 12" woofer; horn tweeter | 1000 & 7500 | 4 | tweeter level; mid-range level | sealed | $216.00
**Altec Monterey 831A** | Resistance-loaded port | 14h x 14½d x 25w | 40→22,000 | 2-way | 2 8" woofers; horn tweeter | 3600 | 8 | tweeter level | $165.00
**Electro-Voice Regal I** | Sealed Enclosure | 14h x 13½d x 25w | 45→16,000 | 2-way | 12" woofer; horn tweeter | 2000 | 8 | tweeter level | $103.00
**Electro-Voice Regal I** | Sealed Enclosure | 14h x 13½d x 25w | 40→18,000 | 3-way | same as above but with additional mid-range horn speaker | 1000 & 3500 | 8 | tweeter level; mid-range level | $147.50
**General Electric UM-12** | Sealed Enclosure | 14h x 15½d x 23½w | 40→18,000 | 2-way | 12" woofer, 2" cone tweeter | 1500 | 8 | none | $129.95
**Jensen TR-10 "Triette"** | Tube-loaded port | 13½h x 11½d x 25w | 25→15,000 | 3-way | 12" woofer, 8" mid-range cone speaker; horn tweeter | 600 & 4000 | 16 | tweeter level | $114.50
**KLH Model 6** | Acoustic Suspension | 12½h x 12½d x 23½w | 45→20,000 | 2-way | 12" woofer; cone tweeter | 1500 | 8 | tweeter level; control; tweeter switch-off | $124.00
**Knight KN 2000 (Allied Radio Corp.)** | Sealed Enclosure | 13½h x 12½d x 26½w | 40→19,000 | 3-way | 12" woofer; 8" mid-range cone speaker; horn tweeter | 800 & 3500 | 16 | tweeter level | $84.50
**University S-105 "Ultra-Linear"** | Tube-loaded port | 14h x 14½d x 25w | 30→20,000 | 2-way | 12" woofer; horn tweeter | 2500 | 8 | tweeter level; woofe level; tweeter level; treble cutoff filter | $139.00

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**SEALED ENCLOSURE**

Commonly, but erroneously, referred to as an infinite baffle. Because of its low cubic volume of air (2 cu. ft. to 10 cu. ft. in an infinite baffle) the "cushioning" effect upon the speaker is pronounced. Cone action is damped and the speaker resonance plus enclosure resonance react in series raising the overall system resonance. Sophisticated speaker designs can overcome these objections. Medium low efficiency.

**DUCTED PORT**

Improved version of the phase reversing bass reflex enclosure. A rectangular or tubular tunnel is added to the port inside the enclosure. Design of the tunnel (length and cross-section) controls enclosure resonance and speaker damping. Moderate high efficiency. A variant of the port-type enclosure is the "resistance-loaded" port. Generally accepted to mean that the tunnel-less port is bridged by an acoustic filter. Medium low efficiency.

**ACOUSTIC SUSPENSION**

A sealed enclosure with uncommonly loose speaker cone suspension. Low cubic volume behind the speaker becomes a necessity rather than a design starting point. Loose suspension, mass added to the cone and viscosity of the sealed are precisely matched. Very low efficiency.
tweeter, and sometimes a separate mid-range driver—but with the enclosure sealed to relatively small size.

To call these speakers "bookshelf" models may be stretching (or shrinking) the point a bit especially if your shelves are built for pocket books. But we've settled for the designation "jumbo bookshelf speakers" after discovering that they take up no more room than a hefty armful of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Bookshelf speakers as such are not new. The idea had been pioneered some years ago* but only under the goad of stereo's promise and problems did compact speaker systems become a focal point of audio design.

The cards were clearly stacked against the development of small-size full-range speaker systems. According to the book on audio theory (the older edition, that is) the job was impossible. Engineers shook their heads and complained that you might as well ask them to design a miniaturized bass fiddle or a vest-pocket kettledrum.

But space-shy apartment dwellers clamored in despair. Two big full-range systems of conventional design, for all their sonic merit, would be excessive ballast on a double-or-nothing venture into stereo. BASS WITHOUT BULK was the demand—the sine-qua-non of practical stereo. As a result, some revolutionary holes were punched into the old dictum that low sounds can only come from large boxes.

Several methods have been developed for getting more bass from less space. All are based on sophisticated woofer designs. The basic idea is to allow a greater amount of "give" to the suspension of the woofer cone. Technically, this is known as a high-compliance suspension. It results in two advantages: 1) It lowers the natural resonant frequency of the cone and in the proper enclosure can reach lower into the bottom bass region. 2) It lets the cone travel back and forth over a longer distance, allowing it to make wide swings for increased effectiveness in low bass reproduction. The longer stroke moves more air, providing better energy transfer. The trick was to loosen the cone suspension while maintaining uniform springiness throughout the swing.

To take full advantage of this freedom of motion gained through loose cone suspension, the width and length of voice coils and magnet gaps of the woofers had to be redesigned to drive the cone on its extended travel. The object was to keep the voice coil within a uniform magnetic field at all points of the long trip, so that the motion of the speaker would remain strictly proportional to the waveform of the electric signal from the amplifier. This problem was solved by the introduction of the so-called "long-throw" voice coils, moving in magnet gaps of increased flux density.

The new suspension and voice coil designs now enabled the engineers to add weight to cone material itself, lowering the resonant point much further and simultaneously damping out spurious resonance in higher regions.

All three of these basic factors, suspension, voice coil and cone, have thus been revised and re-shaped to produce a new generation of woofers with the ability to produce effective bass in small enclosures.

The enclosures themselves have been designed specifically to complement the characteristics of the speakers. This is the reason why most "jumbo bookshelf" models are sold only as complete systems. Only within their precisely matched enclosure can these new woofers attain their full performance capabilities.

* Notably by British Industries Corp. with its R.J enclosure, by Jensen with its "Duette" system and Altec Lansing with its "Melodist."

April 1959
speakers are not a compromise but represent optimum solutions that equal and occasionally surpass the performance of much larger loudspeaker systems of conventional design.

Since it is only the bass frequencies that depend chiefly on the size of the enclosure, mid-range and treble reproduction posed no particular problems in the development of compact speaker systems. However, some important innovations have taken place in this area also. One of the new acoustic suspension speakers features a mid-range and a tweeter unit wholly new in concept and design. It simply consists of a rigid, dome-shaped phenolic diaphragm bonded to a large-diameter voice coil suspended in an unusually strong magnetic field. The manufacturer claims this provides an unusually wide dispersion angle, both horizontally and vertically.

Audio fans partial to the sonic characteristics of cone tweeters will find some of these bookshelf speaker systems equipped with newly developed cone tweeters of remarkable range and smoothness of response, while others utilize tried-and-true diaphragm units with flared horns.

In evaluating speaker systems, one must remember that the design of a speaker is not purely an engineering feat to be coldly assessed in terms of objective measurement. Subtle differences of tonal color distinguish various speakers just as various makes of the same musical instrument differ in their sound characteristics. One can no more lay down ground rules for what is a good tonal color for a speaker than one can lay down general rules about the best color shade for your living room walls. Such choices are strictly personal and must always remain so. The fact that two speaker systems do not sound exactly alike should not be construed to mean that one is necessarily better than the other. It simply means that speaker designers have projected their own tonal preferences into their designs. Such differences are important since they give the buyer a wider choice among the various "types of sound."

There is no denying that all the speakers tested in this article sounded good. The treble response varied from adequate and satisfactory to over-size (necessitating considerable retardation of the "Brilliance" control). Small boxes with direct radiators do have the distinct advantage of emitting a clean, crisp mid-range. At the bass end of the register, there are subtle differences. For production of extremely low bass notes it is difficult to surpass either the AR-3 or KLH-6. The Jansen TR-10 and EV Regal III are close on the heels of the two front-runners. Of course, there is always the valid argument—just how much music is there to be heard below 45 cycles? Above 45 cycles all of the systems mentioned in this article performed an adequate job.

To the stereo listener jumbo bookshelf speakers offer a combination of advantages that augurs their growing popularity:

1. They are compact and complete—ready to hook up. They contain all the elements necessary for full-range reproduction—woofer, tweeter, crossover network, and in many cases, a separate midrange unit—in one factory-assembled package.
2. They fit easily into the decorative scheme of most homes. Being essentially shelf models, they take no floorspace. Yet if the layout of the room calls for floor-standing speakers, a set of attractive legs can easily be added to these speakers. Some manufacturers provide them on an optional basis.
3. The cabinetry, in a choice of excellent woods, is simple and tasteful. Two such units in stereo provide a balanced aspect of decor in the same sense that a pair of lamps or a pair of candlesticks is often employed with visually pleasing effect.
4. They are a practical solution to the problem of speaker matching. Other factors being equal, the best stereo is obtained from identical speakers because they represent a perfect match. Both in price and size, these jumbo bookshelf speakers put this theoretical ideal within practical reach of the simple principle of "take two—they're small."

—Hans H. Fantel

What To Look For When Buying Bookshelf Speaker Systems . . . .

STURDINESS: Tap the top, back and sides—they should give out with a solid "thud" not a resonant "plunk." All jumbo bookshelf enclosures are braced and well-padded—some better than others. Sealed enclosures more so than those with ports—the internal pressures are higher.

APPEARANCE: Practically all bookshelf enclosures have good wood finishing on all four sides. A few supply a simple stand for along-the-wall installation. A variety of finishes is generally available for the same baffle. In a few instances the very best woods are only a few dollars more. Determine how much room exposure your enclosure will have, also whether the finish will match the decor. Check the dimensions carefully—especially height and depth. The only easy way to physical appearance is in the grill cloth. Plastic and fiber grillwork is sturdier and will resist mishandling by small children. Cloth grillwork is often more attractive but easily damaged or stained.

OPERATING CONVENIENCE: Tweeter level control is generally set once and left that way indefinitely. Mid-range speaker controls, or other controls, complicate the situation—if located on the back and the enclosure is fitted into a tight bookshelf. A confirmed dial twiddler should investigate a bookshelf system that is convenient to operate as well as possessing enough flexibility to suit his demands.

AMPLIFIER POWER: Not all amplifiers have a 4-ohm output connection. Two-to-one mismatching represents approximately a 25% power loss. Acoustic suspension systems can be played louder than most bookshelf systems. They also need most r.m.s. power from amplifier (20-25 watts minimum). Sealed enclosure systems require slightly less power for full range moderately loud performance. Loaded port systems are most efficient of the group discussed in this article. Twelve to eighteen watts power output (r.m.s.) is sufficient.
WHAT'S THE MEANING OF AN AWARD?

Those illustrated above are... 
But some awards mean little—only
that the manufacturer shook hands
in the right place, or paid the right
price.

Fortunately, for the audiophile, this
sort of meaningless-award "giving"
has never been a part of the High
Fidelity industry. Here, awards come
the "hard way" for outstanding
performance based on high technical
standards.

Therefore, Sherwood is justly proud
of its many outstanding honors
conferring, unsolicited, by most recog-
nized testing organizations, plus
many other special recognitions.

For the American Pavilion at the
Brussels World's Fair, the only FM tuner
selected was the Sherwood S-3000.

Undoubtedly the most commonly dis-
played seal in the United States is the
"UL" of Underwriters Laborato-
ries—commonplace except in the Hi-
Fi field. Only Sherwood and two
other popular Hi-Fi tuners bear this
seal of acceptance—your guaran-
tee of safety from the hazards of
shock and fire.

And when the Dean of High Fidelity
publishers created the Hi-Fi Music in
the Home performance commenda-
tion seal, Sherwood's S-2000 AM-
FM tuner was the first to be chosen
for the honor.

Wyleh Engineering, Inc. just one of
many, many testing laboratories (one
in particular must remain anonymous)
recently tested Sherwood tuners and
certified their adherence to F.C.C.
and I.R.E. standards of conducted
and/or radiated interference.

Just ask High Fidelity dealers—you'll
find a majority recommend Sherwood as "the best buy" in a
complete Hi-Fi Fidelity Home Music Center.

Edward S. Miller
General Manager
Rate Your Hi-Fi
(Continued from page 39)

Is your system difficult to operate?

Of course, there are some case-hardened audio enthusiasts who wouldn't concede this even if their control panels resemble that of a B-52. However, other of us lesser mortals sometimes do get piqued by intricacies and complexities of operation in what was acquired as a source of pleasure. If the system consists of a really flexible stereo amplifier, with turntable, tuner and perhaps tape recorder feeding into it, its operation can assume awesome proportions. However, if the controls are once set at optimum position, much of the chaos vanishes. Some amplifiers have dots or other markings at which the controls may be preset. These are norms from which variation is slight. Similar markings may be made in pencil, ink or crayon on any panel to facilitate operation. It is very important to hook together equipment so that a minimum of controls and switches need be used. For instance, if your amplifier on-off switch is a part of the volume control and your tuner has an independent on-off switch, it is wiser to control the amplifier power supply through the tuner so you can turn the system on or off without disturbing the amplifier volume setting. This is accomplished by plugging the amplifier power cord into the convenience outlet of the tuner instead of vice versa. Most important, carefully read the instructions that accompany your equipment; many times they suggest methods of simplifying operation. Remember, the object is pleasure, not dial-twiddling.

Are you tired of juggling your volume control?

If your records play at one volume level and your FM tuner at another, always necessitating a quick adjustment of the volume control—investigate "level sets" on either tuner or amplifier. Adjust all volume levels to that of the phono input—it is fixed, the others should be variable and always much louder. Reduce the output of the tuner or the input level on the amplifier to equal the phono level. See if this doesn't make listening more pleasurable.

Does your bass sound boomy?

Juke-box sound, with its booming bass, is not hi-fi. This type of sound is unrealistic and it would be impossible for a band even to approximate it in live performance. What happens when your bass sounds boomy is that there is a particular frequency (s) at which the speaker is especially responsive. This is called a resonance "peak." Peaks also disturb the sound balance and create distortion. To avoid them, the speaker should be matched to the cubic volume of the enclosure—if you build your own. Generally, the manufacturer has recommendations for optimum enclosures for each speaker. Try writing him first. If your amplifier has a damping factor control, going to maximum damping (20 or more) often cleans up annoying boominess. Of course, maybe you're just putting too much bass into the speaker and have turned down the treble and midrange. Also see that the amplifier doesn't operate continuously with the "Loudness" compensation switched on. This would automatically add unwanted bass.

Do your extreme highs sound penetrating?

In the early days of hi-fi, there was so much enthusiasm over the ability to reproduce treble tones that many audiophiles overdid a good thing. For a time, hi-fi was synonymous with screeching treble. Only when listening to live music did the audiophile realize that the treble should sound "brilliant," yet sweet and nonobtrusive. Inadequate bass can cause an imbalance in the over-all sound that will make the treble too prominent. Tweeters need not be "blow torches" of high frequency sound. They should disperse the sound through the room without too much apparent beaming. Some tweeters have false peaks beyond the range of audibility which adversely affect sub-harmonics in the musical spectrum. Check to see if your tweeter level control (there should always be one) has been turned up too high. Retard that control setting, or cut back on the treble via the amplifier. Some amplifiers age and component or tube values change, adding more treble amplification than wanted. Check the tubes. If the tweeter is too active, turn it around and let it face the wall behind the speaker, or even the ceiling. This will scatter the high frequencies and oftentimes add "depth" to stereo sound.

Are voices lost in operatic selections?

The human voice speaks and sings in the middle range of audible frequencies. If voices are lost in operatic selections, this is usually due to weak response of the speaker in the middle frequencies. Such a speaker is said to lack "presence." Many discs have additional presence built into them by the recording engineers raising the dynamic level of the middle frequencies. These recordings give the impression of extreme brilliance and presence. Some amplifiers and preamps have presence control or switches built into them so the user can build up the middle frequencies at will. Three and four-way speaker systems also have presence controls for the same purpose. If you have no presence control in your preamp/amplifier or in your speaker, you can best achieve more presence by adding a mid-range speaker to your one or two-way speaker system or, as your system stands, you can improve the midrange at the expense of the highs and lows by cutting the treble and bass with the tone controls.

Do loud passages on records break up?

About 99% of this problem is in the phono cartridge and the tone arm. When was the "stylus pressure" or "tracking force" checked last? Arms with spring loading need rechecking at least once every six months. The ideal record changer stylus pressure is 5-7 grams. Never more than 8 grams—probably never less than 4 grams. Quality tone arms use 3 to 6 grams—preferably about 4 grams for most cartridges. Too light a pressure lets the stylus "chatter" in the groove. Too much increases record wear and shortens stylus life. Take stylus (with cartridge, if integral) to nearest audio shop; have it checked for flats or fractures. Replace diamonds after 800-1000 hours of playing—sapphires, after 30-40 hours.

Are your records hard to keep clean?

Categorically, records must be kept clean to prevent excessive wear and if they are to play without pops, snaps and crackles. Wiping them with a damp cloth or sponge before each play helps. Avery Fisher suggests letting cold water run over them and wiping them with a soft rag. Special brushes and cloths, impregnated with an anti-static cleaner, can be bought. The "Lektrostat" kit and the "Dust Bug" are more effective developments of this principle. Lastly, there are radioactive devices, like the "Staticmastsers" brush, which clean and make the disc surfaces dust-repellent. All of these

(Continued on page 56)
**The Carillon does everything a Stereo Amplifier should do... and more!**

**POWER... styling... and features!**
All are combined in this one outstanding stereo component — the new Carillon Stereo Amplifier.

Here, for the first time, is a complete 2 Channel Stereo Amplifier with every feature you'll ever need for the reproduction of fine music in your home.

A remarkable achievement in high fidelity engineering... designed to perform to laboratory standards... with a full 60 watts of power.
A complete Stereo Amplifier... with built-in pre-amps on both channels... for Stereo Records, Stereo Tape, Stereo AM-FM Tuner.

**SPECIFICATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARILLON STEREO AMPLIFIER MODEL 6060</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Power Output:</strong> 30 watts RMS each channel; total 60; peak 120</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Power Response:</strong> 20 — 20,000 cps @ 30 watts ± 1 db</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Distortion:</strong> Less than 1% THD @ 30 watts @ 1000 cps</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hum Level:</strong> 71 db. below rated output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frequency Response:</strong> 15 — 30,000 cps ± 1 db</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dual Outputs:</strong> 4, 8, 16 ohms and Recording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tubes (11):</strong> 4, EL34/6CA7, 6, ECC83/12AX7; 1, 5V3</td>
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**Frequency cutoff... and Stereo Function Switch.** Input Selector even has position for Mike inputs. Continuously Variable Loudness Control automatically compensates for bass and treble at low listening levels. Single Knob Balance adjusts the volume level between speakers.

**First of a distinguished new line by Bell**

**Separate Bass and Treble Tone Controls for both right and left channels are provided. Each may be individually adjusted, as shown, for greatest listening enjoyment.**

Made by Bell... first to produce a complete 2 Channel Stereo Amplifier, the Carillon Model 6060 has a rated power output of 30 watts each channel. A full 60 watts for Stereo... with a flat frequency response from 15-30,000 cps ± 1 db. Conservatively designed circuit features 4 — EL34 output tubes which easily develop top-rated power while operating well below full capacity.

Handsomely styled in vinyl-clad steel, the Carillon Stereo Amplifier is a distinctive addition to your Home Music Center. And look at the features... all included for your listening pleasure:
- Lever Switches to provide for Hi and Lo levels
- Double Knob Balancing
- Stereophonic Treble Tone Controls
- English/Spanish Tuner
- Frequency Cutoff Switches

**Speaker Selector Switch enables you to play either of two sets of stereo speakers... or both sets at the same time.**
methods require assistance in the way of proper storage and handling. Records should always be enclosed in paper or plastic envelopes before they are put into their jackets. Handle them only at the edges; fingerprints hold dust and dust in the grooves is fatal.

Are piano tones unsteady?

If the piano tones of only one record sound unsteady, the record may be warped or its center hole may be oversize or off center. If the disc is warped, it may regain flatness if it is left on a flat surface for a time under a heavy stack of records. An oversize hole may be temporarily brought back to normal size by pasting a heavy cardboard label on the record with a hole in its proper place. A record with an off-center hole is a total loss. If all your piano records sound unsteady in tone (vow or flutter), your turntable or changer is at fault. It probably needs a new idler wheel or belt. Wheels occasionally generate "flats" if they are not disengaged when the changer or turntable is turned off. Belts sometimes slip or stretch. Look for oil on the inside rim of the turntable or on the drive motor capstan. Check speed of the player with a strobe disc obtainable from most audio supply houses for a small ($2.50c) charge. You can make minor cleaning and speed adjustments yourself (see instruction book that accompanied unit), but major adjustments are better made at the factory or by a factory-approved repair shop.

Does your FM sound different than your phono?

It shouldn't—in fact, in a good system (listening to a high quality station), they should sound identical. If the change is recent, check the tubes in the FM tuner—possibly its i.f. alignment (with the aid of a good radio-TV serviceman). Is your tuner getting enough signal from the antenna? The indoor antennas shipped with most FM tuners are fine if you live 15-15 miles from the broadcasting station. At 20-25 miles, an outdoor antenna is called for. Your TV antenna will suffice if you add a "two-set coupler." As a rule of thumb—if you definitely need an outdoor TV antenna, you will most likely need an outdoor FM antenna.

Shift the FM antenna (indoor and outdoor) around a vertical axis so that the plane of the 40-inch dipole faces a different direction. Check signal pickup with aid of the tuning meter or eye of the FM tuner—maximum signal should result in improved signal clarity and fidelity.

Is there a hissing background noise when you play tape?

The background level when tapes are played should be almost completely quiet—after all, there is no needle scratch or dusty groove problem. A steady hiss—which probably wasn't there some time ago—indicates a magnetized tape head. Buy, at your local audio or electronic jobber, a tape head "demagnetizer." They cost $4.95 and up. Instructions with the demagnetizer tell how it operates—a simple two-minute job which should be repeated after every 100-200 tape plays as a precautionary measure.

Can you hear an a.c. hum in the background?

Note particularly if the a.c. hum appears when you switch to phono, but disappears on tuner—or an unused "Selector" position. If so, reverse the a.c. power lead to the phono motor. See if your amplifier has a "hum balancing" adjustment. Rotate this potentiometer shaft for minimum hum, with no record playing and the volume increased to make the residual hum plainly audible. Jiggle the phono lead input to the amplifier and see if a new physical position intensifies or lessens the hum.

An ever-present hum may indicate an amplifier with possibility of imminent electrolytic capacitor failure. Hum may also be due to badly unbalanced output tubes, or phase-inverter tube. Have them checked immediately.

Is there a crackling noise in the background?

This is a good sign that something is about ready to "let go." An occasional pop or click can be due to a variety of minor causes, such as static electricity on the record, switching on and off of household appliances, etc. A steady manifestation of crackling noises indicates either a bad capacitor or tube. Check the tubes at a local radio-audio store. Make sure that the attendant "taps" them for loose connections, microphonic, etc., and replace any that are doubtful. In a big amplifier, be sure that the output tubes are balanced and correctly biased. Unbalanced tubes can draw an abnormal amount of current through an otherwise "safe" component. Check the amplifier instructions for how to do this at home. If the noise persists, invest in a visit to a reputable radio-TV serviceman. Hi-fi electronic problems are rather simple—when compared to a television set. The instruction is a wise one.

Does your stereo have "hole in the middle"?

Your speakers may be too far apart. Try bringing them nearer each other; not so close that separation is lost, but not so far apart that there is no blend of sound. The speakers could be "out-of-phase," which means that the two units oppose one another. Phase them by reversing the connections to one speaker. The arrangement that produces more bass is the correct one. A third speaker is a decided asset, even when two speakers are doing well. A bridging circuit is easy to wire and instructions are available from your speaker manufacturer on request. If your amplifier or preamp has a third channel facility, using it is the best way to obtain the maximum sound spread without "hole in the middle."

An Ounce of Prevention

These problems may include the very one that has been plaguing your hi-fi system, or you may have an entirely different complaint. Do not despair. Hi-fi equipment is surprisingly hardy and responds well to competent repair work. It is even more appreciative of preventive care.

Of prime importance in the care-free life of hi-fi equipment is adequate ventilation. Amplifiers, tuners and turntable motors generate heat and if this heat is not readily dissipated, it causes deterioration and damage. Hottest is the amplifier, which must have good ventilation or it will break down long before its time. If it is enclosed, holes must be provided top and bottom of the cabinet rear to create a cooling draft. If tuner and amplifier are one atop the other, the amplifier must be uppermost or the tuner will be operating at excessively high temperature.

Hi-fi equipment is precision made and designed for use under reasonable operating conditions. It does not have to be pampered or petted to perform, but like a good automobile or a fine watch, it will give excellent service for a long time if it is not abused.
THE BOSTON POPS STOPS THE SHOW WITH "POP STOPPERS"!
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Musical Interest: Virtuoso favorites
Performance: Disappointing
Recording: Requires twirling
Stereo Directionality: Good
Stereo Depth: Could be better

Along with Ravel's *Tzigane* and Berlioz's *Reverie and Caprice* these performances have been available on a Vox monophonic disc released some time ago. Not having heard that one, I was looking forward to hearing these stereo versions, I can only report disappointment. The Chausson, one of the most lyrically rhapsodic works in the repertoire for violin and orchestra, has none of the soaring ecstasy here which others—Olbrich (RCA Victor) and Franceseatti (Columbia), for example—have brought to it. Rosand, who has played the piece many times for the Ballet *Lilac Garden*, seems to have some intonation trouble, and he is not helped much by a conductor who has little feeling for the style.

Saint-Saëns's *Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso*, a piece which should take wing and soar, is rather pedestrian here. Where is the lift, the go, the elan which this music needs? The *Hannasie*, after a rhythmically indifferent start between soloist and orchestra, fares better than the other two pieces, but here, too, the lack of finesse, such as Heifetz or Kogan (both on RCA Victor) bring to the music, is apparent.

A little knob twiddling will bring forth fairly respectable sound, but my usual amplifier settings produced undue coarseness. Completing a rather unhappy picture is poor editing of the jacket notes which includes a description of Ravel's *Tzigane* (from the monophonic edition) not contained on the stereo disc.

* COPLAND: Appalachian Spring—Ballet Suite; GOULD: Spirituals for String Choir and Orchestra; Everest Symphony Orchestra; Walter Susskind cond.

Stereo—Everest SDBR 3002 $5.98

Monophonic—Everest LPR 6002 $3.98

Musical Interest: Great American scores
Performance: Top drawer
Recording: Couldn't be better
Stereo Directionality: Well-divided
Stereo Depth: Just right

Everest continues its impressive series with a bang-up issue of Copland's Pulitzer Prize dance score, which has now survived nearly two decades and still sounds just as fresh and spacious today as it did in 1944. The coupling of Gould's *Spirituals* was a master stroke, for this is one of his finest compositions. The two sides together offer top drawer music combined with finely styled performances. Too often our English cousins play scores technically OK but rhythmically slack. Not so with Mr. Susskind and the members of the London Symphony Orchestra. The marvelously conceived square-dance episode, the Bride's solo dance, and the Shaker tune variations are carried off with bounce and verve. There isn't a better performance in the catalog and so far as engineering is concerned this issue is by far the best. Gould's *Spirituals* were written in 1941, and the work still remains one of the best he has ever turned out. Not only a master of technique, Gould has something to say and says it superbly well. A Little Bit of Sin with its eye-rolling humor, the serene beauty of *Tenebrae*, and the stark terror of *Protest* are all set forth with enormous imagination and skill. The record is altogether outstanding.

Everest's stereo version can compete technically with the best of stereo discs today, save for the better London discs. There is some squeaking in upper register strings on transient peaks, but on the whole everything is beautifully articulated. Stereo lends itself superbly to the Gould score. Excessive surface noise, however, was enough to mask articulation in soft passages. You can attenuate it, but some of the music disappears too.

J. T.

* DEBUSSY: Afternoon of a Faun (see COLLECTIONS)*

* DUBOIS: The Seven Last Words of Christ—Oratorio. The Boston Chorale; Reiner's Festival Orchestra; Walter Susskind cond. Vox 1094 $5.98

Musical Interest: 19th Century staple
Performance: Generally adequate
Recording: Top drawer
Stereo Directionality: Good
Stereo Depth: Convincing

The jacket notes for this disc, in their extravagant claims for the success of this usual performance and recording, "methinks protest too much." True, the deep "32 foot" tones of the organ are impressive at the opening, and the recording, as such, is generally satisfactory. But, at the first entrance of the soprano solo, the tape hiss becomes so great that it sounds like a torrent of rushing water. Similarly, while the surfaces themselves are exceptionally quiet, the tape hiss on Side 2 is extraordinarily high. Moreover, there are several stereo splinters, one of which cuts a full beat out of one of the choral passages.

The chorus is well trained and tonally satisfying. Of the soloists, Margo Staggiano is the finest, displaying a rich voice that is used very musically. The tenor soloist is the least appealing, vocally. D. R.


Musical Interest: A real charmer
Performance: Top drawer
Recording: A trifle wiry
Stereo Directionality: Fine
Stereo Depth: Excellent

The monophonic release of this performance was hailed some months ago in these pages. Kubelik's reading is flawless, mirroring the score's charm and grace of the score. And the string players of this orchestra are fabulous!

One speck on an otherwise clean slate, however, is recorded sound a shade too wiry for my taste. Monkeying with my amplifier controls a good deal, I was able to cut down some of the coarseness, but the monophonic disc offers more satisfying and warmer sonics over-all. Stereo depth and directionality are excellent.

M. B.

* DVOŘÁK: Symphony No. 5 in E Minor, Op. 95 ("From the New World"). Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Rafael Kubelik cond. London CS 6020 $4.98

Musical Interest: A repertoire classic
Performances: Kubelik—Engrossing; Hollreiser—Dull
Recording: Kubelik—Full-blown and warm; Hollreiser—Coarse-sounding
Stereo Directionality: Both good
Stereo Depth: Kubelik's is more natural

Kubelik's is a well-shaped, intuitive kind of reading in which the lyrical elements are especially well-handled. A rubato here and an accelerando there make this a personal but always tasteful performance. And the recorded sound is full and vibrant, with as solid a base line as you'll find anywhere on stereo.

Hollreiser's disc is something else again: a dull reading in a coarse reproduction. There is nothing here to tempt the prospective buyer, especially with two such excellent competitive stereo discs as Kubelik's and Reiner's (RCA Victor LSC-2214). As to these, the choice is between a more brilliant, impersonal approach (Reiner's) and a warmer, more intimate one. You pay your money and take your choice.

M. B.


Musical Interest: Highly evocative scores
Performance: Splendidly
Recording: Tops
Stereo Directionality: Precisely balanced
Stereo Depth: Warm and full

Although Yvonne Loriod does not have quite the pianistic facility of Gonzalo Soriano, who plays Nights in the Gardens of Spain with Argenta and the National Orchestra on a London stereo disc, the coupling with an excellently conducted *El Amor Brujo* makes this one of the desirable best Westminster stereo to date. By virtue of close-up mikes and orchestral tone that tends to an appropriate dryness, Rosenthal's sensitive and imaginative reading of *El Amor Brujo* places this recording in the forefront of existing versions. As in previous releases, Rosenthal does not "twiddle dials" with music that often suffers from over-conducting. His taste is refined, and his musical intelligence refreshing. *El Amor Brujo* is in many parts a suspenseful work, and its mistérioous qualities are sharply set forth in this orchestra over his string sections. Amparito-Péris du Frûtrée sings with provocative suggestiveness in her fluent handling of the mezzo-soprano solo role.

*Nights in the Gardens of Spain* comes off somewhat less well. A good performance, a trifle taut, and not as good as the
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London competition with Argenta conducting. All-in-all, a very good issue, containing some of the best "spatial spread" on Westminster's stereo discs, and some exquisite wind playing to boot.

J.T.

FALLA: The Three-Cornered Hat (see TURINA)

- GERSHWIN: An American in Paris; Rhapsody in Blue. Reid Niblcy (piano) with the Utah Symphony Orchestra, Maurice Abravanel cond. Westminster WST 14002 $5.98

Musical Interest: American warhorses
Performance: Straight
Recording: Good Westminster sound
Stereo Directionality: Well spaced
Stereo Depth: Little too tight

This is from the ambitious series of recordings made by Westminster with the Utah Symphony that also realized an excellent taping of Handel's Israel in Egypt. Of the Gershwin repertoire, An American In Paris and the famous "Rhapsody" are executed with better musicianship than Concerto In F (WST 14038) but the same careful conducting through the whole Gershwin series inhibits the excitement that should occur, but just never does. Part of the charm and attraction of this music is its brashness, its big-swinging dash, its flirtations flippancy, and its blues moodliness. Read with energy and humour, the pieces can be mighty pleasing. Abravanel and his competent orchestra read the scores without this vitality. Well-played, yes, but an apparent reluctance to let this music go results in pat performances. Mr. Niblcy is technically sure, but he too, seems under this spell of exacting caution. A marvel of engineering however.

J.T.


Musical Interest: No possible doubt
Performance: Doubtful in spots
Recording: Disappointing
Stereo Directionality: Good
Stereo Depth: Shallow

Comparison of this album with a similar one produced for a broadcast review revealed that the one sent to HiFi Review had been re-mastered, and suffered because of it. Volume level was down, and in the re-mastering, the sides do not conform to
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MESSIAH: “An inspired performance! The singers and instrumentalists are wonderful and so are the engineers. But especially wonderful is Dr. Hermann Scherchen in his finest offering on records.”—John Conly, Atlantic

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TRIO SONATA Opus 5, No. 6—Schindler, violin; Hubatschen, harpsichord; Lucas, viola. (XWN 18549)

BEST OF THE MONTH

- London scores top honors in the Puccini sweepstakes with that master's "horse" opera, Girl of the Golden West. — "It is hard to imagine a more sympathetic and effective reading. . . ." (see p. 89)

- London scores a second time with Kirsten Flagstad's remarkable and unusual Sibelius Song Recital. — "There is a distinct sensation of being faced with a vast orchestral canvas with Madame Flagstad standing right between the speakers like a great Nordic goddess, pealing forth . . . torrential, time-defying tones." (see p. 93)

- Everest pays a memorial tribute to England's Ralph Vaughan Williams in their disc premiere of his Ninth Symphony. — "In both its gay and grave moments this last symphony truly reflects the character of its creator. . . ." (see p. 95)

Better monophonic recordings of both Soussat-Furkasy, Rubinstein and Serkin in the "Pathétique," just to mention three, and Horowitz, Nat and Petri in the "Moonlight." M. B.


Musical Interest: Supreme Performances: Scherchen—Weird; Dorati—Routine Recording: OK Stereo Directionality: Both acceptable Stereo Depth: Westminster better

Neither performance remotely challenges the best of those previously available—namely, Kleiber on Angel. Scherchen adopts positively furious tempi in the first and last movements which leave the orchestra gasping for breath and unable to articulate some of the variations in the finale. About the whole there is a curious air of superficilicty. Avoid this one.

Dorati's is a routine approach; he brings neither deep insight nor any personal feeling for the music. And the Mercury engineers (or is it Dorati's fault) have misled badly in that magical moment of the first movement recapitulation where the horns sound the returning tonic key of E-flat against a lingering dominant chord in the strings. The all-important horns are almost inaudible.

Recorded sound in both cases is adequate, but the Westminster does tend to become muddy in the full passages. M. B.

- BEETHOVEN: Piano Concerto No. 4 in G. Emil Gilels (piano) with the Philharmonic Orchestra, Leopold Ludwig cond., Angel 535511 $5.98

Musical Interest: Olympian Performances: Earthbound Recording: Piano a little too prominent Stereo Directionality: Good Stereo Depth: OK

I still find this performance lacking in the distinctive qualities of identification and illumination which distinguish the ordinary from the exceptional. All the notes are there, and in the right places with the right emphasis, but the performance just doesn't take wing. Aside from a slight over-prominence of the solo piano, the recorded sound is excellent on all counts.

M. B.


Musical Interest: Yes indeed! Performances: Adequate Recording: Larger than life Stereo Directionality: Enveloping Stereo Depth: Good resonance

A certain stiff-fingeredness and lack of grace detract from these otherwise acceptable performances. The stereo sound is well spread and resonant, but there are many

April 1959
piled together, get the monophonic release of these performances (London LL-1752), but they can be had individually in better individual recordings.

M. B.


Musical Interest: A masterpiece
Performance: Not for all tastes
Recording: Fine
Stereo Directionality: Good
Stereo Depth: Realistic

Kubelik's easy, almost languorous way with this symphony continues to find favor with me, although I can see why some listeners may find it on the dull side. If you want a dynamic and virile performance, then Kubelik is definitely not for you. But if relaxation and care in the spinning out of this music is what you're looking for, try this performance. I think you'll like it.

As in the monophonic release of some months ago, the recorded sound is mellow, as hitherto the musical approach; in addition, the stereo issue is rounder in tone and beautifully balanced.

M. B.

- BRAHMS: Songs (see SCHUMANN)

- BUTYRHODE: Cantatlas—Alles, was ihr tut; Was mich auf, dauer Wirt betrübt; Misso Brevis; Magnificat in D Major. The Cantata Singers with String Orchestra, Helen Boatwright and Janet Wheeler (soprano); Russell Osslien (counter-tenor); Charles Brasier (tenor); Paul Mathew (bass); John Strauss (organ). Alfred Mann cond. Urania USD 1011 $5.95

Musical Interest: First rate
Performance: Completely idiomatic
Recording: So-so
Stereo Directionality: Good
Stereo Depth: Good

Some months ago, in reviewing the monophonic version of this same recording, I was compelled to report that, although the performances were all excellent, the balances were quite unsatisfactory, with some of the soloists seemingly at excessive distances from the microphones. With the stereo version, however, all that has been set aright. The relationships among choir, instruments and soloists are correct, so that now one can concentrate on the music. The soloists are all very much at home in the Bachtrude style, and the chorus sounds better than I have ever heard in person. The disc is a fitting commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the composer's death.

D. R.


Musical Interest: Boston period pieces
Performance: Excellently interpreted
Recording: Good, but harsh in spots
Stereo Directionality: Perfect placement
Stereo Depth: Warm and full

Mercury's great series of American music recordings is further enhanced by this stereo issue of the beautifully wrought pieces of George Whiffield Chadwick (1854-1931). Edward MacDowell's senior by some seven years, Chadwick studied in Germany, then returned to the region of his birth where he taught at the New England Conservatory. He was fond of writing music to Greek classic subjects, but here he achieves genuine success by a more personal and home spun musical expression. The sketches are very charming, with Jubilee and Yagrom Ballad the more elaborately scored. Chadwick loves a melody, and he has a fondness for the low and melancholy winds, (hassoon, English horn). He states everything simply, and with a style that is slightly reminiscent of Dvořák. No one would be frightened by his Hobgoblin, a dainty little fellow, and the lyrical Noël is hauntingly presented under Dr. Hanson's baton.

J. T.

- CHERUBINI: Medea (scenes from the opera). Eileen Farrell (soprano), Andre Tupe (tenor), Ezio Flagello (bass), with the Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Arnold Goodman, Sony.

Stereo—Columbia MS 6032 $5.98
Monophonic—Columbia ML 5325 $3.98

Musical Interest: High
Performance: Excellent
Recording: Sumptuous
Stereo Directionality: Tricky
Stereo Depth: Fine

It was Eileen Farrell, appearing with Arnold Goodman's American Opera Company, who introduced Medea to American audiences in 1956, and Columbia deserves high praise for recording these artists in some of the great scenes from Cherubini's masterpiece. The appeal of this undertaking is somewhat lessened by Mercury's scope of releasing the entire opera (with Maria Callas) in late 1958, but duplication of this sort is a music lover's gain, and it makes for an intriguing comparative evaluation.

Columbia's choice of excerpts embraces Medea's entrancetaria ("Det inui figh") and her pleading duet with Jason (from Act I); the long duet with Creonte in which she obtains the fatal concession of one day before execution, and her subsequent false appeal to Jason (Act II); the opening aria ("Nuni, sente a me") the blood-carding moments in which the decision to kill her children becomes a certainty, and her final violent outburst of the last act. Miss Farrell is "on stage," so to speak, throughout, and performs in a manner to confirm the authority of her admired concert interpretation.

For volume and splendor of sound the Farrell voice invites comparison with vintage Flagello. There are moments in Medea where the grandeur of her massive tones makes one doubt that her performance can be bettered. However, the demands of this part are complex in the extreme. What is needed, and in abundance, is vocal agility, absolute command of the high-lying tessitura, and accurate portrayal of the dramatic art—all of which Farrell possesses, but not to a degree commensurate with her natural vocal endowments. Here is an excellent performance, but it must be admitted that the only dramatic soprano who could cold her in Medea happens to be more accomplished mistress of her vocal resources, and able to utilize them with endless variety of color through the extensive emotional range the part demands. There is a complete identification with Medea when Callas sings the part—with Farrell we are only in the presence of a great vocalist. The difference is evident in all of the comparable scenes, and nowhere more emphatic than in the resonant intensity of Medea's Act I indictment of the Corinthians ('Nemisti senza ete') or in the terrifying scenes of the final act. The way Callas summons her ducy chest tones to add yet another dimension to her expressive range is also a powerful asset not shared by Farrell. And for a singer who is not generally given credit for tonal beauty Callas can produce tones in all registers that have a haunting, peculiar beauty quite apart from their dramatic rightness.

To get back to the excellent Farrell record, the soprano is very ably aided by the tenor Andre Turp (who is unknown to me) and the bass Ezio Flagello who is one of the Met's most promising new members. Garnon conducts with spirit and passion—only at one point ("Ah! Fuggir!") did I sense the need of more incisiveness.

The sound is up to the best current standards. The powerful orchestral introduction to Act III benefits somewhat by stereo separation, but the reverse knob must be employed to get a natural orchestral placement. The monophonic version, with its cleaner bass definition, offers more overall satisfaction, for my taste at least.

G. J.


Musical Interest: High
Performance: Surprisingly idiomatic
Recording: Good
Stereo Directionality: Good
Stereo Depth: Fine

One does not normally associate a Beethoven-Schumann-Brahms specialist like Kempff with the piano music of Chopin, yet this disc is only one of three current London issues in which Kempff is heard playing a good cross-section of the Polish master's music. And the performances here of the two Sonatas are surprisingly idiomatic. Others—notably Rachmaninoff, Horowitz and Rubinstein—have brought more mystery and diabolical witheacy to the final movement of the "Funeral March" Sonata, but Kempff is satisfying, too, in a somewhat less fanciful way.

M. B.
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the jazz panorama

By JOHN S. WILSON

Illustrations by BERNARD KRIGSTEIN
John S. Wilson has for more than a dozen years been gradually building up to his present standing as one of the foremost critics and historians of jazz. His byline is well-known from newspaper and magazine work in the hi-fi field. His weekly broadcasts, "The World of Jazz" over AM/FM radio station WQXR, enjoy an enthusiastic following in the New York metropolitan area. They are recorded and thus heard on both sides of the Iron Curtain via the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe. A native of Elizabeth, New Jersey, born in 1913, Wilson dates his first important experience in jazz to his grammar school days when he took a shine to the records of Bix Beiderbecke and the young Duke Ellington—though he didn't quite realize how significant this feeling would become. However, serious follow-up of his early jazz enthusiasm wasn't possible till after college when he began to earn enough money to become a systematic jazz discophile. Wilson's writing flair and jazz enthusiasms began working overtime when he got his writing start as Entertainment Editor of the shortlived newspaper PM. After that came a stint as New York editor of Down Beat. The rest is very current history. Thus far, Wilson has authored in book form The Collector's Jazz, published in two paperbound volumes in Lippincott's Key Series; Jazz Panorama indicates that this is only the beginning.
THIRTY YEARS after a nation has passed through a "Jazz Age," it might seem redundant to bother about the elementary facts of jazz. It would be redundant if words had a secure, precise meaning.

But the Jazz Age was a lexicographical fraud. It was a state of mind based on a misconception. The wild, rebellious youth of the post-World War I decade about whom the Jazz Age revolved rarely, if ever, heard any jazz and knew little or nothing about it.

The orchestra that was led by the widely heralded "King of Jazz," Paul Whiteman, played practically no jazz at all while the legitimate king of the idiom, King Oliver, and his successor without titular portfolio, Louis Armstrong, were virtually unknown.

Ever since the word "jazz" has suffered from indefiniteness. Gradually, through a slow process of attrition, it has become apparent to an increasing number of people that there are certain things that jazz is not.

Jazz is not any and all forms of American popular music. It is not the precisely rehearsed dance music of Lawrence Welk or Guy Lombardo or the pompous orchestrations of Andre Kostelanetz. It is not the calculatedly mannered singing of any of that string of popular vocal heroes from Whispering Jack Smith to Pat Boone. It is not a Tin Pan Alley tune—or, in fact, any tune per se.

But because the idea still persists that jazz not only includes these things but consists primarily of them, the music has been the recipient of undeserved criticisms as well as dubious compliments.

George Santayana once wrote to a friend, "It is veneer, rouge, aestheticism, art museums, new theatres, etc., that make America impotent. The good things are football, kindness and jazz bands."

This is a sentiment that certainly speaks well for jazz but the jazz aficionado might accept it more readily if he knew what Santayana meant by "jazz."

Igor Stravinsky, who should be expected to be more exact about such things, revealed that he wasn't when he wrote that his Ragtime "is indicative of the passion I felt at that time for jazz, which burst into life so suddenly when the war (World War I) ended. At my request, a whole pile of this music was sent to me, enchanting me by its truly popular appeal, its freshness, and the novel rhythm which so distinctly revealed its Negro origin."

Again, one wonders what was in this "pile of music" (there
can be little doubt that much of it must have been piano rags). But no matter what it was, it could tell Stravinsky very little about jazz. For jazz, in its essence, is a performer's art. It is a way of playing, a way which stubbornly refuses to submit to completely meaningful notation. It is preserved not, as Stravinsky understandably thought it should be, in published form but on phonograph records.

The Word

The origins of the word itself are cloudy. As so often happens, the term arrived long after the music it referred to had taken shape. There have been speculations that it is derived from a musician named Charles (abbreviated as "Chas.") and that it comes from the French jaser, to exasperate. It is likely that it does stem, in a way, from the latter for it apparently came into use for the first time in Chicago in 1915 when it was applied in derision to the music played by Tom Brown’s Band from Dixieland. The spelling then was "jass" and the meaning, as Rex Harris, an English commentator, has put it, was "distinctly copulative."

Brown, however, had the spirit and imagination to turn the attempted derision to his advantage. He changed his billing to "Brown’s Dixieland Jass Band" and drew larger audiences than he had before. Two years later another group, the Original Dixieland Jass Band, became an overnight sensation at Reisenweber’s in New York and jazz (which was soon phoneticized by substituting z’s for s’s) became one of those fads, like goldfish gulping and chain letters, which periodically convulses this country.

In its faddistic context, "jazz" meant the furious tempo and odd shrieks and squawks (especially suitable for the pastoral settings of Barnyard Blues and Liery Stable Blues) that the Original Dixieland Jass Band had adopted as a means of attracting attention after it left its home grounds in New Orleans. Putting the emphasis squarely on cacophony, the band was billed as "Untuneful Harmonists Playing Peppery Melodies." For the Jazz Age, this was jazz. And jazz has been trying to live it down ever since. It was no accident that one of the most successful "jazz" bands of the Jazz Age was led by Ted Lewis, no jazz musician but a superb showman who cleverly and deliberately satirized jazz.

Today it ought to be relatively simple to counter these misconceptions about jazz by stating what jazz is. But jazz resists precise, illuminating definition just as staunchly as it resists exact notation. There have been some noble efforts to pin it down. Marshall Stearns, a devoted jazz historian, has demonstrated what this involves as he cautiously sets forth what he calls "a tentative definition":

"Jazz: a semi-improvisational American music distinguished by an immediacy of communica-tion, an expressiveness characteristic of the free use of the human voice, and a complex flowing rhythm; it is the result of a three-hundred-years' blending in the United States of the European and West African musical traditions; and its predominant components are European harmony, Euro-African melody and African rhythm."

Unfortunately, to a great many people, "untuneful harmonists playing peppery melodies" will continue to have more meaning than Stearns' exercise in egg walking.

There have been other, less all-inclusive attempts at explanation. Viewing the current jazz scene, pianist Dave Brubeck has said, "The Challenge is to improvise on a known theme, using with taste the most advanced ideas of our times, without losing the drive and rhythmic complexity of early jazz."

Another current jazz star, trumpeter Miles Davis, emphasizes "swing" as essential to jazz. "What's swinging in words?" he asks. "If a guy makes you put your foot and if you feel it down your back, you don't have to ask anybody if that's good music or not. You can always feel it."

Which is another way of saying what Fats Waller put so succinctly when he was asked, "What is jazz?"

"If you don't know what it is," roared the ebullient Fats, "don't mess with it."

Or, as Charles Edward Smith has astutely remarked, "Knowing how to play jazz consists partly of being in the right environment."

Sources

Environment is certainly one of the keys to jazz. Jazz is, to begin with, the product of a very special environment—the cosmopolitan cultural crossroads that was New Orleans in the latter part of the Nineteenth Century. Here the strains of various shades and developments of African and European music came together to be blended and stirred by men whose leaning to music was instinctive, whose knowledge of its formalities was practically nil and who approached it with unencumbered enthusiasm and direct expressiveness.

Music could be heard everywhere then. Rhythms and tribal chants came to New Orleans directly from Africa and indirectly by way of the West Indies. Formalized European music poured out of the town's citadel of culture, the French Opera House. European dance music—the polka, the quadrille—flourished. It was a town that heard both the sensuous Creole songs and stark Protestant hymns. Marching bands blared up and down the streets.

African chants formed the basis for the Negroes' work songs and these in turn split into a religious line (spirituals) and a secular line (blues). For the slaves, the voice was the principal means of musical expression. They made a few
crude instruments out of cigar boxes, barrels and brooms (these were still the customary instruments of the "spasm" bands which flourished in the earliest days of jazz some fifty years ago), but they didn't get a chance to play on real horns until after the Civil War when the Union Army left earloads of band instruments behind. Feeling their way onto these unaccustomed instruments, they instinctively transferred their manner of singing to their playing.

One of the prominent features of this singing was the "blue tonality" which has come to be an outstanding characteristic of jazz. Blue tonality is the result of adding two notes—blue notes: a flattened third and a flattened seventh—to the ordinary diatonic scale, producing a ten-note scale.

Using their home-grown method of playing, the Negro musicians of New Orleans quite naturally drew on all the musical sources they heard around them: the rhythm of the Congo Square rituals, the blues, hymns, polkas, arias, marches, minstrel songs. Late in the century, they began hearing something just a little different: ragtime.

Ragtime was basically a piano music derived from marches and the "cakewalk" music of minstrels. It had its first major success in Sedalia, Missouri, where Scott Joplin, the best known of the ragtime composers (viz. Maple Leaf Rag) played. Later it flourished in St. Louis. It balanced syncopation—the accenting of normally weak beats—in the right hand against a steady beat in the left hand. At first this left hand beat was the solid two-beat of a march but some St. Louis ragtime pianists—primarily such men as Tom Turpin and Louis Chauvin—lightened and brightened it by changing the beat to four even accents to each bar.

New Orleans

When ragtime reached New Orleans, it was further affected by the rolling rhythms of the marching bands there. The tempo became slower, the melodic flow smoother. In turn, ragtime contributed one more basic influence to the nascent jazz band.

The first group of musicians who played what can be distinctly classified as jazz is generally considered to have been a band led by a cornetist, barber, and gossip-sheet publisher named Buddy Bolden around 1898. Descriptions of the Bolden band's style, given by men who played in the band, suggest that it was actually a transitional band, one which might play a ragtime tune in strict ragtime style but which approached the blues with the three-part polyphonic improvisation which became characteristic of early jazz bands.

The three voices in this polyphony were: the cornet (an instrument, favored by brass bands, which gave way in the 1920's to the brighter, orchestrally-oriented trumpet), clarinet, and trombone, supported by guitar or banjo, bass and drums. No piano, you'll notice, for these bands led dual existence: Besides playing for dances at night, they marched in daytime parades, played for funerals or rode around town on advertising wagons. There was no place in these daylight activities for the piano, which, consequently, evolved in a parallel but separate ragtime-tinged vein until the Twenties.

The emphasis in early jazz groups was on ensemble playing, a natural carryover from their daytime marching. Solos, as a rule, were confined to "breaks"—brief unaccompanied passages of one or two bars. But the urge to solo burned steadily in the more adventurous jazzmen and the tendency to take off on virtuoso flights grew until, with the full emergence of Louis Armstrong in 1925 and 1926, the soloist took over the dominant role.

For Buddy Bolden's band, however, and for those which followed him in New Orleans—the Olympia Band, Kid Ory's Creole Band, and the Eagle Band—the music was an ensemble affair. The cornet took the lead, playing the basic melody line and emphasizing the strong beats. Bolden, a man of many legends, reputedly had enormous lung power and he established the tradition that made the town's top cornetist the king of New Orleans jazzmen. When he was committed to a madhouse in 1906, his kingdom was taken over by Freddie Keppard, a cornetist who twice managed to escape the possibility of becoming known as the founding father of jazz.

Keppard was offered the opportunity to make the first jazz record but turned it down because he thought this would give other cornetists a chance to steal his stuff. When he finally was recorded, many years later, he was well past his prime and the event passed into history without notice. Again, Keppard's band played in New York (at Coney Island) two full years before the Original Dixieland Jass Band's arrival in town made both the ODB and jazz internationally famous. But Keppard came, played and departed in what amounted to utmost secrecy.

When Keppard left New Orleans, Joe Oliver of Ory's band inherited his title and took a firm, unyielding grip on it.
Even when young Louis Armstrong replaced him as Ory’s cornetist, King Oliver took the title with him to Chicago.

The trombone in the early bands played a role midway between a supporting rhythm instrument and a melodic front line one. It accentcd the rhythm with huffs and puffs and filled in the bottom part of the polyphonic design with smears and huffs. It was a role that did not attract attention nor did it demand exceptionally creative musical talent. Today Kid Ory is the best known of the early New Orleans trombonists, both because he led a band which at one time or another included most of the great early jazzmen and because of his latter-day fame as a prominent figure in the New Orleans revival.9

Of the three front line voices in the early New Orleans bands, only the clarinet was customarily played with a legitimate technique (“legitimate” as compared to the frehand, self-evolved techniques of the cornetists and trombonists). The clarinetists were mostly Creoles, men of French blood. Many of them were students of Lorenzo Tio, a highly trained and accomplished musician. They brought a decidedly European sound to the New Orleans ensemble—a pure tone, a fingering agility that sometimes became outright flashiness and an ability to move with smooth craft in and out of the brass parts and to provide accents by soaring dramatically above the rest of the ensemble.

Even more than its cornetists, the clarinetists have been the glory of New Orleans jazz. The line starts with Alphonse Picou, who created the traditional clarinet solo in High Society by adapting the piccolo part of the march version of the tune, and continues with “Big Eye” Louis Nelson DeLisle and George Bacquet. They were followed by Sidney Bechet, by Jimmy Noone, who provided much of the jazz inspiration for Benny Goodman, by Johnny Dodds4 and, more recently, by George Lewis and Edmond Hall.

The rhythm section was concerned primarily with providing a supporting beat, a two-beat adapted from both marches and polkas. Like the trombonists, few early New Orleans rhythm men became notable, although Bud Scott is worthy of mention on guitar, Pops Foster on bass and Baby Dodds (younger brother of clarinetist Johnny Dodds) on drums.5 Dodds, as a matter of fact, is worthy of more than mere mention. He was the first of the influential drum stylists, an inventive man who brought needed variety to the rhythm section by devising various ways of backing up the three frontline instruments.

No early New Orleans jazz found its way into a phonograph record groove. Its sound is preserved only in the memories of those who heard it and played it. Latter-day recreations must necessarily be taken with several grains of salt because the men playing them reflect, to some degree, developments in music since those far gone days and because they are consciously re-creating instead of creating. Probably George Lewis’ band comes as close to the sound of early New Orleans jazz as anything the contemporary ear can hear.6

Dixieland

The first jazz recording was made, as we have noted, by the Original Dixieland Jazz Band, an outgrowth of a secondary line of early New Orleans jazz. Bolden’s band, the Olympia, the Eagle, Ory’s Creole Band were all Negro groups. They were set in the pattern of improvisation by the musical illiteracy of most of the musicians who came into them. And though their repertoires drew on the musical potpourri they heard around them, the heart of their music was the blues. Even when they were playing ragtime tunes or marches, the coloration of the blues was always present.

Quite naturally, some white musicians were fascinated by the music of the Negro bands and set about trying to play it. But to these relatively educated musicians, blue tonality was not the ingrained resource that it was to the Negro musicians. The white musicians tended to concentrate on the appealingly infectious Negro version of ragtime and their concentration produced a form of orchestral ragtime which has found a lasting place in jazz as Dixieland.

“Papa” Jack Laine, who drummed and played alto horn, led a white band at the turn of the century which proved to be the fount of present day Dixieland jazz. Originally, Laine had two bands, a brass band and a ragtime band, with largely interchangeable personnel. All of their numbers, even the ragtime pieces, were completely written out but gradually the Laine bands began producing musicians who could improvise successfully. It was a one-time Laine trombonist, Tom Brown, who took the music to Chicago in 1915 where it was first dubbed “jass.” More Laine musicians followed Brown north, including those who made up the Original Dixieland Jazz Band.

But the most significant of the early Dixieland bands from the point of view of jazz development was not the Original Dixieland Jazz Band but a crew which has come down in jazz history as the New Orleans Rhythm Kings.7 When this band was first heard in Chicago in the early 1920’s it was playing at the Friars Inn and was called the Friars Society Orchestra. It was made up of a front line of New Orleans men—the nominal leader, Paul Mares, on cornet, George Brunies on trombone and Leon Rappolo on clarinet—backed up by a Chicago rhythm section.

Brunies (who has since changed the spelling of his name to Brunis) was a member of a multitudinous New Orleans family which has been prominent in music there for more.
than fifty years. As a teenager he had played with Jack Laine's band and he brought to Chicago a trombone style that has proved ideal for the happy-go-lucky sound of Dixieland—a mixture of rough, sometimes raucous humor and strategically placed, strongly expressed supporting accents. Now in his late fifties, Brunis is still playing regularly, still holding undeviatingly to this basic style.  

The star of the group, however, was Rappolo whose clarinet style followed very closely that of the Creoles who had introduced the clarinet to New Orleans jazz. His playing was both lyrical and darkly brooding, the most original use of the clarinet since it had been brought into jazz and one that was to prove highly influential on the clarinetists of the next two decades. Rappolo's personal potential was only partly realized, however. He was committed to a mental institution in 1928 and remained there until he died eighteen years later.  

Aside from providing a setting for Brunis and Rappolo, the New Orleans Rhythm Kings helped rouse the creative juices of a group of youngsters in the Windy City who instituted their own explosive variation of Dixieland which is generally identified as "Chicago style."

Chicago

Chicago, by the early Twenties, had become the focal center of jazz. The success there of Tom Brown in 1915 had been only a slight hint of things to come. Two years later the government closed the New Orleans red light district, Storyville, which had provided employment for the growing clan of jazz musicians. A slow northward migration of the dispossessed began. By 1920 King Oliver was leading his own Creole Band in Chicago. It was viewed locally as the best thing of its kind at that time but this band took on really awesome proportions in 1922 when Oliver sent back home for young Louis Armstrong to join him as second cornetist.

smoothed-out Dixieland of the New Orleans Rhythm Kings made an indelible impression on several white youngsters in Chicago. Bix Beiderbecke, a cornetist, came forward with a style that was cleaner, more lyrical than that of either Armstrong or Oliver although it had a fire and drive that came out in his explosive way of making a solo entrance from a logey ensemble or, in his latter years, dragging a full band along on his bright, soaring lead. A younger group of Chicagoans—centered around some students at Austin High School and including cornetists Jimmy McPartland and Muggsy Spanier; Bud Freeman, tenor saxophone; Frank Teschemacher, clarinet; Dave Tough and Gene Krupa, drums; Joe Sullivan, clarinet—listened avidly both to the New Orleans groups and to Beiderbecke and set about trying their own relatively unskilled hands at producing the music that excited them.

Excitement was obviously their key. They played a rugged, rough, boisterous amalgam of everything that they had absorbed. Technique, or lack of it, never got in the way of their single-minded goal—a furiously intense series of explosions. To increase the intensity, they moved from the customary two-beat rhythm to a steady four-four drive. Teschemacher, a violinist until he became interested in jazz, knew so much more about what he wanted to play than how to get it out of his clarinet that he squeaked, cracked, and was constantly out of tune but he created a clarinet style that had had enough vitality to live on. It can be heard in its most polished form now in the work of Pee Wee Russell who was in and out of the Chicago jazz scene in Teschemacher's time.

One of the innovations of the Chicagoans was the addition of a tenor saxophone to the customary front line instrumentation. Despite its public association with jazz—a symbol of jazz—the saxophone was a relatively late comer to the field. New Orleans jazz groups did not use them (although the clarinetists may have doubled on saxophone in their non-jazz work) and it proved an obdurate jazz instrument until the middle Twenties. Then both Coleman Hawkins in New York and Bud Freeman in Chicago evolved jazz styles on it. Freeman's was a light, whirling attack which had discernible ties with the brilliant Creole clarinetists of New Orleans. He set the mode for the tenor saxophone in latter-day Dixieland groups but it was a style which was quickly overshadowed by Hawkins' heavy, hard-breathing, staccato manner.

Hawkins was a product of New York jazz which, by the

For two years the Royal Garden Cafe (whence the tune beloved of Dixielanders, Royal Garden Blues) exploded nightly with what legend holds to be some of the most fabulous of all jazz performances as two of the music's greatest cornetists improvised fantastically integrated duets and bit into challenging breaks and solos. The creative white heat of the Oliver-Armstrong performances and the lively but
late Twenties, was drawing the jazzmen away from Chicago just as the Windy City had taken them from New Orleans a decade earlier.\(^{12}\)

**New York**

New York began as a piano town. Its earliest jazz stars were ragtime pianists who, by the early 1920's, had expanded the scope of ragtime to take in the influences of the music that was coming up from New Orleans. These men—Lucky Roberts, James P. Johnson, Willie "The Lion" Smith and their younger followers, Fats Waller and Duke Ellington—were the stellar attractions at "rent parties" in Harlem, playing a propulsive style which has been labeled "stride piano" because of the striding effect produced by the left hand hitting a single note on the first and third beats and a chord of three or four notes on the second and fourth beats. Johnson,\(^ {13}\) a trained pianist with serious ambitions as a composer, was the "king" of the rent party pianists in those days but the stride style which he helped to create was taken to its greatest heights by Fats Waller\(^ {14}\) whose clowning won him a wide audience without completely obscuring his great talents as a pianist.

The split between Negro jazz and white jazz, which had started in New Orleans and was somewhat obscured in Chicago, was perpetuated in New York. The Harlem stride pianists represented early Negro jazz in New York while white New York jazz took its cue from the success of those white New Orleanians, the Original Dixieland Jazz Band. Phil Napoleon, a trumpeter, organized a group which was usually called the Original Memphis Five, although it recorded under a couple of dozen different names, playing competent but generally uninspired imitations of the Original Dixieland Jazz Band. The key man in the group was trombonist Miff Mole who brought some suggestion of a lyric quality to an instrument which had traditionally been used as a prod and an accent.

Mole soon teamed up with a Biedermeier-influenced trumpet man, Red Nichols, as the nucleus of a group which recorded as prolifically as Napoleon's band and, drawing on the best white jazzmen in New York, produced more imaginative, less stereotyped discs. Nichols' Five Pennies\(^ {15}\) included at various times Jimmy Dorsey, the clarinetist in New York jazz in the later Twenties, his tromboning brother, Tommy, violinist Joe Venuti and guitarist Eddie Lang. Toward the end of the decade Nichols began to absorb some of the Chicago men who were drifting into New York—Goodman, Krupa, Russell, Freeman, Tough, Sullivan—and his music began to reflect the rough-and-ready quality of the Chicago school.

**Big Bands**

Meanwhile a new phenomenon had taken shape—big band jazz. Until the middle Twenties, jazz was, of necessity, viewed as a small ensemble music. Extemporizing polyphonically with more than three—or, at most—four instruments seemed out of the question. There had been efforts to write arranged jazz for larger groups but the results were very unjazzy until Don Redman started producing orchestrations for Fletcher Henderson's band in 1923 and 1924 in which the sections—the reeds, the brass, the rhythm—were treated as though they were the individual voices of a small band. Spaces were left open for improvised solos over an arranged background. Redman's arrangements were actually little better than others of that time until Henderson lured Louis Armstrong away from King Oliver late in 1924. For almost
woven the most striking of all jazz orchestral styles.

The big band seed that Henderson planted in New York spread to other jazz centers. Louis Armstrong returned to Chicago after his Henderson interlude and began making a series of records with his Hot Five and Hot Seven (both groups existed only in the recording studio) which gave him his first opportunity to show off his monumental proportions as a jazz musician. Here, if anywhere, Armstrong's genius as a creator in jazz terms is made abundantly clear as he pours out solo after solo, relatively unencumbered by surrounding distractions. These discs all but finished the early New Orleans idea of ensemble dominance which had its last fine flower in the King Oliver band with which Armstrong had played. With these Hot Five and Hot Seven performances, Armstrong declared himself a king, a king who believed in the soloist rather than the ensemble.

He continued to record with his small groups for four years but in 1929 he followed the rising fashion and switched to a big band. For almost twenty years after that Armstrong fronted several big bands most of which played in the dispirited fashion of men who know that they are nothing

when he found them he built their originality into the over-all texture of his band. Trumpeter Bubber Miley contributed the growl and muted wah-wah effects which became one of the basic Ellington characteristics. "Tricky Sam" Nanton adapted these effects to the trombone, Barney Bigard added a lush and soaring Creole clarinet, and Johnny Hodges brought in his polished virtuosity on the alto saxophone. But at the root was Ellington's imaginative use of the materials his men brought him. Out of his feeling for blue-hued tonal patterns and his adventurous use of everything that has been made available to him—from the oddity of Rex Stewart's half-valve trumpet style exploited in Boy Meets Horn to the haunting quality of Kay Davis' soaring voice on Transblucency—he has
more than an anonymous background. It was a barren period for Armstrong, characterized by theatrical high-note endings. Late in the 1940's he reverted to a small group once more and for several years he was leading a genuinely exciting jazz group again until he fell into a repetitious program-

ning rut which has latterly produced jazz by rote.

Even before Armstrong joined the ranks of big band leaders, the pianist in his Hot Seven, Earl Hines, had formed a band which was to be a Chicago jazz landmark for ten years. As a pianist, Hines has had an amazingly wide and durable influence.20 When he arrived in Chicago from Pittsburgh in the early Twenties, ragtime was still the dominant piano style. In New Orleans, "Jelly Roll" Morton had removed some of the mechanical feeling of ragtime and fused it with the blues-based idiom of early jazz.21 In New York, James P. Johnson and Fats Waller were loosening it up with their stride attack. Hines viewed the two approaches and, seemingly siding with Jelly Roll, stripped what was left of ragtime from jazz piano, relying instead on a technique which has been termed "phrasing like a horn." The horn that Hines followed was the trumpet, specifically the influential trumpet of Armstrong. The bright brassiness of his piano tone and his soaring horn-like figures have caused his playing to be called "trumpet style." Hines represented a turning point in the development of the jazz piano and his influence can be heard directly in the playing of Art Tatum, Teddy Wilson, Erroll Garner, and Mary Lou Williams and in the theoretical approach of almost every post-Swing pianist.

West of Chicago big bands were brewing, too. In Kansas City there was a small backwater formed by the journey of jazz up the Mississippi to Chicago. At first the jazz in Kansas City was the traditional New Orleans polyphony. Hard driving, beat-heavy boogie-woogie pianists with their repetitious walking bass drifted in from Chicago and St. Louis and gave the town a taste for strong rhythms. Then some of the early big bands—Henderson's, McKinney's Cotton Pickers—came through with riff-studded arrangements over a four-four beat and the pattern was set for the Kansas City bands.

Benny Moten led the big band there, a driving juggernaut which, over the years, developed from a stolid, pounding attack to relative rhythmic subtlety.22 There was Andy Kirk's band, too, with Mary Lou Williams23 playing highly educated boogie-woogie piano and writing remarkably advanced ar-
rangements for the band. But the Moten band was the significant one. Out of it came the Count Basie band of the Swing Era24 and out of the Basie band came much of the jazz that has followed swing.

Swing

Properly speaking, the Swing Era didn't begin until 1936 when Benny Goodman's orchestra became the most popular jazz group that had yet appeared.25 Goodman was a much more legitimate "King of Swing" than Paul Whiteman had been a "King of Jazz" in the Twenties but Goodman's band was actually a Johnny-come-lately so far as "swing" was concerned. Swing was nothing new, nothing that Goodman created. The word had been used for years as a verb to denote that a band was playing good jazz. Its use as a noun goes back at least to 1931 when Duke Ellington used it in the title of his tune, It Don't Mean a Thing (If It Ain't Got That Swing)—as concise an explanation of jazz as anyone has ever conceived.

Big jazz bands had been swinging since the mid-Twenties—Henderson, Ellington, Moten, Jimmy Lunceford,26 and many others, all of them, significantly, Negro bands. A few white bands had tried to swing. In 1926 and 1927 Jean Goldkette had a band spiced with such jazzmen as Beiderbecke, Venuti, Lang and saxophonist Danny Polo which swung on those occasions when Bix was given his head. Ben Pollack, a drummer, came close with a band he led late in the Twenties which included Benny Goodman (then sixteen years old), trombonists Jack Teagarden and Glenn Miller, and trumpeter Jimmy McPartland. This was a band that wanted to swing and could swing. But since it proved to be economically inadvisable to do this very often, they kept their talents under wraps. When Pollack dropped the band in 1934, it stayed together as a cooperative group, brought in Bob Crosby as its new leader and went on to a very successful career playing big band Dixieland in the Goodman-induced swing period.27

The white band which is now viewed as the first harbinger of Swing was another Goldkette unit. Originally known as the Orange Blossoms, it played a long engagement at a Canadian club, the Casa Loma, and when it took to the road again it was billed as the Casa Loma Orchestra.28 The Casa
Lomans played arrangements based on staccato riffs but except for Clarence Hutchinrider, a clarinetist in the white Chicago tradition, the band had no soloists of consequence. Once they had gained attention through the relative novelty of their jazz-like pieces, they settled down to great popularity as a sweet band. However, the Casa Loma style obviously had appeal and when Benny Goodman decided to organize a big band his arrangements were patterned on the Casa Loma formula. By the time Fate beckoned Goodman, however, he had taken on Fletcher Henderson as his chief arranger, the Casa Loma style had been jettisoned, and his band was playing some of the same arrangements that had once been used by the first of the big jazz bands.

In Goodman's hands these arrangements came out differently than they had when the Henderson band had played them. Goodman demanded precision and polish in his ensemble playing. The Henderson band had been notorious for the sloppy way its numbers began—half the men in the band were usually looking for their music all through the first chorus. The Henderson band's strength was its soloists—great individualists who could "cut" anybody in Goodman's band with the possible exception of pianist Jess Stacy and Goodman himself. So while Goodman produced music that was smooth and swinging, it lacked fire and excitement that had characterized Henderson's band. However, Goodman's music was much more palatable to the mass ear and when he started giving pop tunes of the moment this same smoothly swinging approach he briefly achieved the rapprochement between popular music and jazz which had supposedly been made by Whiteman ten years before.

Goodman's success was so overwhelming that in short order the most routine dance bands were attempting to swing up their beat and to copy the smooth voicing of the Goodman reed section. What jazz feeling the Goodman band had was soon drained from the style and the return of dance bands to a non-jazz basis was signalized when Glenn Miller's orchestra ascended to the popularity throne once held by Goodman.29

There were a few other big white bands that found places for themselves in the Swing Era that Goodman had created. The most worthy—and the only ones which deviated markedly from Goodman's pattern—were those led by Bob Crosby and Woody Herman.30 Both concentrated heavily on blues and a much arranged form of Dixieland.

In retrospect it would seem that Goodman's main contribution to jazz development was his creation of the Goodman small groups—first a trio with pianist Teddy Wilson and drummer Gene Krupa, then a quartet with the addition of Lionel Hampton on vibraphone and, later, varied groups ranging in size to a septet.31 The Goodman combos introduced a new form of small group jazz. Until the Goodman trio made its debut in 1935, small jazz groups had usually played either the blues, Dixieland or the traditional New Orleans polyphony. The Goodman small groups occasionally dipped into the blues but its fare was popular tunes, music from Broadway shows and the expansion of simple riffs. [Riff—as defined in Feather's *The Encyclopedia of Jazz": "n. Repeated two- or four-bar phrase." As exemplified in practice, Count Basie's *One O'Clock Jump* on Decca DL 8049 provides a

classic instance. Such two- or four-bar phrases are often built up by way of repetition, crescendo, or call-and-response as the basis of an entire improvisation or improvised episode.—Ed.]

It played in the four-four swing style of Goodman's big band and the result—particularly in the work of the trio and quartet—was such an intimate cameo of the big band's work that it became known as chamber jazz, setting a tone that was picked up some fifteen years later by the intimately voiced small groups of modern jazz.

During Goodman's period of eminence, the Negro bands continued to swing as they always had—Ellington, Lunceford, Hines, the rediscovered Henderson and one very important new band led by Count Basie.

Basie, the pianist in Bennie Moten's Kansas City band, had formed a group of his own when Moten died in 1935. He was working for peanuts in Kansas City when Goodman and John Hammond, the jazz enthusiast who helped Goodman launch his band, urged Basie to expand and come East. Basie and his small group had been contentedly playing the blues in Kansas City and they were so unprepared for their widened horizons that when they were booked into the Grand Terrace in Chicago they had to borrow the arrangements of the band they were replacing, Fletcher Henderson, in order to play the date. But by the time Basie reached New York in 1937 he had a free swinging band,32 playing mostly head arrangements, which proved to be the ultimate swing band of the Swing Era. More than that, even while Swing was still the thing, the Basie band was pointing in the direction of things to come.

The most important trail blazer among the Basieites was tenor saxophonist Lester Young33 whose light, flowing playing flew squarely in the face of the accepted tenor style of the day—Coleman Hawkins' robust, swaggering, charging attack. (When Hawkins left Fletcher Henderson's band in 1934, Henderson's choice for a replacement was Young—later blackballed by Henderson's sidemen who said he sounded as though he was playing alto.)

Young's musical antecedents were Bud Freeman of the Chicagoans and Frankie Trumbauer who played C-melody saxophone in the Goldkette and Whiteman bands and appeared on many of Bix Beiderbecke's small group recordings. Young has attributed his relatively light sound to his efforts
to get the sound of Trumbauer's C-melody saxophone. From both Trumbauer and Freeman he picked up suggestions for the leaps and swoops and sudden flights that are part of his style, a style that is marked by a shift in rhythmic patterns so that the strong beats are not always accented.

Behind him drummer Jo Jones was also working changes in rhythmic emphasis. Most big bands drummers in those days emphasized the four beats in each measure by hitting out each beat on the bass with his foot pedal. In the Basic rhythm section, however, the bass and guitar stroked out the steady four beats, accented here and there by chords from the piano, while the drummer reduced his steady four-beat activities to a cymbal. With his bass drum foot freed of a timekeeper's shackles, Jones was able to use it as a prod or accent which subtly—and sometimes not so subtly—altered the rhythmic direction of a soloist.

This device was expanded by Kenny Clarke, the house drummer in a Harlem spot, Minton's Playhouse. His ardhous colleagues there in the early 1940's included pianist Thelonious Monk, trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie, alto saxophonist Charlie Parker and the guitarist in Benny Goodman's band, Charlie Christian. These were the musical adventurers who created the variant of jazz which became known as bop.

**Bop**

Christian, who died at the age of 22 after only two years of major jazz activity, changed the guitar from a chording, accompanying instrument to a source of solos that flowed as though they came from a horn. In the process he made the hitherto awkward electric guitar *de rigueur* for the fashionable jazzman. He worked out his single-line solos over an unerring, driving beat with constantly shifting accents.

These men at Minton's found a common core around which to build in their mutual curiosity about harmonic concepts that were new to jazz (Monk contributed some of the most alarmingly unorthodox) and their leaning toward shifting accents. Parker and Gillespie both found themselves at home in this atmosphere. Parker's seemingly erratic stops and starts, his furious dives into long, overflowing passages were the outward expression of his own arrival at the same conclusions that had been brewing in other minds. Parker had reached his conclusions through dogged instinct. Dizzy Gillespie, a much more articulate man, theorized his way to much the same point and then helped to synthesize the ferment that came out of Minton's.

What came to be called bop was nurtured in the Earl Hines band of 1943, a band which included both Parker and Gillespie. Because of a recording ban in effect that year there are no discs to document this stage in the growth of bop. Later Billy Eckstine, who had been the vocalist in this band (along with Sarah Vaughan), formed a big bop band of his own, again with Parker and Gillespie, but it broke up after a little more than a year. A subsequent effort by Gillespie to head a big bop band also fell on barren ground, but by then bop was losing momentum and big bands of all kinds were finding the going hard.

Bop's halcyon days occurred in the middle Forties on New York's 52nd Street. There it excited almost all the younger and would-be musicians and an occasional older one. Coleman Hawkins, saxophonist Benny Carter, Mary Lou Williams and Dave Tough were among the few stars of earlier jazz who found fresh inspiration in the new music. A wider public began to perk up its ears when publicity was given to such fringe phenomena as Gillespie's capers and the ubiquity of goatees, berets and dark glasses among bop fanciers. But this public never took to the music itself in any depth and, as an increasing number of inept musicians passed off their fumbling efforts as bop, the music lost what small audience it had acquired.

In its wake bop left a shaken if not exactly revitalized jazz picture. It had planted the seeds of revitalization, however. They first became evident in the Woody Herman band of 1944 and 1945 which is now identified as the "First Herd." The tone for this band was set by arrangements provided by trumpeter Neal Hefti, an early admirer of Parker and Gillespie, and it was amplified and carried forward by Ralph Burns, one of the new crop of conservatory trained musicians whose presence in jazz was to be felt more and more strongly.
during the coming years. Herman's First Herd was a virtuoso ensemble which was completely at home in the new directions provided by bop and it breezed through arrangements that would have choked any other band.

With its brilliant assimilation of bop, the Herman Herd became one of the two big bands which managed to be in the ascendant when most of the established big bands were going down the skids, skids which had been greased by their own tired, uncreative repetitiveness and by an economic situation which left no operating margin for a big band. The other ascendant band of this moment, Stan Kenton's, started out in a promising flurry of adventurousness but soon bogged down in a swamp of blaring pretention.42

The appearance of bop in the Forties was almost inevitable. Something—bop or not—was bound to happen to jazz at the beginning of World War II. At that point jazz seemed to be heading straight for a dead end. The swing bands were growing more and more tired, swinging less and less. The small Dixieland groups were dead on their feet, playing the same old tunes in the same old way. Only Duke Ellington, plowing his own personal furrow, was brightening the jazz scene with the greatest band of his illustrious career.43 But Duke was an original. He was, as he always has been, himself—inimitable and the breaker of paths that only he can follow.

So something had to give. It gave—and it gave in two opposite directions. One was off into the unknown—bop. The other was back to the all but forgotten—traditional New Orleans jazz.

Traditional Revival

The traditional revival began with trumpeter Lu Watters whose Yerba Buena Jazz Band in San Francisco brought back the musical styles of King Oliver and Jelly Roll Morton in 1939 and 1940.44 Then Bunk Johnson, a New Orleans trumpeter of the generation before Louis Armstrong, was dredged out of a Louisiana rice field, fitted with new teeth and a new trumpet and became the petted Enoch Arden of jazz during the Forties.45 Kid Ory was lured out of retirement on a California chicken ranch to front a new Creole Jazz Band.46 The interest in old, old jazz leaped the seas to England, to France, and to Australia. It swooped down on the colleges. Lines of seething fury were drawn between the traditionalists and the boppers who viewed each other as "moldy figs," on one hand, and players of "all them wrong notes," on the other.

As the 1950s approached, tempers settled down and reactions set in on both sides. Mere leaden lumpiness was dismissed as not being the only qualification for a traditional band. George Lewis, the clarinetist in the band which had been organized for Bunk Johnson, emerged as a worthy advocate of the old ensemble New Orleans style.47 Similarly the excesses of bop led to an introverted, understated style which has been aptly described as "cool" jazz.

Cool Jazz

Cool jazz has served as a means of bringing into jazz many instruments which had never found a proper place there

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before—the French horn, the flute—and to reinstate such a long forgotten jazz instrument as the tuba. The two instrumentalists whose playing bears the particular hallmarks of cool jazz are the tenor saxophonist Stan Getz and trumpeter Miles Davis. It was Davis who led a short-lived group in 1949 which is held to be the cornerstone of cool jazz. This group, playing arrangements by Gil Evans, John Lewis, Gerry Mulligan, and Davis, was made up of trumpet, trombone, French horn, tuba, alto saxophone, baritone saxophone, piano, bass, and drums. Its sonorous quality, its dreamy, legato attack, and the slightly familiar ring to those who had heard Claude Thornhill’s orchestra a few years before. And well it might for it was in Thornhill’s essentially sweet dance band that the rudiments of cool jazz were worked out through the arrangements of Evans and Mulligan and in the relaxed, vibratoless alto saxophone of Lee Konitz. Getz applied this same tone to the tenor, exemplified in his performance of Early Autumn with Woody Herman in which it becomes apparent that the cool idea goes back well beyond the Thornhill bond to Lester Young and, through Young, to Trumbauer and Beiderbecke.

The cool idea caught on quickly on the West Coast where a Davis-tempered trumpeter, Chet Baker, acquired swift fame as a member of Gerry Mulligan’s Quartet (Mulligan has since reacted from his cool period by reverting to a guttering, earthier style, a change which was helped through the replacement of Baker by a sensitively rugged valve trombonist, Bob Brookmeyer). As the cool elements on the West Coast mingled with the tightly-voiced hop-based ideas of Shorty Rogers, a one-time Herman trumpeter who amounts to a school in himself in the Los Angeles area, there appeared in California a succession of slick, emotionless jazzmen who could rattle off an endless line of glittering, machine-made performances.

What might be termed “a warm school of cool”—a cool surface with inner heat—has been devised by pianist John Lewis for his Modern Jazz Quartet, a highly proper group with a strong feeling for form, tempered by the equally strong blues roots of Lewis and vibraphonist Milt Jackson. Much the same effect is achieved by Paul Desmond, the alto saxophonist in Dave Brubeck’s Quartet, who is basically a follower of Lee Konitz’s limpid style, even while, he hefts it up in the course of performance to a temperature that is straight out of the hot jazz era.

But, as must happen to any drive toward an extreme, cool jazz produced its own reaction—two reactions, in fact. One was the rediscovery of (or, at least the revival of interest in) the vital roots of jazz, which had been largely scorned by the boppers. This rediscovery took two directions—the passionate, blues-drenched earthiness of the so-called “funky” school exemplified in the minor-keyed ideas of pianist Horace Silver and the more academicized examination of the folk roots of jazz in the work of Jimmy Giuffre or Mose Allison. The other reaction, “hard bop,” a fierce, at times overpowering extension of bop lines, lodged most firmly in Art Blakey’s Jazz Messengers and in the burning-at-the-seams saxophone styles of John Coltrane and Johnny Griffin. For awhile saxophonist Sonny Rollins could be counted among the hard boppers but this proved to be merely a step in his development into one of the most individual jazz musicians of the Fifties. Rollins soon left the harsh qualities of hard bop behind to work in a warmer, more melodic fashion that projected such strong implications of a swinging accompaniment that he has been able to make effective use of what has previously been only a novelty gimmick—the unaccompanied saxophone solo.

Rollins’ emergence as a musician of importance is also a milestone in the development of jazz, for he is the first tenor saxophonist of consequence in the past twenty years to have been obviously influenced by Coleman Hawkins rather than Lester Young. His arrival on the scene at this particular juncture suggests that jazz has now achieved what amounts to a self-reviving cycle, with each turn of the wheel bringing back worthwhile elements of the old to be blended with worthier parts of the new.

At the same time jazz has become so established as a listening music rather than the dancing music it once was that the concept of extended “jazz composition” has ceased to be a novelty. Much of this “composition” has been little more than trivial sketching, particularly when it has been produced on commission for a jazz festival. Even more of it draws on European musical traditions rather than on jazz and is, in effect, a latter-day extension of those misconceptions of the Twenties which threatened to make jazz “respectable.” But there are signs that extended jazz composition
may have some validity, signs that are most noticeable in the work of Charlie Mingus, who has created his own form and style, and of John Benson Brooks, who bases his work on the folk roots of jazz. Jazz, however, is such a personal creation, so much a performer’s art, that extended jazz compositions have, by and large, received more than one performance only when they have become part of the repertory of a featured performer (as a rule, a performer-composer) for whom they were written.

Today, jazz is, as it was in the first place, primarily a music for small ensembles. There have been big jazz bands, as we have noted. The solo piano line ran more or less separately until the middle Twenties. Since then there have been three piano soloists of note: Art Tatum, a virtuoso performer with a rococo imagination and superb technique; Erroll Garner, a master of splashingly dramatic contrasts; and Bud Powell who succeeded more than any other pianist in transferring the ideas of Charlie Parker to the keyboard.

Blues Singers

In another separate but related line are the blues singers. Blues grew out of the early Negro work songs which split in two directions: (1) mixing with English hymns to become spirituals and (2) drawing from the warm Creole songs to become blues. The blues is a precise or (as Leonard Bernstein has said) “a classical form, just as classical as the sonata form.” The form is a twelve-bar chorus made up of three four-bar lines of which the second line is largely a repetition of the first. In its lyric form, Richard Wright has compared the blues to a man walking around a chair clockwise (the first line), then walking around it again counterclockwise (the second line) and then standing aside and giving a full judgment on it (the last line).

Jazz musicians from the earliest times have drawn heavily on the blues for their melodic and harmonic ideas but until the 1920's blues singers remained more a part of American folk music than of relatively more sophisticated jazz. Then, after Mamie Smith had made the first blues recording, Ma Rainey and Bessie Smith established an interplay between jazz musicians and blues singers in a series of discs on which they used top-ranking jazzmen as their accompanists. Louis Armstrong made the conjunction even closer when he added singing to his established talent on the horn. Ethel Waters widened the field by applying the blues singer’s technique to popular songs (she introduced Dinah in a night club show), opening the door for Mildred Bailey, Lee Wiley, and Ella Fitzgerald, all of them basically ballad singers who leaned toward jazz phrasing. The blues-oriented line of singers was carried on by Billie Holiday in the middle Thirties and later by Anita O’Day and Sarah Vaughan.

But singers, solo pianists and big bands are only marginal contributors to the over-all jazz picture. The heart of jazz still beats strongest in the intimate confines of the small group where extemporaneous interplay can flourish and the deep well of the blues continues to be the important source of jazz inspiration that it has been since Buddy Bolden’s cornet was rocking the rafters of Tin Type Hall and Paul Dominguez, a legitimately trained Creole violinist, was shaking his head in wonder and muttering, “I don’t know how they do it. But, goddam, they’ll do it. Can’t tell you what’s there on the paper, but just play the hell out of it.”
DISCOGRAPHY TO “THE JAZZ PANORAMA”

Those readers interested in following an exhaustive documentation of the word “Jazz” and its origin are referred to the quarterly Jazz, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 33-39, edited by Ralph J. Gleason.

1 The Golden Age of Ragtime Piano. Riverside 12-110
2 Eureka Brass Band of New Orleans. Folkways FA 2642
3 See Goodtime Jazz 12004, 12008, 12016; Columbia CL 835; Epic LN 3207—Ed.
4 Johnny Dodds and Kid Ory. Epic LN 3207
5 Baby Dodds. Folkways FJ 2290
6 George Lewis—The Singing Clarinet. Dehnar 203
7 New Orleans Rhythm Kings. Riverside 12-102
9 Bix Beiderbecke and the Wolverines. Riverside 12-123
10 Portrait of Pee Wee. Counterpoint 565
11 Bud Freeman and his All-Star Jazz. Harmony 7046
12 Coleman Hawkins, A Documentary. Riverside 12-117/18
13 James P. Johnson, Rediscovered Early Solos. Riverside 12-105
14 Young Fat Waller. Riverside 12-107; The Amazing Mr. Waller. Riverside 12-109; Handful of Keys. RCA Victor LPM 1592 (J.S.W. chooses with reservations—Ed.)
15 Red Nichols—For Collectors Only. Brunswick 54008
16 No genuinely representative recordings available.
17 Duke Ellington at the Cotton Club. Camden CAL 459
18 The Louis Armstrong Story. Columbia CL 851/53
19 Satchmo at Symphony Hall. Decca DXB 108
20 Oh, Father!—Earl Hines. Epic LC 3223 (J.S.W. chooses with reservations—Ed.)
21 Jelly Roll Morton, King of New Orleans Jazz. Camden CAL 459
22 No representative recordings available.
23 Mary Lou Williams Rehearsal. Folkways FJ 2292—Ed.
24 Count Basie. Brunswick 54012
25 The Golden Age of Benny Goodman. RCA Victor LPM 1099
26 Lunceford Special. Columbia CL 634
27 The Bob Cats Ball. Coral 70205
28 Casa Loma Orchestra—Great Recordings. Harmony 7045 (J.S.W. chooses with reservations—Ed.)
29 The Glenn Miller Story—Selections. RCA Victor LPM 1192
30 Woodchoppers Ball. Decca DL 8133
31 Benny Goodman Trio-Quartet-Quintet. RCA Victor LPM 1226
32 Count Basie. Brunswick 54012—Ed.
33 Lester Leaps In. Epic LC 3107
34 Jo Jones Special. Vanguard 8503—Ed.
35 Harlem Jazz Scene 1941. Esoteric 545
36 Charley Christian with Benny Goodman. Columbia CL 652
37 Groovin' High—Dizzy Gillespie. Savoy 12020
38 No recordings of this group.
39 No recordings available from this period.
40 No recordings available from this period.
41 Bijou—Woody Herman. Harmony 7013
42 Stan Kenton Milestones. Capitol T 190
43 Duke Ellington—In a Mellotone. RCA Victor LPM 1364
44 Lu Watters—1942 Yerba Buena Jazz Band. Good Time Jazz 12067
45 Bank and Lu. Good Time Jazz 12024 (J.S.W. chooses with reservations—Ed.)
46 Tailgate!—Kid Ory. Good Time Jazz 12022
47 George Lewis, New Orleans Stompers. Blue Note BN 1205
48 Miles Davis—The Birth of the Cool. Capitol T 762
49 See previous footnote (48).
50 Woody Herman. Capitol T 324
51 The Gerry Mulligan Quartet. Fantasy 3220
52 The Gerry Mulligan Quartet. World Pacific 1228
53 The Martians Come Back—Shorty Rogers. Atlantic 1232
54 The Modern Jazz Quartet. Atlantic 1265
55 Jazz Impressions of the U.S.A.—Dave Brubeck. Columbia CL 984
56 Six Pieces of Silver—Horace Silver. Blue Note BN 1539
57 Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers. Bethlehem 6023—Ed.
58 Coltrane. Prestige 7105—Ed.
59 The Congregation—Johnny Griffin. Blue Note BN 1590—Ed.
60 Work Time—Sonny Rollins. Prestige 7020—Ed.
61 Saxophone Colossus. Prestige 7079—Ed.
62 Sonny Rollins and the Big Brass. Metro jazz 1002
63 Brandeis Jazz Festival—Compositions by Mingus, Shapero, Russell, Babbitt, Ginfré, Schuller). Columbia WI 127—Ed.
64 The Clown—Charles Mingus. Atlantic 1260—Ed.
65 Folk Jazz U.S.A. Vik LX 1083 (collectors item)—Ed.
66 The Genius of Art Tatum—Vol. II. Verve MGV 8037
67 Concert by the Sea—Erroll Garner. Columbia CL 883
68 The Amazing Bud Powell—Vol. I. Blue Note BN 1503
69 Ma Rainey. Riverside 12-108
70 The Bessie Smith Story—Vol. II. Columbia CL 857
71 See (18) above.
72 No representative recordings available.
73 Me and the Blues—Mildred Bailey. Regent 6032 (J.S.W. chooses with reservations—Ed.)
74 Lee Wiley—A Touch of the Blues—RCA Victor LPM 1566—Ed.
75 Ella and Louis—Verve MGV 4003—Ed.
76 Lady Day—Billie Holiday. Columbia CL 637
77 Anita O'Day Sings the Winners. Verve MGV 8283
78 Swingin' Easy—Sarah Vaughan. EmArcy MG 36109

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(Continued from page 64)

the indications of the text. For example, Side 2 concludes with "Oh, 'tis a glorious thing" for chorus, quite a few pages after Gianetta's aria, "Kind sir, you cannot have the heart," which is indicated to begin Side 3. However, this is not too serious, you can pencil in the side indication on the margin of the libretto. Surface noise was also more than on the broadcast set. Performance-wise this is a good release, a nice correct one, with singing honors going to John Cameron, whose Giuseppe is magnificent.

Geraint Evans is fair as the Duke, vocally careful and sure, if not very funny. Brannigan's Don Alhambra is passable, and Sir Malcolm Sargent leads the Pro Arte orchestra and Glyndebourne chorus in a well articulated if rather slowly paced performance. Technically, the album suffers from lack of bass, and tends to shrillness in the strings.

J.T.

- GRIEG: Incidental Music For Ibsen's Peer Gynt—Wedding March; Ingrid's Lament; Hall of the Mountain King; Morning; Aase's Death; Arabian Dance; Solveig's Song; Ane's Dance; Return of Peer Gynt; Solveig's Lullaby. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra & Beecham's Choral Society, Sir Thomas Beecham cond. Angel S 35445 $5.98

- GRIEG: Incidental Music For Ibsen's Peer Gynt—Prelude; Morning; Aase's Death; Ane's Dance; Hall of the Mountain King; Ingrid's Lament; Arabian Dance; Return of Peer Gynt; Homecoming; Solveig's Song; Dance of the Mountain King's Daughter, London Symphony Orchestra, Olin Fieldstad cond. London CS 6049 $4.98

Musical Interest: Familiar, major Grieg Performance: Both good, Beecham's warmer Recording: Both excellent Stereo Directionality: Splendid Stereo Depth: Fine

Examination of the above repertoire will show that both "suites" comprise ten selections which do not wholly duplicate one another. Beecham adds the novelty of chorus in the Hall of the Mountain King and Arabian Dance, plus vocal soloist in the two songs while Fieldstad gives us the elaborate and seldom heard Prelude and grotesque Dance of the Mountain King's daughter. Happily Angel has improved volume level over that of its earlier stereo releases, so that the Beecham sound is clean and resonant. The Royal Philharmonic orchestral timber is superior to that of the LSO. However, Ilse Hollweg in both her songs (why in German instead of Norwegian or English?) leaves a great deal to be desired. She inclines to a hoarse tone production; she is vocally insecure in her middle tones; and her attacks are quite uneven. Beecham's chorus does well, and the use of voices is a refreshing change in these familiar selections. Fieldstad, while not showing the depth and warmth of Beecham's way with this score, conducts an exciting performance for London and his selection of two otherwise unrecorded numbers is most felicitous.

J.T.


Musical Interest: Romantic chestnuts Performance: Excellent Grieg, inhibited Rachmaninoff Recording: A little distant Stereo Directionality: OK Stereo Depth: Good

The performances have been remarked on previously in their monophonic disc and stereo tape versions. The Grieg remains a devoted, intense and perceptive performance: the Rachmaninoff straightforward and a little dull, with its diaphanous decidedly too underplayed.

The sound on the stereo disc is a little distant and rather lacking in brilliance.

M.B.


Musical Interest: Charming trifles Performance: Good Recording: Wooly Beecham's Direction: Fair Stereo Depth: Lacking

Remoortel seems to turn in good readings but the disc is disqualified because of recorded sound that is pretty dreadful; over reverberant and dull at one and the same time, with balances that are all out of whack. Too bad.

M.B.

- GOULD: Spirituals (see COPLAND)

- HAYDN: Symphonies—No. 94 In G Major ("Surprise"); No. 99 in E-Flat. Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Josef Krips cond. London CS 6027 $4.98
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**Mozart**

Serenade in G Major, K. 525


Musical Interest: First-rate
Performance: Admireable
Recording: You are there
Stereo Directionality: Excellent
Stereo Depth: Good

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**Haydn**

Symphonies—No. 100 in G Major ("Military"; No. 45 in F-sharp Minor ("Farewell"), Vienna State Opera Orchestra, Herrmann Scherchen cond., Westminster WST 14044 $5.98

Musical Interest: Unquestionable
Performance: Spirited
Recording: Limited on bottom
Stereo Directionality: All that might be desired
Stereo Depth: Satisfying

In the days before stereo, Scherchen's performance of the "Military" Symphony, with its clangorous drums and triangle, was one of Westminster's prime demonstrations of hi-fi recording technique. Now, here it is in stereo, with all the added dimensions that the still newer recording techniques afford; that is, all the dimensions except one. Somehow, somewhere in the process, the bass of the orchestra seems to have been lost. Granted, when the drums open up, in the famous second movement episode, the sounds are all one might wish for. Yet, throughout most of the symphony, there is a lack of a true bass. The "Farewell" Symphony on the other side of the disc suffers less in this respect. At the same time, one must report on one of the less "spectacular" aspects of the recording, but an aspect that is none the less remarkable for being unspectacular. During that slow movement of the "Military," there is a succession of soft strokes on the cymbals and the triangle absolutely outstanding for sonic realism.

The "Farewell" Symphony, as you may know, was written by Haydn as a suggestion to his employer that the members of the orchestra had not had a vacation for some time. During the closing movement, the players left the stage one-by-one, until only two violinists and Haydn were left. Westminster has chosen to suggest this scene, by having the players leave, with each one saying "Auf wiedersehen" to his colleague as he departs. This becomes most charming when the ear is able to follow one player right across the back of the stage because of his squeaky shoes!

The opening movement of this "Farewell" Symphony contains music, well worth your special attention, quite apart from the circumstances of its composition. Scherchen's conception brings out its almost "angry" quality and the recording aids him. The performances of both symphonies are, for the most part, excellent. However, try as I might to make allowances for differences in taste I cannot avoid the conviction that the tempo of the finale of the "Military" Symphony is so fast as to be inappropiate. That the players are able to negotiate it and still stay together is a tribute to their skill—but I doubt very much that Haydn had any such breakneck tempo in mind.

D. R.

**Khatchaturian**

Gayane (see OFFENBACH)

- MAHLER: Kindertotenlieder; Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen, Kirsten Flagstad (soprano); with The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Adrian Boult cond. London OS 28039 $5.98

Musical Interest: Major Mahler
Performance: Less than major Flagstad
Recording: First-rate
Stereo Directionality: Good balance
Stereo Depth: Good

This not too happy undertaking finds the soprano considerably below the level of her recent accomplishments (Wagner and Sibelius). She is plagued by the high tessitura in the Kindertotenlieder, and she cannot provide a suitable variety of color and intensity of expression to save this morbid sequence from monotony. More vocal freedom is evident in the "Wayfarer" songs, though here, too, the uninhibited lightness needed for "Ging heut' Morgen aber's Feld" is not forthcoming. In all fairness to Flagstad, however, I doubt whether any female interpreter can create a fully credible illusion in this cycle, where the words seem plainly written for a man.

Boult is probably no more congenial to this repertoire than her illustrious soloist, but there is a fine enveloping orchestral sound, with instrumental details carefully pointed. Unfortunately, certain spots in the review copy reveal extraneous noises suggestive of faulty pressing.

G. J.
be good, or to have good in it, regardless of its category. That which is best lasts longest.

This recognition is a prerequisite for the second step, which is to acknowledge the existence of two idioms or traditions, one American, the other European, as the basic influences in music today, each containing music deserving to be thought of as good. One could substitute the terms “European” and “American” for the prejudice-ridden “good” music and “popular music,” and recognize within each a considerable range of both quality and popularity. At present, the habit of thinking of American music as “popular music” inhibits a just critical appreciation of its worth, just as the habit of thinking of classical, or European music as “good music” protects the classical composer from a similarly uninhibited judgment.

The qualitative range of American music would be, of course, more restricted, for American music has yet to produce anything comparable to the finest European masterpieces. But it already shows an extensive variety of discrimination and sophistication among both its musicians and its listeners. Its originality, freshness of invention and immediacy of expression, at its best, need hardly be dwelt upon. They are recognized even by the long-hairs, who protect themselves from the obvious implications of such recognition, as Paul Henry Lang does, by assigning a “higher artistic value” to that which is covered by the “rather silly-sounding terms, ‘serious’ or ‘classical’ music.”

What it boils down to is this: There is now, within the body of American music, a repertoire both for the discriminating and for the undiscriminating, for the very discriminating and for the moderately discriminating. The variety of quality covered in European music by such terms as “classical,” “semi-classical,” “light,” “popular” and “folk,” exist in American music in just about as many varieties. But in American music they are not covered by any terminology of such generally understood qualitative connotations.

The distinction the jazzmen draw between jazz and popular is about as close as we come to it. This is insufficient. The influence of jazz upon all American music has been so great that no satisfactory line between jazz and popular can be drawn. Partly on this account, the non-jazz world cannot understand and therefore cannot accept the distinction.

To recognize the two idioms—European and American—would, however, at least rid us of the confusing exclusivity of the term “good music” as a synonym for classical music, which now seems to condemn the American musician to a kind of second-class musicianship and to prevent our musical society from acknowledging that music can be good without being classical and popular without being disreputable.

- Henry Pleasants, who set the music world on its collective ear four years ago with his provocative book The Agony of Modern Music (Simon & Schuster, New York) describes himself as “too much of the world to be a true intellectual and too intellectual to be completely worldly.” In the role of music critic, Pleasants has been active since 1930. Working from London, Budapest, and in particular Vienna, he has become especially well-known. One major fruit of his Vienna sojourn was the editing and translation of a series of essays by Eduard Hanslick, under the title Vienna’s Golden Years of Music (Simon & Schuster, New York, 1950). Since 1956 he has been with the U. S. Foreign Service in Bonn, West Germany.

April 1959
results. London has provided interesting notes and complete texts in Swedish and English.

G. J.

SIBELIUS: The Swan of Tuonela; Finlandia (see COLLECTIONS)

STRAUSS: Blue Danube (see COLLECTIONS)

R. STRAUSS: Arabella (complete opera). Lisa della Casa (soprano)—Arabella; George London (baritone)—Mandryka; Otto Edelmann (bass-baritone)— Graf Waldner; Hilde Gueden (soprano)—Zdenka; Anton Dermota (tenor)—Matteo & others. Chorus of the Vienna State Opera and The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Georg Solti cond. London OSA 1404 12" $23.92

Musical Interest: Mellow Strauss Performance: "Wien, Wien, nur du allein..."
Recording: Excellent
Stereo Directionality: Expet
Stereo Depth: Very good

1926 has long been fixed in my mind as the year which gave us Turandot, the last internationally accepted repertory opera. Does the mounting interest in Arabella, a product of 1933, indicate that a slight adjustment of dates is in order? Perhaps. At any rate, I know of no likelier contender.

One thing is certain—this spiritual kin of Der Rosenkavalier makes its points immeasurably better in this production, which bears the stamp of Viennese authenticity, than in the attractive Metropolitan staging of 1956. The latter, while built around the same leading performers, could hardly hope to ring all the bells. Every moment of this opera evades the Vienna of 1860—its gaiety, pomposity, rigid social ethics, hypocrisy, pride and posturings. Hofmannthal, perhaps not the most graceful of writers, was always an astute social observer and Straus's music gains wings from his words. Edelmann's expert characterization of the penniless aristocrat— with a dialect literally dripping with local flavor—is a good example. On the other hand, come to think of it, this pronounced Viennese quality might actually be one of the obstacles standing in the way of the work's universal acceptance. This would be a pity! But such is Arabella, and we must remember the pattering words which ring down the final curtain: "Nimm mich wie ich bin" ("Take me as I am")!

Let it be said that the opera is very easy to take in this resplendent performance. The July, '58 issue of this magazine already distributed well-earned praise to the conductor and all principals. The singers, by the way, are as ideally cast as if they had been hand-picked by a Stanislavsky. My only reservation concerns George London for the versatile and subtle artist we know him to be he brings excessive vocal vehemence to an otherwise dynamic portrayal. The stereo sound is admirably balanced; directionality is not over-emphasized. G. J.

STRAVINSKY: Apollon Musagète—Ballet; Renard. Suisse Romande Orchestra, Ernest Ansermet cond. Michél Senechal (tenor), Huguët Cuèvoc (tenor), Heinz Rahlfuss (baritone), Xavier Depraz (bass), István Arato (cymbalum). London CS 6034 $4.98

Musical Interest: Renard is super Performance: Razor sharp Recording: Top drawer
Stereo Directionality: Perfect balance
Stereo Depth: Good resonant sound

Renard was composed because a princess asked Stravinsky to write something suitable for her drawing room in Paris, and since the composer had been reading Russian folklore, he suggested a subject connected with these tales. The Swiss author, Ramuz, translated Stravinsky's text into colloquial French, and the Diaghilev Company performed it for the first time in the early summer of 1922. The conductor was Ansermet. The result was a gem. A masterpiece of Aesopian barnyard burlesque, an ice-clear score showing some of the influence of Petrouchka. Renard emerges on this new London stereo disc as a real treasure. Its luster is somewhat tarnished by the fact that there is no text. Better to have restricted the jacket notes, and to have included not only text but stage directions, too. All the soloists are in admirable form, and microphonics makes for superb vocal/orchestral articulation.

Apollon Musagète came to being about five years after Renard, on commission from the late Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, and was given its premiere in Washington in April 1927. For string orchestra only, the ballet lasts about 30 minutes and could be called an aural counterpart to Picasso's "Classic Period drawings. Stravinsky's use of the string bodies displays his penchant for clean lines, and
the score is beautifully played by the Swiss ensemble. An outstanding disc, a must for Stravinsky collectors.

- STRAVINSKY: Concerto For Piano and Wind Instruments; Capriccio for Piano and Orchestra. Nikita Magaloff with the Suisse Romande, Ernest Ansermet cond. London CS 6035 $4.98

Musical Interest: The perfection one points creation. 'The reason Aprill Elaborate counterpoint, fascinating changes soundingly lonely.'

These middle period Stravinsky works were written in the '20's, and there is some reason to believe the influence of American jazz had something to do with their creation. The scoring is clean-cut to the point of making the soloist's role agonizingly lonely.

And although the Concerto for Wind Instruments calls for a fair sized ensemble augmented by timpani and contra-bass, the sound as such never becomes very large. Elaborate counterpoint, fascinating changes of rhythm, percussive dissonances, and richly conceived syncopation are the prime points of interest.

The Capriccio, which followed five years later is an episodic work, full of invention, and calling for much of the same virtuoso control on the part of soloist and orchestra.

Ansermet and the Suisse Romande group play with the perfection one is accustomed to in their Stravinsky readings while Magaloff carries off the strenuous requirements with a steely attack and sharp rhythmic sense. An issue for piano buffs and Stravinsky fanatics. Technically, another magnificent triumph for London.


The little known Turina "Sinfonia" is a gem of nationalistic descriptive composition, every nuance, every note, every bar strongly flavored of Spain, and Argenta serves it up with polish and glitter. The most surprising thing is that the National Orchestra of Spain sounds as disciplined as any of the more experienced orchestras of Europe. The principal English horn will captivate you with its delectable melody in the second section, By the River Guadalquivir. This movement is perhaps the best of them all, and certainly Turina shows here a remarkable mastery of orchestral technique. It is too bad that such a little masterpiece is not given often in our concert halls.

The dance scenes from The Three-Cornered Hat are turned out with such finesse it makes me wonder that London failed to do the entire score with Argenta. A quick comparison with the Ansermet monophonic release of the complete work (London LL 598) reveals one great difference between the two... Argenta manages to exact a decidedly more sensual tone from his orchestra. In many ways this version—though incomplete—is the choice.

- VAUGHAN WILLIAMS: Symphony No. 9 in E Minor. London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Adrian Boult cond. Stereo—Everest SDBR 3006 $5.98


If the sentimental music lover expects that Ralph Vaughan Williams's final symphony, the Ninth in E Minor, will stand forth as the climax of a life filled with musical achievement, and will be considered by all as the greatest score left by the English master, then the assumption is subject to considerable argument. Symphony No. 9 is a larger work than the Eighth, which just preceded it, but the same spirit seems to prevail in both scores. One gets the definite opinion that for Vaughan Williams the struggle to realize artistic creation was a thing of joy, an adventure, even to the last. There are times of great dignity in the E Minor, but most of the time the master seems to be looking back, for he has nothing new to say musically so far as formal innovation is concerned. The E Minor is a very pleasant, lovely score in the usual four movements.

Some of the music will remind you of Sinfonia Antartica. There are even suggestions of the London Symphony, and

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there is a delightful scherzo. The staunch dignity and the strength typical of Vaughan Williams' music is revealed more fully in the opening and closing movements. He takes delight throughout in musical architecture as manifested in rich thematic development and invention. A flûtobone (related to the trumpet), long banished to the brass band, and three saxophones are added to the normal symphonic instrumentation. Vaughan Williams admonishes the flûtobone to "sit up and play straight," and in his very humorous note he tells the trio of saxoes to behave except for one episode in the scherzo, where they should become like "elemented cats."

In both its grave and gay moments this last symphony truly reflects the character of its creator, who possessed the rare gift of humility, and who has never composed a note in sham in all his long eventful life. The recording is magnificently engineered in both "mono" and stereo format. At the beginning Sir Adrian Boult tells us that the 85-year-old composer had died just a few hours before he was to attend the recording session.

**COLLECTIONS**

- **VERDI:** La Forza del Destino (complete opera), Ranveg Tebaldi soprano—Leonora: Mario del Monaco tenor—Don Alvaro: Ettore Basilicata baritone—Don Carlos: Cesare Siepi—Donna Elvira: Maria Callas—Francesco: Carlo Bergonzi—Alfonso: Giorgio Tozzi & others. Chorus and Orchestra of La Scala, Milan. London GB 10022, £32.50.

- **STOKOWSKI:** LANDMARKS OF A DISTINGUISHED CAREER—Bach: Toccata and Fugue in D Minor; Beethoven: Symphony No. 9; Schoenberg: Gurre-Lieder. Philadelphia Orchestra. Capitol S 2044, £32.50.

Musical Interest: High

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**Hi-Fi REVIEW**
not only songs but also classic arias. Vallett gives the tearing grace of Le Fiolette, the jovial humor of Chi vuole innumorarsi, the long, reposeful phrases of Lungi dal core bene and the heroic declamation of Caldo Sangue with equal aptness, and very much holds his own against the standards of Tito Schipa and Enzo Pinza, who have given us cherished interpretations in this repertoire. Pizzetti's I Pastori, a narrative monologue of post-romantic inspiration, adds further variety to the interesting program.

I cannot think of no reason why the stereo version should be recommended over the equally excellent monophonic one, particularly since the grooves contain some intruding echoes which appear ever more noticeable in stereo. On the other hand, my review copy of LM 2280 had a sticky groove in the conclusion of Chi vuole innumorarsi.

The liner notes are rather sketchy. Inclusion of full texts would be more helpful.

G. J.

- MOZART: Fantasia in F Minor (K. 608);
- FRANCK: "Pleine Heroique";
- MENDELSSOHN: Organ Sonata No. 3 in A Major, Op. 65;
- RINCK: Rondos for Flute Solo;
- WIDOR: Choral from Symphonie Romane, John A. Davis, Jr. (Organ of the Cadet Chapel, West Point).

Sterophonic—Vox ST-VX 25.800 $5.95
Monophonic—Vox VX 25.800 $4.98

Musical Interest: Staples of organ literature
Performance: Good
Recording: Both excellent
Stereo Directionality: Minimal
Stereo Depth: Good

Repeated comparisons reveal the advantage of the stereo version over the monophonic disc not so much in an increased sense of directionality, but rather, in an overall increase in sonic richness.

These are capable performances, indeed, and the organ, with its tremendous sounds, is well suited to the music chosen. Needless to say, this is a full, modern instrument that in no way suggests the Baroque organ. In fact, most of the music displays the gigantic resources of the West Point instrument. Not recommended for quiet, late night listening.

D. R.

- ENCORE!—Wolf-Ferrari: The Secret of Suzanne—Overture; Bach: Air from Suite No. 3 in D; Walton: Facade—Suite; Granados: Goyescas—Intermezzo; Beethoven: Turkish March from The Ruins of Athens; Liadov: The Enchanted Lake; Mourotat: Valley of the Moon, New York Philharmonic, András Kostelansky cond. Columbia CS 8008 $5.98

Musical Interest: Varied but consistent
Performance: Uniformly fine
Recording: Excellent
Stereo Directionality: Good
Stereo Depth: Excellent

This is another stereo release of a group of performances which a short time ago were issued monophonically. Kostelansky provides the proper vein for them all and the performances have fine style and the proper light touch, with the music from Facade being especially well done. The stereo recording is clean, well-balanced and natural-sounding, with good channel separation and real feeling of depth.

M. B.

April 1959

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- Mercury's latest deluxe ballet package is a first complete recording of Delibes's Sylvia. — "We have ... the deft and loving direction of Anatole Fistoulari. ... some of the most beautiful wind playing on any record." (see below)

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- RCA Victor's Schumann-Brahms Recital reveals Canadian contralto Maureen Forrester as an artist of major stature. — "one is ... captivated by the quality of the voice ... the sensitive yet penetrating musicality." (see p. 93)

All the performances are devoted and beautifully molded, as well as technically secure. Special mention should be made of the attention given to details in the slow movement of the Op. 18.

While the recordings are spacious and clear, they could be done with a little more bass.

D. R.

- DELIBES: Sylvia (complete ballet). London Symphony Orchestra, Anatole Fistoulari cond. Mercury OL 2-106 2 12" $7.96

Musical Interest: Great classic ballet Performance: Sensitive, devoted Recording: Superlative

Mercury with this album has issued its eighth complete ballet, and has by now established clear superiority for large-scale recorded albums of this art. It will be years before any major company can approximate in size, scope, and artistic endeavor, the triumph that Mercury has achieved with Nutcracker, Swan Lake, Sleeping Beauty, Coppelia, and now this new Sylvia. Instead of Dorati and the Minneapolis players, we have the London Symphony Orchestra, with its exquisite winds, and the deft and loving direction of Anatole Fistoulari. The latter does not bring to the album the awesome power and crisp discipline that typifies all of the Dorati extravaganzas, but he does reveal deep sensitivity, and retains a clearly articulated classic touch for Sylvia, never slipping into heavily romanticized treatment. This results in some of the most beautiful union wind playing on any record, and many moments of glistening beauty from the light texture of the London's string bodies.

The balance is exactly right. The recording was made in the Watford Town Hall outside London, and acoustically it makes for a warmer, broader sound than the ballets made with Dorati at Northrop Memorial Auditorium in Minneapolis.

HIFI REVIEW
The gay and sparkling, colorful and inimitable melodies of David Rose are obviously best-played by David Rose. The melodic, romantic music of America's favorite purveyor of mood magic as played by the maestro and his orchestra may be heard in M-G-M Records' new album "David Rose plays David Rose". But evocative as the talent of the composer-conductor might be, sensitive as his strings undoubtedly are, there remains a third dimension to be considered for complete listening pleasure. Proud to present David Rose and his Orchestra in new albums for hi-fi aficionados, M-G-M Records respectfully suggests that the excitement is enhanced on the proper reproducing equipment. Until you have heard David Rose in rounded stereo sound, you just haven't heard David Rose. So we suggest the Rek-O-Kut Stereo Turntable and Arm, with Electro-Voice Speakers and Harmon-Kardon Stereo Amplifier. Sound engineers (those perfectionists!) who have surveyed the new-sound systems believe there is nothing better than the best. And that means component High Fidelity... for the best performance from any M-G-M Stereo Record. And particularly when you play David Rose... you'll see and hear that "a Rose is a Rose is a Rose!"
Rather an enigma, this Silvestri. After highly erratic recordings of the last three Tchaikovsky Symphonies, we now have from his hand the Fourth and "New World" Symphonies of Dvořák in hard-to-beat performances. This reading of the Fourth abounds in subtleties of nuance and shading. Silvestri obviously feels a deep love for the work and communicates it sensitively and convincingly. His handling of the third movement—that melody of Bohemian Allemande graciosissimo—is a model of grace and simplicity. The recording now moves to the top of the list as my preferred rendition of this captivating symphony.

In the Carnival Overture Silvestri pulls out all the stops and gives us a reading full of fire, dash, and brilliance.

Recorded sound is excellent, with many details of scoring coming through more clearly than in any competitive issue. M.B.

- HAYDN: Symphonies No. 99 in E-flat; No. 100 in G Major (["Military"]). Philharmonic Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy cond. Columbia ML 5316 $3.98

Musical Interest: Not to be questioned
Performance: Thoroughly satisfying
Recording: Excellent

A thoroughly delightful disc. Both conductor and orchestra play with obvious relish, and they have been splendidly abetted by the engineers. Mr. Ormandy's way with these Haydn symphonies is to play them with plenty of verve. Thus, the unusual second movement of the "Military" symphony, with its percussion instruments, is kept moving, as is the opening fragment, with its lively tempo. This approach is particularly in evidence in the minuet movements of both works, which avoid any suggestion of stodginess.

From the standpoint of both performance and recording, this disc is highly recommended.

D.R.

- LASSUS: Secular & Religious Choral Works—Il grave de l'ale; Melodia mia cara; Occhi piangente; Atri, si ma non famo; Ecco Sogno; Audite novae; Ich weiss mir Maidlein; Baur, Baur: Ja l'aimé bien; La nuit froide et sombre; Gallini qui par terre; Von Morgens frisch mit Gottes Lob; Salig ist, der auf Gott sein Hoffnung setzet; Se la lang; O Gott, in meiner Not; Timor et tremor; Tristis est anima mea; Gustato et vidate, Svabian and Grisckat Chorales, Hans Grisckat cond. Vox DL 380 $4.98

Musical Interest: 16th Century gems
Performance: Good and bad
Recording: Outstandingly good

Despite the value, both musically and historically, of the works recorded here, enthusiasm must, unfortunately, be tempered because of the uneven quality of the performances. True, the popular "Echo Song" has vitality and a nice forward drive; the singers are quite responsive to the interpretative demands of the conductor, and the style is generally appropriate. However, the amateurish quality of the voices is apparent in such works as Occhi piangente and La notte froide et sombre. Moreover, Je l'aimé bien suffers from faulty intonation, while the popular Melodia mia cara is done with a heavy hand and without much imagination. These sacred works are the least endearing.

The recording, however, is outstanding for its fidelity and clarity. Too bad that the performances are not better.

D.R.

- LASSUS: St. Matthew Passion Friederike Sailer (soprano), Margarete Bance (alto), HIFI REVIEW

Technique isn't everything!


Musical Interest: Special, but substantial
Performance: Elegant
Recording: Fine

These two works by the distinguished Austrian-American composer, Ernest Krenek, are both "12-tone" but are very different in content. Krenek, one of the last surviving members of the pre-war 12-toners, has not blazed any new trails of his own. But he has consistently applied the developing techniques of the twentieth century with skill and awareness.

The open-minded listener would be advised not to be put off by the elaborate program notes in which Krenek discusses the tricks of composition and text setting which have absorbed him in these pieces. Like descriptions of key sequences in a Beethoven or Bach, they only give the bare facts of the composer's procedures. This is not analysis, only description. It is not very revealing even to the musician and it quite needlessly scares off the lay listener.

The best way to absorb this music is to ignore the footnotes and concentrate on the sounds. It will be obvious right away that these are two very different pieces of music.

The "Sestina" will probably be more unfamiliar in style to most people and, for that reason, more forbidding. Krenek has followed here the music of the European "post-Wagner" school—the exponents of the pointillist style. If nothing else, it demonstrates the composer's ability to remain youthful and keep abreast of the latest currents.

The music is a good sample of what is being done today in central Europe and it is a particularly fine starting point for neophytes in this exotic field since it is (1) attractive in sound (2) not overbearing in spite of the pretentious text (3) skillfully written (4) excellently performed.

100


Musical Interest: Top notch
Performance: Wonderful
Recording: Good

The instrumental ensemble includes such odd instruments as the vibraphone, marimba, guitar and assorted percussion, which contribute to a delicate and fragile texture. Most striking of all is the vocal achievement of Miss Beadree, which is alone worth the "price of admission." Her technique and voice quality are simply stunning. This young lady may well be this country's most authoritative interpreter of contemporary vocal music.

The Lamentatio Jeremiae Prophetae is quite another story. A precursor of the recently premiered Stravinsky Threni in its choice of text and in certain technical details, it is not at all forbidding in sound. Its relaxed use of 12-tone schemes enables the composer to work out comparatively familiar choral textures. While the "Sestina" is to some extent caught up in its own technique, Krenek has, in this earlier work, bent technique to fit his own expressive ends. The result is a work of some length, but of genuine if austere beauty.

It should be noted that the excellent choir of men's and boys' voices is from East Germany. The fact that they do such a good job is another indication of the relatively traditional layout of the work. Still, it's quite an achievement from an area where "modem" and, most particularly 12-tone, music is supposed to be rarely heard and performed.

One of the most interesting aspects of this record comes from the pairing of two dissimilar works by the same composer. They clearly demonstrate how little the "12-tone" maneuvers have to do with the kind of music being written. Composing with 12 tones is a procedure which will not give any particular results or styles any more than writing in a succession of keys will produce music that sounds like Beethoven. Both methods can lend coherence to a piece of music, a coherence which will make itself felt in time if the music is good enough. But both can be put to so many different uses that it is obvious that the basic essentials of style, personality, and communication are to be found elsewhere.
MAHLER: Symphony No. 1 in D Major, London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Adrian Boult cond. Everest LPBR-6006 $3.98

Music Interest: Great score!
Performance: Exceptional
Recordings: Super

The importance of engineering for an outstanding record is amply proved here. Comparison of this Boult version to competitors puts Everest technically far, far ahead. Interpretation is another matter, but happily in this department Sir Adrian (who has sadly disappointed this reviewer on other labels) turns in a sensitive performance. He does not scale the heights achieved by Bruno Walter on the historic Columbia release of several years ago (SL-

A string selection of the world's most rousing marches in superlative stereo that has to be heard to be believed. Capt. Gerhard Scholz conducts the official West German Army Band in marches by Sousa, Elgar, Arnold, Furtwängler and Strauss.

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MENDELSOHN: Engineering skill evidenced as vividly set forth by Boult in his mount in the first movement. More than either. But Boult concentrates more on percussion and on the string line.

The finale goes well indeed, and if not as vividly set forth as Kletzki, or as magisterially as Walter, it does go forward with splendid momentum. In the pages where the orchestra explodes in fury, this comes off without distortion, and the woodwind and middle strings are heard in clearest detail. I cannot praise enough the engineering skill evidenced on this LP, but please don’t buy it just to show off your hi-fi set.

J. T.

MENDELSSOHN: Songs [see COLLECTIONS]


Musical Interest: Tops Performance: Vital Recording: Superb

Here is a recording that is so realistic that it took several minutes for me to convince myself that it was not stereo! Add to that a virtuoso performance, and the fact that this is an unusual work—scored for twelve wind instruments and double-bass—beyond any expectations; the slow movement and a delightfully humorous finale—and it’s no wonder that this disc can be recommended without reservation.

D. R.

RESPIGHI: Antiche arie e danze—Suite No. 3 (see COLLECTIONS)

SCHOECK: Songs [see COLLECTIONS]

SCHUBERT: Songs [see COLLECTIONS]


Musical Interest: Worth your attention Performance: Authoritative Recordings: Good

It was in 1938 that Shostakovich turned his attention to the string quartet. His first venture into the field, the Quartet No. 1, Op. 49, is a light-textured work, suggestive of the divertimentos from the period of Haydn and Mozart. The Second Quartet is more serious in feeling. Its slow movement is unusual in that it contains a long, rhapsodic solo for first violin, suggestive of Haydnian cantillation. It is a very beautiful movement, revealing a facet of the composer’s personality that I have never experienced elsewhere. The finale is a set of variations on a theme rather similar to one by Moussorgsky in Boris Godunov.

For the first two movements of his third essay in the string quartet form, Shostakovich returns to an easy-going, almost jocose style. The scherzo is vigorous and march-like. The fourth and fifth movements, which are connected, are serious and lyrical.

The Quintet, while it blazes on new trails, is a very gratifying work. The long, slow fugue may bring to mind the opening of Beethoven’s Op. 131, with its meditative quality.

It should be said that one of Shostakovich’s trade marks—a scherzo that seems to suggest a street parade—is present in each of these chamber works. To these ears, it is one of the less glorious aspects of his music.

All performances are fine examples of chamber music playing. Clearly the twelve players who make up the personnel of the Beethoven, Tchaikovsky and Komitas Quartets are obviously first rate musicians.

Incidentally, the Quintet is played by the very same performers who introduced the work in 1940, namely, the Beethoven Quartet, with the composer at the piano. The performance can, therefore, be assumed to be authoritative. Indeed, it is very well played, and a special word should be said for the control demonstrated in the very soft, broadly sustained fugue.

Both recordings are nicely balanced and sonically satisfying. The one weak spot in the recording, as such, is the sound of the piano, which is not up to the best standard.

D. R.

- R. STRAUSS: Capriccio [complete opera]. Elisabeth Schwerdtfeger (soprano)—The Countess; Eberhard Wächter (baritone)—The Count; Nicolai Gedda (tenor)—Flamand; Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau (bass-baritone)—Olivier; Hans Hotter (bass)—Le Roche; Christa Ludwig (mezzo-soprano)—Claire; others. The Philharmonia Orchestra, Wolfgang Sawallisch cond. Angel 3580 3 12" $15.94

Musical Interest: Adventurous Performance: Extravagant Recording: Per for the course

Capriccio was Richard Strauss’s farewell to the operatic stage. It grew out of his preoccupation with an aged man—the relationship of words and music in opera—and was molded into final shape after three years of dedicated collaboration with his friend, conductor Clemens Krauss, the latter cast this time in the uncharacteristic role of the librettist. In more ways than one this was the last word Strauss uttered on the subject of opera, and the title he chose was singularly appropriate—no one but an exceedingly famous, successful and independent composer could allow himself a “caprice” of this sort.

“it would like to do something unusual, a treatise on dramaturgy”—wrote Strauss to Clemens Krauss at the outset of their collaboration—and Capriccio turns out exactly like a watercolor reproduction.
that. Set in 1775, at the time of Gluck’s far-reaching reforms, it deals with dramatic problems affecting operatic production through the medium of “conversation,” though the tone adopted by the protagonists is more didactic than conversational. There is a “story” of sorts, involving a poet and a composer, both in love with a charming and sophisticated countess who reaches a happy conclusion with a startling conclusion that she loves them both—“words and music are fused into one.”

Capriccio is an intricate and ingenious disquisition calling for an interplay of musical discipline between singers and orchestra. As a mirror of Strauss’s compositional craft it calls for unbounded admiration. It is full of pointed allusions to classic traditions. Gluck’s reforms, quotes Couperin, Rameau, a bit of Verdi, several themes of early Strauss, and spoof—ultimately the clichés of Italian opera. It demands the listener’s rapt attention and complete concentration, with eyes glued on the libretto. But what it offers in exchange leaves us somewhat shortchanged. There is a cold aloofness, a lack of emotional involvement about the work which cannot be offset by the intellectual stimulations. To be perfectly blunt about it, viewed in the opera house under normal conditions Capriccio would be found static, loquacious and dull.

Inevitably there are moments when the composer’s genius is allowed to emerge from under the barrage of verbalizing. Most of these occur during the last hour. There is a clever and inventive vocal ensemble engaging eight servants—in contrast to another and less successful ensemble with eight principals which precedes it—an exquisite orchestral interlude toward the end of Side 5, and the famous concluding scene in which the Countess sums up the lessons learned as the “overture” themes are woven into a delicate orchestral backdrop. Even the haunting harmonies of Der Rosenkavalier’s “presentation scene” seem to raise their heads fleetingly. Making one wish Strauss had not allowed craftsmanship to triumph over inspiration.

Angel has gathered a glittering cast for this enterprise. Even the secondary roles are entrusted to singers of the caliber of Anna Moffo, Rudolf Christ and Karl Schmitt-Walter. Elisabeth Schwarzkopf has the delightful concluding scene all to herself and makes the most of what is the only vocally grateful role in the score. As her brother, the lighthearted Count, who does not allow his mind to be troubled by musical problems, Eberhard Wächter discloses strong vocal gifts which are not yet mated with a comparable dramatic mastery. Contrariwise, Hans Hotter, who has the questionable distinction of delivering Capriccio’s longest monologue, performs with impressive dramatic command but little tonal beauty. Fischer-Dieskau is ideally cast as the poet Olivier. It would be unjust, however, to expect that the glow with which he elsewhere illuminates the poetry of Goethe and Heine should work the same magic in Clemens Krauss’s preludio. Considering that his part contains some gloriously anti-vocal writing Gedda does creditably as the composer, and Christa Ludwig is perfect as the coquettish Clairon.

The delicate overture (for string sextet) and the enchanting interlude are a credit to Sawallisch’s leadership. Elsewhere he keeps things going under complete control, and if the long vocal ensembles (Side 4) in which eight principals chatter, chuckle and chirp simultaneously strike the listener as noisy confusion, it is hardly the conductor’s fault. The recording is generally excellent, although the fast-changing balances and dynamics compel an occasional falling off. There are moments where the singers completely overpower the orchestra—unprecedented phenomenon in the world of Richard Strauss.

In sum—a work of daring invention and dedicated execution; a work which will undoubtedly bring increased enjoyment by repeated listening—if there is an inclination to repeated listening.

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**COLLECTIONS**

- **ALBINONI-GAZZOTTO**: Concerto No. 9 in C for two oboes
- **BASSANI-MALPIACI**: Canzone Amorosa
- **ESPIGHI**: Antico Aria e danza—Suite No. 3
- **VALDI**: Concerto in D. Virtuti di Roma. Reggio Faseno cond. Angel 45028 $3.98

Musical Interest: Some of their period Performance: Con amore

Recording: Excellent

This is the first time that I have ever heard Respighi’s Suite of Ancient Airs and
Few operas have been blessed with so compelling a book as "Regina" (the original was Lillian Hellman's taut shocker "The Little Foxes"). And few productions of any opera have been dominated by a more fiercely vital heroine than Brenda Lewis, who stars with the New York City Opera Company in this first recording of Marc Blitzstein's chilling masterpiece.

**MARC BLITZSTEIN:** "Regina" (complete) – The New York City Opera Company, with Brenda Lewis OSL 250 035:202 [60min]

**GUARANTEED HIGH-FIDELITY AND STEREO-FIDELITY RECORDS BY**

**COLUMBIA**

- **A MARIA STADER RECITAL—SCHUBERT**: 
  La Pastorella; Saligüeltx; Der Abschied; 7 Die Forelle; Das Lieder der Liebe; Verklärung; MENDELSJOHN: Es weiss und röt es doch; Kein; Schünlied; Neue Liebe; Nachlieb; Wann wird es wollen, dass...?; DORFLER: Der Schneeball; Das bescheidene Wünschelein; Mit einem gemalten Band: Nachbud; Reiselted. With Karl Engel (piano) and Rudolf Gold (clarinet). Decca DL 999 $1.98

**Musical Interest:** Seldom recorded Lieder Performance: Masterly Recording: Adequate

Maria Stader's interpretive art and coloratura skill are blended here in a rather special kind of song recital which yields many pleasures. First of all, we have five delightful Mendelssohn songs, performed to perfection, which are otherwise not available on records. Likewise, there is Schubert's unique Der Abschied on the album, made memorable in the version by Elizabet Schumann's and Dorothy Maynor's famous records, but out of reach for today's listeners. Acquaintance with the lyric art of Othmar Schoeck (1886-1957) is also a decided gain, and particularly interesting in this context, for the Swiss composer's Nachbud is clearly Mendelssohn-inspired, while Reiselted is just as clearly Schubertian. Schoeck, though considerably younger than either Hugo Wolf or Richard Strauss, evidently pursued a less adventurous approach in his aim to carry on the tradition of the German Lied. The soprano rises to the technical challenges of the program, and her delivery is a constant delight. A certain amount of monotony, however, is an almost unavoidable byproduct to such a specialized recital. And in the majestic Der Abschied, she does not command the needed weight of tone or intensity.

Karl Engel's excellent accompaniment is not given the sound it deserves, and the record surfaces are not entirely noise-free. The liner laudably attempts to describe the songs, but there is no substitute for full texts when it comes to Lieder. **G. J.**

- **BEETHOVEN: Variations on Mozart's "Bel Mennnon"**
  LOCATELLI: Sonata in D Major; FRESCOBALDI: Toccata in D Major. Antonino Janata (cello), Carlo Zocchi, Eugenio Bagnoi (piano). Westminster XWN 10719 $4.98

**Musical Interest:** Appealing Performance: Masterly Recording: Fine

Here is a pleasant recital of cello music, even though two of the three works were not originally composed for that instrument. Locatelli's sonata was apparently a work for the violin in its original setting, and the Frescobaldi is also a transcription. However, thanks to Janigro's musicianship, one is not aware of this.

The opening movement of the Locatelli seems to end several times, but the slow movement is very expressive, and the finale has a delightfully easy-going air, until the virtuoso coda. The familiar Toccata of Frescobaldi has grandeur, and Beethoven's treatment of the melody from Mozart's Magic Flute is pleasant listening. The recording is clear and well-balanced. **D. R.**

**THE ROMANTIC MUSIC OF TCHAIKOVSKY**

Andrei Kostelanets and his Orchestra, with Leonid Hambro, pianist. Columbia C2L 11 $7.96

**Musical Interest:** Good question! Performance: Juicy, even over-ripe Recording: Ditto

Two records, no less, are required for this questionable enterprise. In addition to the more or less expected excerpts from such scores as The Nutcracker, Swan Lake and Sleeping Beauty, Kostelanetz beguiles (?) us with "treatments," truncated (in the words of Columbia's anonymous annotator) from, among other things, Francesca da Rimini, the B-flat Minor Piano Concerto, and Romeo and Juliet. This will probably sell in the hundreds of thousands, but if you have any degree of musical sophistication, avoid Columbia C2L 11. Wasted in the process is one fine playing by Leonid Hambro of a snippet from the Piano Concerto No. 1. **M. B.**


**Musical Interest:** Captivating Performance: Completely idiomatic Recording: Excellent

On every count, this is one of the most appealing harpsichord recordings to have come to my attention in many a moon. The music is not only historically important but delightful to listen to as well. Experience, for example, the power of a Major Toccata by Scarlatti, and you will hear one of the sources of the grandeur of Bach's famous Toccata for organ. Or put the style down at the end of side I and be amazed by the chromaticism of Rostropovich's music. As a further bonus, Pasquali's "The Cuckoo on the Call of the Cuckoo" turns out to be the original of music that Respighi used in his suite The Birds.

The harpsichordist has shown wonderful imagination in matters of registration, with some beautiful and varied tonal results. Add to this the excellent recording, and it is no wonder that this disc can be so highly recommended. **D. R.**

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THE STEREO REEL
THE STEREO REEL
THE STEREO REEL

Reviewed by DAVID HALL, JOHN THORNTON and BERT WHYTE

CONCERT

• BARTOK: Four Dirges. Isabelle Byman (piano). Stereo Age C 4 $6.95

Musical Interest: Hi-Fi Strauss
Performance: Parfumery
Recording: Hungaroton
Stereo Directionality: OK
Stereo Depth: Not too close either

Dorati has made some tepetopich recordings with the Minneapolis Symphony and the sound Mercury has captured in Northrup Auditorium has made a fine reputation for the company. But even with such superb engineering, Dorati on this tape sounds tired and bored with Strauss. Even if the notes are in full hi-fi splendor, where is the sense of enchantment? The polka is lifeless, and only Roses from the South gets some kind of treatment. J.T.

• STARBRIGHT CHORALE (Famous Choruses from the Opera) - Bluet; Carmen-March and Chorus; Wagner: Tannhauzer—Pilgrims’ Chorus; Verdi: II Trovatore—Anvil Chorus; Wagner: Lohengrin—Wedding March; Gounod: Faust—Waltz & Chorus; Puccini: Madame Butterfly—Humming Chorus; Gounod: Faust—Soldiers’ Chorus; Verdi: Aida—Triumphal March. Roger Wagner Chorale and Hollywood Bowl Symphony Orchestra. Roger Wagner cond. Capitel ZF-40 $12.95

Musical Interest: Opera pops
Performance: Full-bodied
Recording: Fine
Stereo Directionality: OK
Stereo Depth: Remarkable

Here is a sure winner. Combine the fine voices of the Roger Wagner Chorale with the Hollywood Bowl Symphony in pieces like the Pilgrims’ Chorus from Tannhauzer, the Triumphal March from Aida, the Anvil Chorus from II Trovatore and other operatic choruses of similar persuasion, enrobe it all with wide range stereo sound, and such an assertion is easy to understand. Choral works are consistently effective for stereo and with the expert, tasteful recording afforded this group, the illusion of presence is remarkable. While direction and instrumental positioning is readily apparent on this tape, one is not as aware of these as usual because of the magnificent breadth of the choral sonority and its airy spaciousness.

I sense that the recording techniques used on this tape are far from “straight”; there is plenty of the deliberate control of the type common with multi-mike pick-ups. However the engineers have exercised remarkable taste. At any rate the result is big, exciting stereo sound of exceptional clarity and balance. You’ve probably played this type of music on discs before and again but I’ll guarantee, when you play this music in stereo, you will get an emotional impact quite beyond any experience you’ve ever experienced with discs.

B. W.

ENTERTAINMENT

• DIDN’T IT RAIN—Evelyn Freeman conducts the Exciting Voices. Old Ark’s A-Motion! Let Us Break Bread Together; Steal Away; Didn’t It Rain; Deep River; Go Down Moses; All God’s Chillun; Lord, I Want To Be A Christian; Wall, I Couldn’t Hear Nobody Pray. Bel Canto STB/46 $9.95

Musical Interest: Great traditional
Performance: Too slick, over-arranged
Recording: Excellent excepting close bass
Stereo Directionality: Fine
Stereo Depth: Nice and full

Like the Bach purist who resents orchestral transcriptions of the JSB masterpieces, and the classicist who scorns pops adaptations of Tchaikovsky and Grieg, I must join for a moment the charmed ranks of the snobs who take a dim view of Hollywood-type arrangements of our great spirituals. Having been raised in the Deep South myself, many wonderful memories come flooding back whenever spirituals are sung. The subtle and rich changes of harmony, the individual on-the-spot vocal improvisations, the spirit that can seize a group of colored folk as a spiritual festival gets rolling, can provide an unforgettable experience. Only a banjo was used, in those days, sometimes a squeeze-box, but most of the time, nothing at all, just pure beautiful a cappella. So, here Tommy Roberts and Evelyn Freeman, both familiar with the great beauty of traditional presentation, surround these marvelous old spirituals with over-written arrangements, and spoil everything. If this is because commercial requirements dictate that spirituals must be slickly presented with a very strong bass beat, then all is understood.

Several times the group does come close to real inspiration, as in moments of Didn’t It Rain, Lord, I Want To Be A Christian, and Well, I Couldn’t Hear Nobody Pray. But that glorious spiritual Let Us Break Bread Together is ruined by tricks. Holly
wood wins again. Recording is excellent, and the group sings together well. J.T.

**MUSIC FOR BANG, BAARDOOM, AND HARP.** Dick Schory's New Percussion Ensemble. National Emblem March: Boie; Way Down Yonder in New Orleans; Ding Dong Polka; April in Paris; Holiday In A Hurry; Buck Dance; Duel Of The Skins; Typepee. RCA Victor CPS-203 $8.95


RCA Victor says Mr. Schory's ensemble represents the "Biggest Battery of Percussion West of Cape Canaveral." I believe it. There are easily more than 150 elements involved. All the regular, plus a high count of irregular—like antique finger cymbals, an avvil, assorted sound effects, auto horns, Boka-Dik-Dok cymbals, chromatic cowbells (think if poor Bessie had to wear one around her bovine neck) and, strangest of all, a tuned brake drum, and a manifold, a real beauty from a 1936 Chevy. You would think that all this would lead to just a jumble of involved rhythm, and a great deal of noise. Well, you're right!

But the ensemble makes a lot of musical sense at the same time. The arrangements are skillful, and Mr. Schory very wisely sets a clean melodic line in most of the numbers. You wouldn't expect a percussion group playing a couple of hundred instruments to sound as peaceful as a shepherd's pipe quartet, but the noise is never confusing. Experts engineered so that the percussion never blasts or overloads. The boys have a wonderful time, and so will you when you listen. J.T.

**TAKE FIVE**—Larry Fortine and his Beal Street Buskers. Yes, We Have No Bananas; O.K.; Goodbye Blues; Rink Tink Piano Man; Old Time Movies; Take Five; Mama's Gone Goodbye; Slow Freight; Fascination Rag. Bel Canto STN/45 $9.95


Man! This heath Mr. Fortine he done gathered himself a wild clarinet, a real mean sounding trumpet, a bass with the most solid beat you ever heard, a man on the skins who's with it all the way, slick trombones, a honky-tonk piano, and a little ole' banjo . . . and these heath boys has themselves a time . . . . It was mali pleasure to review their first Bel Canto stereo disc and tape of Plain Vanilla way last fall, and it was a real joyful experience. Ah been waitin' ever since for Bel Canto to issue somethin' else with these Beal Street Brethren, and this is it. From start to finish, from a rollicking "Yes, We Have No--" to the razzle-dazzle of Fascination Rag, this heath tape is the best Dixieland playin' this side of old Mason Dixon (even if it was made in Culver City?). Mr. Fortine has mighty clever arranging, and a group of players called "Buskers" who put to shame most of the these heath other bands. There is plenty of originality, tons of musicianship, and a beat and togetherness and a spirit and a way that just got my reviewing corpuscles goin' like this chain reaction they speak of.

You ever see the old silents in the days when the house organist used to sit and watch the flicker and improvise as the reels went by? You recall one standard theme that was always used when the burglar was comin' through the winder? (That's when the green filter was used on the flicks to make it night-time). The measures went "Run away, run away, run away. . . ."

This theme used to be popular to "Buskers" use that theme with all kinds of improvisation for Old Time Movies, ending with a cheerful swinging cry "Thass 'all!" Then Rink Tink Man features a wonderful honky-tonk piano. Ah could just go on an' on. Man, Just as soon as ah can get all these reviews off to Mr. Hall in New York I'm gonna have my neighbors in to hear my stereo get-up! You know what they are gonna hear! This quiet little ole' peaceful Lexington, Mass. street is goin' to JUMP! A wonderful tape for all you cats and kittens, too. Magnificently recorded by the way. Waste no time to wrap this up, the most satisfying Dixieland tape you ever heard. J.T.

**HUGO WINTERHALTER GOES LATIN.** Hugo Winterhalter and his Orchester. Granada; Espanola; Deliade; Isabel's Dream; La Muneca; Espanole; Valencia; Come Closer To Me; The Peanut Vendor; La Macaroni. RCA Victor CPS-156 $8.95


It's good to have Mr. Winterhalter on a new stereo tape, for he is a top musician, an arranger of great ability, and a good conductor. His Latin-music presentation comes off very pleasantly, but is seriously handicapped by a poorly processed tape. Perhaps my review tape was just one of those things, and the distortion from the right channel is intermittent. Spatial pick-up is good over-all but with too much emphasis on the left side. Winterhalter introduces a number of his own, The Spanish Doll, which is interesting. His arrangement of Peanut Vendor is tops, and Valencia is a star, too. You can almost always depend on Winterhalter to produce music and arrangements of high order. He is more consistent than many of his more famous competitors. J.T.

**ELLINGTON INDIGOS featuring DUKE ELLINGTON and His Orchestra.** Prelude To A Kiss; Solitude; Where Or When; Mood Indigo; Tenderly. Columbia GCB 18 $7.95

HiFi REVIEW
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Kinda Like the Blues: Blues for Lovers Only; Blues for Harry's Salo; What Am I Here For & 5 others. Capitol ZC 25 $11.95

Musical Interest: Broad
Performance: Perfection
Recording: Generally fine
Stereo Directionality: Dandy
Stereo Depth: Great

Harry James has been blowing trumpet a long time now, and around the country he has become more or less a fixture—part of the American jazz and pop music scene. As such there was probably a tendency to take him for granted. A short listen to this tape of the great James and his horn will put him back in proper perspective as one of the really great talents on the trumpet and an important contributor to the lore of "swinging." In the past year or two Capitol has given us some of his good monophonic discs to sharpen our appreciation. But hearing him now, in the magic of stereo is like a completely new discovery.

The stereo gives his horn a body and "roundness" of tone never apparent in even the very best monophonic sound; the crew about him comes alive in sparkling new colors of the musical palette. On this tape are nine original numbers mostly by Ernie Wilkins. All are interesting and with a distinct Basie flavor about them. The treatment here is strictly big band style, with lots of mass reed and brass work liberally spaced with hard driving percussion and solo "rides" by Harry and his sidemen.

Soundwise this is very high level tape, of the close-up, multi-mile type with excellent directivity and depth control. Transient response is superb, and dynamics are surprisingly wide. The only fault I could find was that occasionally when Harry and some of the other brass would blow very hard, there was overload distortion. A thoroughly enjoyable tape.

- HOLIDAY FOR TRUMPETS featuring WARREN KIME and His Five Trumpets. Warren's Blues: This is Your Holiday For Trumpets; Porky's Balled & 4 others. Replica T 110 $7.95

Musical Interest: A find
Performance: Brilliant
Recording: Remarkable
Stereo Directionality: Marked
Stereo Depth: OK

This is a most unusual little tape, that really has lots of swing to it. Kime has 5 crackerjack trumpeters that take off on "rides" on mutes and really give us a sparkling big display. The selections are all originals and are well done, in the "big band" manner. This is one of the best recordings I've heard from a small label. The stereo effect is great, with brass disposed left and rhythm to the right, with the other instruments about equally divided. The recording is exceptionally clean and deserves a brisk sale.

- MAX ROACH on the CHICAGO SCENE—Max Roach Quintet, Shirley: Stampin' At the Savoy; Sporty. Mercury MVS 12 $7.95

Musical Interest: What interest?
Performance: Dull
Recording: Adequate
Stereo Directionality: Unimportant
Stereo Depth: Good

Music recorded here should be seen when it's heard, to the tune of a hundred blaring voices, the clink of glasses, and smoke, lots of smoke. You'll strain your eyes to see, you ears will be bombarded by all the yapping, and the drinks will dull your senses. On the tape, sans night club sound effects, the music and the performance makes you wonder why Mercury made it. Musically, it's bull to my ears anyway you look at it. Same old hash served on the same old dish. Engineering is adequate and thank you, Mercury, for the useful technical information. A good idea. J.T.

- THE MUSIC MAN—Original Cast Recording featuring Barbara Cook, David Burns, and others with Chorus and Orchestra of the Broadway Production. Capitol ZF 41 $14.95

- THE MUSIC MAN—Highlights featuring FRED WARING & the Pennsylvanians. Capitol ZC 55 $11.95

- THE MUSIC MAN—Highlights featuring the New World Theatre Orchestra and Hollywood Sound Stage Chorus. Bel Canto STC 37 $7.95

Musical Interest: And how!
Performance: Original Cast has it made
Recording: Capitol has it made both ways
Stereo Directionality: OK, but where's the tape?
Stereo Depth: Fine for all

There's just no question as to which is tops here—the original cast tape, of course; it's marvelously sung and superbly recorded; and how the Rock Island travelling salesmen-on-a-train bit gains when spread out across living room "stage" in stereo! Voices are somewhat favored over orchestra, but the balance is pretty close to what would be the case in live theater performance. This is A-1 for our dough, even at the $14.95 price.

Fred Waring offers more smoothness and perhaps a shade less spirit. In fact the whole thing sounds a bit "glib clubby" in his treatment; but the recording is gorgeous, and if anything better balanced than the original show tape. On the whole, good value for the money.

Bel Canto at $7.95 offers the five most popular numbers from the show and in somewhat more modern choral-orchestral format. Sound and performance are OK, but if you want the real atmosphere of the Meredith Willson hit show, it's worth the extra money for either the original cast or Fred Waring tapes.

- STEREOPHONIC CONCERT featuring RALPH MARITERIE and His Orchestra.

Happy Ballerina; I'll See You In My Dreams; Manchurian; Concerto; Eternally; Rhumba; Concerto; Lonely Winter; Dancing Trumpet. Mercury MVS 2-27 $7.95

Musical Interest: Moderate
Performance: Smooth and powerful
Recording: Brilliant
Stereo Directionality: Salso to left
Stereo Depth: Dandy

Ralph Mariterie's big dance band gets a clean and straightforward stereo treatment. Effects aren't overdone; there's plenty of space in the recording and Mariterie's omnipresent solo trumpet is heard from left channel most of the time. Fine playing but the arrangements are a bit lacking in variety.

D. H.

HiFi Review
Jazz, Pops, Stage and Screen

Reviewed by

RALPH J. GLEASON
STANLEY GREEN
NAT HENTOFF

JAZZ

BEST OF THE MONTH

- Ster-o-craft—a new label—comes through with "one of the most enjoyable jazz records of the year" in Pee Wee Russell plays Pee Wee. — "... a wide range of Pee Wee's creation and re-creation ... rhythm section is good and solid. ... Highly recommended." (see p. 110)

- Decca has an outstanding and truly pleasing modern jazz album in Sal Salvator's Colors in Sound. — "The entire production is done in major league style ... good band balance, good separation of sound, and a fine blend." (see p. 110)

- Columbia has an encore hit to its original cost album of Flower Drum Song, thanks to the excellence of the Andre Kostelanetz version—"a charming orchestral 'suite' that is performed with taste and imagination." (see p. 112)

Performance: Eloquent
Recording: Brittle
Stereo Directionality: Excellent
Stereo Depth: Good
Like the Chubby Jackson LP, this is a big swing band with modern soloists composed of graduates of Prof. Herman's Jazz School. Half of the LP revises old Herman favorites, including Bijou, on which Bob Brookmeyer plays a magnificently moving trombone solo, and the other half is new.

Performance: Shouting
Recording: Brittle
Stereo Directionality: Excellent
Stereo Depth: Good
Leading a top-notch crew of New York musicians, most of whom are alumni of the Herman Herds—and including Ernie Royal and Bob Brookmeyer—Chubby Jackson has produced a swinging, exciting big band LP which is top-notch stereo as well. There are some inventive arrangements, including a novel treatment of When The Saints Go Marching In. Brookmeyer, in his solo spots throughout the LP, shows an entirely different aspect of his personality than on his LPs with Giuffre or Mulligan. Here, he is a wailing, big band trombonist. This is one of the better big band LPs, and solid jazz.

R. J. G.

- JAZZ IN 3/4 TIME featuring Max Roach. Lover; Little Folks; I'll Take Romance; Valse Hot. Mercury SR 80002 $5.98
Musical Interest: Unusual
Performance: Spongy
Recording: Muddy
Stereo Directionality: Erratic
Stereo Depth: Variable
When this album was first released monophonically, there seemed to be considerable reservation as to the value of a full LP of waltzes. Although there is a certain monotony, the album does prove that 3/4 time can swing and Sonny Rollins performs excellently in his own composition, Valse Hot, but the rest of the band on this track and on the three others, does not settle into the waltz groove together and the result is disappointing; doubly so in stereo. The monophonic LP, incidentally, had six tunes, not four.

R. J. G.

The band sounds more exciting on the new charts, but the freely swinging Herman drive holds good for the entire album. Everest is making very good stereo, with only a slight shrillness to compensate for, and excellent solo placement.

R. J. G.

- THE HERD RIDES AGAIN ... IN STEREO featuring Woody Herman.
Northwest Passage; Wildroot; Crazy Rhythm; Bijou & others. Everest SDBR 1003 $5.98
Musical Interest: Broad

- CHUBBY TAKES OVER featuring Chubby Jackson.
Loch Lomond; A Ballad For Jan; Yes Indeed; Woodshed & 8 others. Everest SDBR 1009 $5.98
Musical Interest: Class-A swing
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■ PEE WEE RUSSELL Plays PEE WEE

—Pee Wee Russell (clarinet), Nat Pierce (piano), Steve Jordan (guitar), Walter Page (bass), George Wettling (drums). Pee Wee's Song; Over The Rainbow, His Lady's In Love & 5 others. Stere-O-Craft RTN-109 $5.98

Musical Interest: Very high indeed
Performance: Pee Wee is unique
Recording: Excellent
Stereo Directionality: Good
Stereo Depth: Good for a quartet

This is one of the most enjoyable jazz records of the year. Pee Wee is finally being recognized as one of the most intensely creative clarinetists in jazz history. His solos usually reflect a brilliant and acutely sensitive compositional sense. In addition there are Pee Wee's warmth, wry but gentle wit, and unerring rhythmic pulse.

The album encompasses a wide range of Pee Wee's creation and re-creation—from his own touching Pee Wee's Song to the holy assertive The Lady's In Love. The rhythm section is good and solid. The album is available in stereo only. I would have preferred Pee Wee in the middle instead of on the left. Highly recommended.

N. H.

■ COLORS IN SOUND featuring the Sal Salvador Quartet with brass.

What Is There To Say; Easy Living; Spring Will Be A Little Late This Year; Yesterdays & 7 others.

Stereo—Decca DL 79210 $5.98
Monophonic—Decca DL 9210 $4.98

Musical Interest: Too notch modern jazz!
Performance: Excellent
Recording: Great
Stereo Directionality: Dramatic
Stereo Depth: Just right

This is a surprise LP. Guitarist Salvador and bassist George Boumanius deserve praise for producing one of the best collections of modern jazz in some months and Decca full thanks for recording it so well. There's some slight surface noise but the music is so good, this is immaterial. There's a good band balance, good separation of sound and a fine blend. The tuba is very well recorded and the entire production is done in major league style. The music itself is pleasant without being bland, heavy, and bassist Bob Cook. New "ghost" band like the Ray McKinley-led "Cle." Trombonist Warren Covington's "Tommy Dorsey Orchestra" is based on the Tommy Dorsey book (some of it "updated") and new material.

The present album is full from the old Dorsey repertoire. The playing is competent but the band lacks the supple flexibility of Tommy's best units and, in fact, is rather heavy-footed at times. Covington is a capable soloist, but despite the notes, it is a long way from the masterly fluency of Tommy.

The band sounds much more stimulating and "present" in the well-balanced, spacious stereo version. Musically, however, the band is still insubstantial, as ghosts are by nature.

N. H.

■ THE FABULOUS ARRANGEMENTS OF TOMMY DORSEY IN Hi-Fi featuring THE TOMMY DORSEY ORCHESTRA starring WARREN COVINGTON. Song of India; Opus One; Swanee River & 9 others.

Stereo—Decca DL 78802 $5.98
Monophonic—Decca DL 8802 $3.98

Musical Interest: A ghost story
Performance: Skilled
Recording: Good
Stereo Directionality: Very good
Stereo Depth: Excellent

This is another "ghost" band like the Ray McKinley-led "Cle." Trombonist Warren Covington's "Tommy Dorsey Orchestra" is based on the Tommy Dorsey book (some of it "updated") and new material. The present album is full from the old Dorsey repertoire. The playing is competent but the band lacks the supple flexibility of Tommy's best units and, in fact, is rather heavy-footed at times. Covington is a capable soloist, but despite the notes, it is a long way from the masterly fluency of Tommy.

The band sounds much more stimulating and "present" in the well-balanced, spacious stereo version. Musically, however, the band is still insubstantial, as ghosts are by nature.

N. H.
made a rock and roll dance album from several recent hits and a few older boogie-woogie piano classics like Yancey Special.

The result is dreadful. These big band alumni strain to achieve the neo-primitivism of the lesser rock and roll bands, and although some moments of music break through, the attempt is largely successful in its attempt. It’s a wholly artificial set, and it’s just as well the sidemen aren’t identified.

N. H.

• HOLIDAYS FOR PERCUSSION featuring The New York Percussion Trio, Turkey In The Straw; Easter Parade; Jingle Bells; Samba; Parade Of The Wooden Soldiers & 7 of Their Friends.

Stereo—Vox ST-VX 25.740 $4.98
Monophonic—Vox 25.740 $2.98

Musical Interest: Good, clean fun Performance: Sparkling Recording: Excellent Stereo Directionality: A bit overdone Stereo Depth: Excellent

Rhythm instruments overlaid to produce a multi-tracked recording can be fun and this group, thorough professionals all, proves it conclusively. They play very well; everything they do is musical and satisfying. And to this the spirited nature of their rhythmic and sonic excursions and you have a delightful album that is enjoyable as a stereo “demo” or just for listening. Almost all possible rhythmic sounds are included here; the xylophone is particularly well recorded through my own favorite track is Parade of the Wooden Soldiers on which wood blocks are featured.

The monophonic version is also well recorded, but it lacks the kicks on one channel that it has on stereo.

R. J. G.

• ADVENTURES IN SOUND AND SPACE (C. E. Crumpacker). Staats Cotsworth, Bob Hastings, Hal Cooper, with Orchestra, Marbury Gold.

Stereo—RCA Victor LBYS 1013 $2.98
Monophonic—RCA Victor LBY 1013 $1.98

Interest: For junior rockers!
Performance: Sterling crew Recording: Appropriately spacious Stereo Directionality: Effective Stereo Depth: Splendid Fortified with all the available scientific data about space travel of the future, C. E. Crumpacker has allowed his imagination full play to create a continually absorbing account of a young lieutenant’s first trip through outer space. It turns out to be quite a voyage with many narrow escapes while visiting a space station, the moon, and, finally, Mars, where he discovers the first signs of animal life. If all this seems a trifle too much to comprehend, you might probably seek the advice of the nearest ten year old.

On stereo, the adventures become even more realistic, with the out-of-this-world musical setting soaring from speaker to speaker to aid in the spatial illusion. As rockets and space ships have confined quarters, it is reassuring to know that the speakers be placed fairly close together. S.G.

STAGE & SCREEN

• THE BEST OF BURLSESE, Original cast recording with Sherry Britton, Tom Poston, Emmett Rouse & others, with Orchestra, Herb Harris cond. MGM SE 3644 $4.98

APRIL 1959

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Musical Interest: We-e-all now . . .
Performance: Lackluster
Recording: All right
Stereo Directionality: Supplies comedy
Stereo Depth: Effective

While the performance may still leave something to be desired (see last month’s issue for monophonic release), there is no denying that stereo has added an extra dimension of fun to his lovely score but to the musical interludes as well. The ladies of the ensemble never seemed quite so hilarious before, nor did the male singer whose rendition of The Indian Love Call makes him appear to be dashing back and forth across the stage.

S. G.

- CINERAMA SOUTH SEAS ADVENTURE (Alex North). Soundtrack recording with Orchestra, Las North cond.

Stereo—Audio Fidelity AEO $599 $6.95
Mono—Audio Fidelity AFLP $599 $5.95

Musical Interest: It’s there
Performance: Mostly authentic
Recording: Top stereo, uneven mono
Stereo Directionality: Splendid
Stereo Depth: Excellent

Complete enjoyment of this musical excision is hampered by what seems to be a total disregard for the sequence in which the music is heard in the film. It is awkward enough for the last track on Side One to be labelled Credits, but still more disconcerting is a sort of engineered island hopping that takes us to Australia on one band, to Tangga on the next, and then back again to Australia! But even if we may not always know where we are, there is always the pleasure of hearing native songs and dances performed in an authentic manner, and to his credit, Mr. North never permits any of his own themes to obstruct the aural view.

Sonically, the stereo release is far superior to the monophonic. Genuine excitement is created by the life-like sound of Tangga children singing Handel’s Messiah in Polynesian; or whenever there is any chanting accompanied by native percussions. Some surface noise is present, but you can always pretend it’s the pounding of the surf.

S. G.

- THE EDY DUICH STORY—Soundtrack recording with Carmen Cavallaro (piano) and Orchestra, Morris Stoloff cond.

Decca DL 78289 $5.98

Musical Interest: Durable
Performance: Duchin carbon
Recording: Splendid
Stereo Directionality: Fine
Stereo Depth: Good enough

The spirit of the first of the popular ivory ticklers, Edy Duchin, has been faithfully captured by Carmen Cavallaro, whose sound-track playing has a good deal of moody charm without ever becoming overly flashy. On stereo, there’s no telling where the piano sound will come from when it is played alone or with a rhythm section, but it settles down pretty well between the speakers when the studio orchestra is used.

S. G.

- FLOWER DRUM SONG (Richard Rodgers-Oscar Hammerstein III).

Musical Interest: Considerable

About twenty years ago, Richard Rodgers wrote a song with Lorenz Hart called I Like to Recognize the Tune, which expressed general alarm at the then fairly mild "swinging" that was applied to standard pops and classics. It is therefore somewhat ironic that Mr. Rodgers’ melodies have been subjected to more varied interpretations than any of his contemporaries, and is a "tribute" to his lovely score for Flower Drum Song (see last month’s review of original cast release) that it can hold up so well in its various guises.

Cely Carrillo, Edna McRill, Jean Arnold, Wayne Sherwood, Arnie Malvin, June Ericson, with Orchestra and Chorus, Jimmy Carroll cond.

Stereo—Bell S-BLP 13 $2.98
Performance: Fine "road" company
Recording: Good presence
Stereo Directionality: Too much
Stereo Depth: All right

As something of a new innovation in vinylite satellites, Bell Records offers a low-priced recording of all but two of the songs performed in an appropriately theatrical manner by a top-notch group of singers. Indeed, the company compares favorably with the original cast, with one of its members, Cely Carrillo, actually Miyoshi Unekii’s understudy. The stereo effects, however, are carried to outlandish lengths by having each song come from a different speaker, and I was sorry to see that the front cover credits imply this to be the original cast release.

S. G.

Andy Kostelanetz and his Orchestra.
Stereo—Columbia CS 8095 $5.98
Mono—Columbia CL 1280 $3.98

Recording: Richly colorful
Stereo Directionality: Apparent
Stereo Depth: Acceptable

With just the right oriental flavoring, Andy Kostelanetz has created a charming orchestral "suite" that is a "tribute" to his original with taste and imagination. My favorite arrangement is the one for I Am Going to Like It Here, in which a mandolin expresses so perfectly the delicate and appealing sentiments of the song.

In stereo, bass is heard from the left, saxes in between, and strings from the right, and all this should make you feel sufficiently surrounded. For the stereophile, conductor Kostelanetz has included the sound of log horns mid-way through Fan Tan Fannie, plus the clanging of a cable car that travels across Grant Avenue from left to right—or down hill if you raise the left speaker.

S. G.

Cy Coleman Trio.
Stereo—Westminster WST 15038 $5.98
Performance: Heavy
Recording: First rate
Stereo Directionality: Good enough
Stereo Depth: As much as possible

Almost as if to prove that he is really a jazzman at heart, Cy Coleman, an occasionally talented composer himself, attacks the score with either nervous impatience or when he should be joyful and light (Grant Avenue, Sunday), or with stiffness and hesitancy when he should be lyrical (Lois Look Away, A Hundred Million Miracles).

S. G.

HI-FI REVIEW
Morris Nanton Trio.

Monophonic—Warner Bros. B 1256 $4.98

Performance: Most welcome
Recording: Fine, but bass too close

Billed as "The Original Jazz Performance" (whatever that means), Warner's entry makes available the very adept piano playing of Morris Nanton, here making his disc debut. In all cases but the inappropriately up-tempo I Am Going to Like It Here, Mr. Nanton displays a commendable appreciation for the composer's intentions, while still investing the songs with his own personal insight to create, among others, a truly poignant Love Look Away, a deftly humorous Chop Suey and a happily exuberant Great Avenue.  

S. G.

Barbara Carroll's (piano) with Orchestra, Bill Byers cond.

Monophonic—Kapp KL-1113 $3.98

Performance: Bit fuzzy
Recording: Too close

An alumna of Rodgers and Hammerstein's Me and Juliet, Barbara Carroll's version of the score is somewhat hampered by her fairly heavy backing that includes a meandering string section. However, on I Am Going to Like It Here, The Other Generation and Don't Marry Me, she is allowed to cut loose in agile fashion backed only by bass and drums.  

S. G.

Howard Linin and his Orchestra.

Monophonic—ABC-Paramount ABC-272

$3.98

Performance: Bubbly
Recording: Loud and clear

Society dance orchestras are apparently happy only when they have at least a few dozen numbers to tear through, but here Maestro Linin spreads all of nine songs over both sides of the record, with two medleys added to take up part of the slack. All the items, of course, conform to the jolly old "businessman's boogie," a tempo designed to keep everyone literally hopping.  

S. G.

• OKLAHOMA! (Richard Rodgers-Oscar Hammerstein II). Soundtrack recording with Gordon MacRae, Shirley Jones, Charles Greenwold, Gene Nelson, Gloria Graham, Rod Steiger & others, with Orchestra and Chorus, Jay S. Blackton cond. Capitol SWAO 595 $5.98

Musical Interest: May catch on
Performance: Rivals original cast
Recording: Superb presence
Stereo Directionality: Well done
Stereo Depth: Excellent

The four year old film soundtrack turns out to be well worth waiting for on stereo as it is a remarkably vital and frequently exciting release. Such favorites as Poor Jud, The Farmer and All To Nothing, and the title song all emerge in stunning, three-dimensional sound, although one might wish for more movement in Gene Nelson's Kansas City. One of the most successful aural effects is achieved during People Will Say We're In Love, which starts out, in the book, with Shirley Jones and Gordon MacRae heard from alternate speakers. However, as his true feelings begin to dawn on him, MacRae's voice moves toward the center, so that, presumably, the number ends with the lovers in each other's arms.  

S. G.

• PICNIC (George and Ira Gershwin). Soundtrack recording with Orchestra, Morris Stoll cond. Decca DL 78320 $5.98

Musical Interest: Some
Performance: Does the job
Recording: Stereo Directionality: All right
Stereo Depth: Effective

In concert with Hudson and DeLange's oldie, Moonlight, the love theme from this film has become a fairly snappy seller through the singles market. Somehow it keeps reminding me of Gershwin's I Loves You Porgy, but it is attractive enough in spite of its almost endless repetitions throughout the score. The tracks contain titles that refer to characters in the William Inge story, including Hal, Flo, Maggie, Rosemary and Millie, and they all seem to have a lot of problems.  

S. G.


Musical Interest: Lean
Performance: Lively
Recording: Stereo Directionality: Limited
Stereo Depth: Laudable

Even though I expressed reservations about the score of Wonderful Town in last month's review of the monophonic set, it still seemed to me that this is precisely the type of show album that would benefit from the added feeling of movement that stereo alone can provide. But apart from Conversation Piece and My Darlin' Elsie, very little has been achieved. Why, for example, doesn't the guide in Christopher Street conduct a tour of Greenwich Village that roams from speaker to speaker instead of being heard mid-way between them? Why is there none of the action so clearly implied in Fuss That Football? And why, oh why, must Rosalind Russell sing Congo! presumably from center stage when the song fairly cries out for her to be heard from all over the place?  

S. G.


Musical Interest: Basic Porter
Performance: Sift
Recording: Splendid
Stereo Directionality: Centralized
Stereo Depth: Fine presence

As Figaro or Don Giovanni, Cesare Siepi may be the most regal and romantic baritone at the Met, but when he tries to convey the sentiments of a dozen Cole Porter ballads his interpretations take on all of the quality of a concert singer who must read the lyrics from the sheet music. His tones are not so much peer-shaped as they are square-shaped, and in almost every selection the listener becomes all too aware of Mr. Siepi's holding back not only his voice but his emotions.  

S. G.

April 1959

This dazzling addition to Columbia's "Adventures in Sound" series presents Spanish music played by no less than one hundred guitars of varying types and sizes. Even more remarkable is the fact that the orchestra consists entirely of blind musicians (each was provided with earphones and the conductor with a microphone to make this recording).

ONE HUNDRED GUITARS—Orquesta Popular de Madrid de La O.N.C.E., directed by Rafael Rodriguez Alberti. WLS 143

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when present, is an added dividend. Some of the tracks are not as rewarding as How Long, but the notes are delightful. R. J. G.

**BLUES FOR DRACULA** featuring the<br>Philly Joe Jones Sextet, Trick Street; Fiiste:<br>Out & 2 others. Riverside 12-252 $4.98

Musical Interest: Modern jazz only<br>Performance: Spotty<br>Recording: Mixed

It takes a macabre sense of humor to appreciate the comic monologue about Dracula on the first track (vocalist Jones also drums throughout.) The music tends to be a little frantic (Adderley is less restrained here than on his own LP) and Griffin again displays his great technique in long, frantic runs, but not seemingly without any concept of form. For those who prefer the bright piano of Tommy Flanagan, the humor and drumming of Jones, the LP is worth owning. R. J. G.

**THELONIOUS MONK QUARTET**—
**MISTERIOSO.** Thelonious Monk (piano),<br>Johnny Griffin (tenor saxophone), Ahmed<br>Abdul Malik (bass), Roy Haynes (drums).<br>Novyte; Blues Five Spot: Lot's Cool One;<br>In Walked Bud; Just A Gigolo; Misterioso.<br>Riverside RLP 12-279 $4.98

Musical Interest: Monk is never dull<br>Performance: Not the best Monk combo<br>Recording: Adequate for a club date

Monk's eighth Riverside album—his second recorded on the job at New York's Five Spot—is not one of his best. There is, for one thing, too little space for Monk's soloing and somewhat too much for tenor saxophonist Johnny Griffin. Griffin is impressive by means of his unashamedly emotional "cry" and his excellent timing. He does not bulldoze, however, convincingly tying together solos as long as those he takes here. He has improved in that the sustained cohesion of his solo in Misterioso is particularly memorable.

Haynes and Malik are good, but Wilbur Ware and Art Blakey have supported Monk more ably in previous albums. Monk is in good form, but he's been more hypnotic on earlier Riverside albums. N. H.

**THE KING OF NEW ORLEANS JAZZ**—
**JELLY ROLL MORTON** (piano) and<br>various small combinations including Kid<br>Ory, George Nunnery, Young Tuxedo.<br>Omer Simeon, Darnell Howard, Barney Bil<br>gardi, Johnny Dodds (clarinetists), Lee Collins,<br>George Mitchell, Ward Pinkett (cornets and<br>trumpets), etc. The Craft: Doctor Jazz: A<br>Story; Swing & 13 others. Victor LPM-<br>1649 $3.98

Musical Interest: Irreplaceable<br>Performance: Still alive<br>Recording: Good enough for the period

An important release set of 1926-28 Jelly Roll Morton small combo sides. In addition to the durable appeal of Morton's compositions, there is much punting improvising by some of Morton's friends and for some of the others. Like the Louis Armstrong Hot Five and the latter Charlie Parker-Dizzy Gille<br>spie and Miles Davis Capitol units, this was one of the most vital recording small combos in jazz history. The recordings are a unique combination of advance (for the time) pre-arranged frameworks and hot, spontaneous solos. N. H.

**MAI THEY'RE COMIN' DOWN THE STREET** featuring the<br>River Boat Five, South Rampart Street Parade; Someday<br>Sweetheart; Tiger Rag; That's A Plenty & 5 others. Mercury MG 20379 $3.98

Musical Interest: Party music<br>Performance: Skilled<br>Recording: Clean

Traditional jazz fans will shun this like the plague, but it is enthusiastically played dixieland of the type that is familiar in fraternity houses from coast to coast and should be fun for dancing or listening during the suashing season. But let's face it—<br>as jazz musicians, the River Boat Five are excellent showmen. R. J. G.

**THE GREAT ARTIE SHAW** and His<br>Orchestra, including The Gramercy Five,<br>Rosario; A Foggy Day; The Man I Love &<br>7 others. Camden CAL-485 $1.98

Musical Interest: Still danceable<br>Performance: Good<br>Recording: Sound for the time

This is a collection of Artie Shaw big band sides—plus two by The Gramercy Five—from 1939 to 1946. Shaw's clarinet is warm and effective, and most of the set reminds us of how competent a band organizer Shaw was. Like Benny Goodman, Shaw knew what he wanted and made sure he got it. There's not too much of jazz interest here although there is one Lips Page vocal and trumpet solo as well as some brief, brisk work by Roy Eldridge and other jazzmen.

**NEWPORT '58** featuring Dinah Washington,<br>Terri Gibbs, Max Roach and Don Elliott.<br> Lover Come Back To Me; Back Water Blues;<br>All Of Me & 3 others. EmArcy MG 36141 $3.98

Musical Interest: Considerable<br>Performance: Spotty<br>Recording: On location

On one side of this LP Dinah Washington sings some of the very best blues and swing ballads she has ever recorded. On the other, vibraphonist Terry Gibbs and an all-star group get so wild they are almost hysterical. But for Dinah's singing alone, the album is worth having. Her version of Backwater Blues as cut here and All Of Me are prime examples of the earthy, swinging, warbling voice she does so expertly. R. J. G.

**JAZZ BEGINS—SOUNDS OF NEW ORLEANS STREETS; FUNERAL AND PARADE MUSIC**—The Young Tuxedo Brass Band, Just A Closor Walk With Thos: Panca: John Casimiro's Whoopin' Brass & 10 others. Atlantic 1297 $4.98

Musical Interest: The best available<br>Performance: Authoritative<br>Recording: Fine for outdoors

This is a marvelous album of New Orleans funeral and parade music. Although the instrumentation has changed somewhat in sixty years (saxophones in place of alto and baritone horns), The Young Tuxedo Brass Band comes close, I would imagine, to the spirit and even the sound of those turn-of-the-century New Orleans brass bands which were a vital source of early jazz.

Engineer Tom Dowd deserves particular

---

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**WOOD BY THE FIRE**—Gloria Wood CL 1286

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April 1959
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Musical Interest</th>
<th>Performance</th>
<th>Recorded Sound</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<tr>
<td>REVERIE—The Norman Luboff Choir</td>
<td>★★★</td>
<td>★★★★</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Lamp Is Low, Strange Music, No Other Love &amp; 9 others.</td>
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<td>Columbia CL 1256</td>
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<td>MALAGUEÑA—Percy Faith and his Orchestra</td>
<td>★★★★</td>
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<td>Siboney, Malagueña, Mama Lina &amp; 11 others.</td>
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<td>SOFT AND SUBTLE—The Guitars, Inc.</td>
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<td>Lazy Afternoon, El Conchonero, It Don't Mean A Thing &amp; 9 others.</td>
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<td>THE SIGNATURES sign in—Vocal Group</td>
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<td>★★★</td>
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<td>Just One Of Those Things, Tenderly, This Year's Kisses &amp; 9 others.</td>
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<td>Warner Bros. E 1250</td>
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<td>DANCE ALONG WITH THE LECUONA CUBAN BOYS</td>
<td>★★★</td>
<td>★★★</td>
<td>★★★★</td>
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<td>Soy Si Si, The Breeze And I, Siboney and 7 others.</td>
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<td>ABC-Paramount ABC 230</td>
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<td>NEAR YOU—Roger Williams (Piano) with orchestra</td>
<td>★</td>
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<td>September Song, Volare, Deep Purple &amp; 9 others.</td>
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<td>SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY—Jeri Southern and Dave Barbour Trio</td>
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<td>Mad About The Boy, The Very Thought Of You, Ev'rytime We Say Goodbye &amp; 9 others.</td>
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<td>THE ROARING 20's—George Wright At The Mighty Wurlitzer</td>
<td>★</td>
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<td>HALLS OF IVY—The Gene Lowell Chorus</td>
<td>★</td>
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<td>Whiffenpoof Song, Sweetheart Of Sigma Chi, Juanita &amp; 9 others.</td>
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<td>LITTLE WHITE LIES—Dick Haymes</td>
<td>★</td>
<td>★★★</td>
<td>★★★★</td>
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<td>I Still Get A Thrill, Sunday, Monday Or Always, Too Late Now &amp; 9 others.</td>
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<td>MISS WONDERFUL—Peggy Lee with Sy Oliver Orchestra</td>
<td>★</td>
<td>★★★</td>
<td>★★★★</td>
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<td>They Can't Take That Away From Me, Mister Wonderful &amp; 10 others.</td>
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<td>MORE OF LES—Les Paul and his Trio</td>
<td>★</td>
<td>★★★</td>
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<td>Begin The Beguine, Dark Eyes, Blue Skies &amp; 9 others.</td>
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<td>Decca DL 8589</td>
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<td>ORGAN ON THE MARCH—John Gart (Conn Electronic Organ) with Minute Man</td>
<td>★</td>
<td>★★★</td>
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<td>Turkish March, Pomp And Circumstance, Espanol Coni &amp; 14 others.</td>
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<td>Kapp 1119</td>
<td>$3.98</td>
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<td>POLKA NIGHT—Ray Budzilek Band</td>
<td>★</td>
<td>★★★</td>
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<td>Christina's Polka, Speedina Polka, Monopol Polka &amp; 9 others.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capitol T 1104</td>
<td>$3.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>YODELERS FROM AUSTRIA—Rudi and Inge Meixner</td>
<td>★</td>
<td>★★★</td>
<td>★★★</td>
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<td>Ten selections with accordion and bass guitar accompaniment.</td>
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<td>Westminster WP 6104</td>
<td>$3.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOPPIN' AND A STROLLIN—Leonard James Orchestra</td>
<td>★</td>
<td>★</td>
<td>★★★</td>
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<td>Decca DL 8772</td>
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credit for the excellent balance of the recording. The band may sound somewhat “ragged” to “modern” ears, but it projects a folk-like authenticity together with a love of ensemble playing that make this album much more alive and enjoyable than many more precise, technically accurate bands. This is now the best New Orleans brass band recording available. Extraordinarily handsome four-panel packaging with front and back cover consisting of a Morton Roberts’ painting of a New Orleans parade and its second line that originally appeared in Life.

N. H.

POPS

- OSCAR BRAND — GIVE 'IM THE HOOK! Mrs. Morathy’s Chowder; Don’t Swat Ye’er Mother; Come Home, Father & 16 others. Riverside RLP 12-832 $4.98

Musical Interest: Are you kidding? Performance: Could be better Recording: Star billing

Subtitled “The Songs That Killed Vaudeville,” the program consists mostly of the lachrymose and mock-lachrymose ballads of the vaudeville entertainers from the mid-1800’s to the early days of the current century. The songs are fun to hear, but they should be performed by someone with a greater appreciation for the material. Primarily a folk singer, Oscar Brand has a regrettable tendency toward looking up already hokey numbers, and seems to be comfortable only when doing such a piece as the spiritual-inspired Oh, Dem Golden Slippers.

S. G.


Musical Interest: Moderate Performance: Sumptuous but limited Recording: Very live

June Christy continues working hard to improve, and she has. However, her style still remains stolid rhythmically. The quality of her voice is attractive, but her use of it is so stiff and unvaried that it becomes dull after a time. She is competent as a jazz-influenced pop singer, but remains of little importance in jazz itself.

N. H.

- TAKE ONE! — DONNA HIGHTOWER [vocals] with Joe Wilder [trumpet], Mundell Lowe [guitar], Hank Jones [piano], George Davievi [bass], Don Lamon [drums], Ben Webster [tenor saxophone]. Lowar, Come Back To Me; Too Young; Trouble In Mind & 9 others. Capitol T 1133 $3.98

Musical Interest: Background’s best Performance: Promising Recording: Excellent

Donna Hightower sounds as if she came from a background in gospel singing. She also knows more than a little about the blues (Baby, Get Lost, for example). Her work, not yet matured, has drive and warmth. Her phrasing, however, is often tricky rather than an organic part of a cohesive, personal singing style. She has apparently been strongly influenced by Dinah Washington. Like Dinah, she sometimes cuts off her phrases as if with a machete. She has potential.

The instrumental support is superior, and Capitol ought to treat more of its singers this well. Ben Webster, by the way, is not identified. The notes could have given us some biographical information about Miss Hightower.

N. H.

- LUSH INTERLUDE, The Music of Stan Kenton. Interlude: Oous In Pastels; Theme To The West; Artistry In Rhythm & 6 others. Capitol T 1130 $3.98

Musical Interest: Mildlypop Performance: Slip Recording: Superb

Kenton fans will consider this a forestid bid for commercial record sales by their Hero. Actually, it’s a pleasantly intriguing strings and trombones set of reprises of some of the best known Kentonian classics such as Artistry In Rhythm and Concerto To End All Concertos. They are quite palatable, if the standard is neither modern jazz nor Kenton’s past work, and they should have some popular appeal. The recording is really superior.

R. J. G.

- . . . FROM THE "HUNGRY I" — THE KINGSTON TRIO—Day; Guard, Bob Shane and Nick Reynolds [vocals] with all three on guitar, Guard and Shane double on banjo; and Reynolds on bongos and conga drums. Dinin! New York Girls; Shady Grove & 9 others. Capitol T 1107 $3.98

Musical Interest: Broad Performance: Entertaining Recording: Good

Recorded during a performance at the "hungry i" in San Francisco, this is an above average illustration of the growing place in show business for singers of folk songs who do not take themselves too seriously too long. This is the trio of young men which recently enjoyed a national hit in Tom Dooley and has been working successfully in those nightclubs across the country that cater to intellectuals and to those who’d like to.

Their program is intelligently balanced and includes dramatic, satiric, happily extrapolistic material and other categories of folk tunes from a number of cultures. This is not folk singing on an especially high aesthetic level—and it’s certainly not ethnic—but it’s fun. There are also incisive, Mort Sahl-like introductions.

N. H.

- RAYMOND LEFEEVE AND HIS ORCHESTRA—THE DAY THE RAINS CAME. Our Garden; Pardon; Around The World & 9 others. Kapp KL-1103 $3.98

Musical Interest: Agradable Performance: Ausi Recording: Comme il faut

Spotlighting twenty violinists that swoop, swirl and fly through hoops, Raymond Lefeev presents a pleasantly lush package of melodies that are either French by birth or adoption. Mostly waltzes and tangos, of course, with the title piece ever so politely rocked and rolled.

S. G.

- MOHAMMED EL BANIKAR AND HIS ORIENTAL CARPET. Ali Baba; El Genie; Me Leyish & 9 others. Audio Fidelity AFLP 1895 $5.95

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BIZET: Carmen Suites Nos. 1 and 2—The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor. ML 5356 MS 6051 (stereo)

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StAGE, SCREEN, TV

AUNTIE MAME (Bronislau Kaper). Soundtrack recording with Orchestra, Ray Heindorf cond. Warner Bros. W 1254 $3.98

Musical Interest: At Times
Performance: Sound stage approach
Recording: Excellent

At first glance, there would seem to be a certain logic in having a score accompanying the antics of Auntie Mame written by a man named Kaper. However, while the main theme is properly urban, it fails completely to capture any of the madcap quality of Patrick Dennis's well-known character, and whatever humor the score possesses may be found only fitfully breaking through in those descriptive passages that underscore a drinking spree and a fox hunt.

S. G.

HIGH BUTTON SHOES (Julie Styne-

Sammy Cahn). Original cost recording with Phil Silvers, Nanette Fabray, Mark Dawson, Lois Lee, Jack McCallum, Johnny Stewart, with Orchestra and Chorus, Milton Rosenstock cond. RCA Camden CAL 457 $1.98

Musical Interest: Still has it
Performance: Perfect cast
Recording: Satisfactory

It had Pepa, Won't You Dance With Me? and I Still Get Jealous, and Phil Silvers and Nanette Fabray, and raked up 727 performances before calling it quire on Broadway. That was more than ten years ago, and while High Button Shoes is hardly one of the most memorable of musicals, listening again to eight of its songs proves it still has, aurally at least, qualities of charm and humor that are pretty irresistible. The above mentioned duets between Miss Fabray and Jack McCallum are as delightful as ever, while Mr. Silvers does a particularly good job at harking away at old school ties in Nobody Ever Died for Dear Old Rutgers.

R. J. G.

MEREDITH WILLSON'S MARCHING BAND. Liberty Bell: Yankee Doodle: Put Main & 14 others. Capitol T 110 $3.98

Musical Interest: Sufficient
Performance: Steps lively
Recording: Great

Ever since Seventy-Six Trombones, it became almost inevitable that Meredith Willson would someday stop counting his profits long enough to record an album of marches, and here it is. The first side covers six by Sousa all performed in their original versions, while the second is devoted to ten marches associated with famous struggles against oppression. This side ends with an original by Mr. Willson, The Freedom Song, a fairly naive notion featuring the word "freedom" shouted out in forty-four different languages. Should be ideal for stereo, though.

S. G.

STAGE, SCREEN, TV

AUNTIE MAME (Bronislau Kaper). Soundtrack recording with Orchestra, Ray Heindorf cond. Warner Bros. W 1242 $3.98

Musical Interest: At Times
Performance: Sound stage approach
Recording: Excellent

At first glance, there would seem to be a certain logic in having a score accompanying the antics of Auntie Mame written by a man named Kaper. However, while the main theme is properly urban, it fails completely to capture any of the madcap quality of Patrick Dennis's well-known character, and whatever humor the score possesses may be found only fitfully breaking through in those descriptive passages that underscore a drinking spree and a fox hunt.

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S. G.

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Musical Interest: At Times
Performance: Sound stage approach
Recording: Excellent

At first glance, there would seem to be a certain logic in having a score accompanying the antics of Auntie Mame written by a man named Kaper. However, while the main theme is properly urban, it fails completely to capture any of the madcap quality of Patrick Dennis's well-known character, and whatever humor the score possesses may be found only fitfully breaking through in those descriptive passages that underscore a drinking spree and a fox hunt.

S. G.

HIGH BUTTON SHOES (Julie Styne-

Sammy Cahn). Original cost recording with Phil Silvers, Nanette Fabray, Mark Dawson, Lois Lee, Jack McCallum, Johnny Stewart, with Orchestra and Chorus, Milton Rosenstock cond. RCA Camden CAL 457 $1.98

Musical Interest: Still has it
Performance: Perfect cast
Recording: Satisfactory

It had Pepa, Won't You Dance With Me? and I Still Get Jealous, and Phil Silvers and Nanette Fabray, and raked up 727 performances before calling it quire on Broadway. That was more than ten years ago, and while High Button Shoes is hardly one of the most memorable of musicals, listening again to eight of its songs proves it still has, aurally at least, qualities of charm and humor that are pretty irresistible. The above mentioned duets between Miss Fabray and Jack McCallum are as delightful as ever, while Mr. Silvers does a particularly good job at harking away at old school ties in Nobody Ever Died for Dear Old Rutgers.

R. J. G.

MEREDITH WILLSON'S MARCHING BAND. Liberty Bell: Yankee Doodle: Put Main & 14 others. Capitol T 110 $3.98

Musical Interest: Sufficient
Performance: Steps lively
Recording: Great

Ever since Seventy-Six Trombones, it became almost inevitable that Meredith Willson would someday stop counting his profits long enough to record an album of marches, and here it is. The first side covers six by Sousa all performed in their original versions, while the second is devoted to ten marches associated with famous struggles against oppression. This side ends with an original by Mr. Willson, The Freedom Song, a fairly naive notion featuring the word "freedom" shouted out in forty-four different languages. Should be ideal for stereo, though.

S. G.

STAGE, SCREEN, TV

AUNTIE MAME (Bronislau Kaper). Soundtrack recording with Orchestra, Ray Heindorf cond. Warner Bros. W 1242 $3.98

Musical Interest: At Times
Performance: Sound stage approach
Recording: Excellent

At first glance, there would seem to be a certain logic in having a score accompanying the antics of Auntie Mame written by a man named Kaper. However, while the main theme is properly urban, it fails completely to capture any of the madcap quality of Patrick Dennis's well-known character, and whatever humor the score possesses may be found only fitfully breaking through in those descriptive passages that underscore a drinking spree and a fox hunt.

S. G.
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MISCELLANEOUS

FIREWORKS — BILLY MURE'S SUPER-SONIC GUITARS. Firecrackers; Peanut Vendor; Crackjack: April in Portugal & 8 others. Victor LPM-1694 $3.98

Musical Interest: Trick but few frogs
Performance: Adequate
Recording: Skill

This is a collection based, for the most part, on musical tricks and heavily commercial arrangements, utilizing at various times "four guitarists, three drummers, one bass player and eight vocalists." Solo guitar is Mr. Mure. The set displays a notably low level of invention and the electronic sounds are often unlovely. The voices are the most palatable ingredients of a contrived hash.

N. H.

TONY PERKINS—FROM MY HEART with Urbie Green and his Orchestra. The Careless Years; (3) Chords & Chords; Swing On A Star & 9 others. RCA Victor LPM 1679 $3.98

Musical Interest: N. G. to O. K.
Performance: Indifferent
Recording: Satisfactory

When he appeared in the Pulitzer Prize Play, Look Homeward, Angel, Mr. Perkins was known as Anthony. When he cut records, he is called Tony. I liked him better as Anthony.

S. G.

JACK LEMMON—A TWIST OF LEMMON with Orchestra, Marion Evans cond. What Is There To Say?; Bid'N' My Time; Pina and Dandy & 5 others. Epic LN 3491 $1.98

Musical Interest: Mostly standards
Performance: Below standard
Recording: All right

Jack Lemmon is another West Coast actor who likes to sing. He also likes to play the piano. His vocal delivery is marked by a certain breathiness of attack which is probably necessary, and also an occasional Peck's bad boy approach which is somewhat embarrassing.

S. G.

GYPSY ROSE LEE—THAT'S ME ALL OVER with Orchestra, Tony Cabot cond. A House Is Not A Home; Flings; The Heart Is Quicker Than The Eye & 9 others. Westminster WP 6039 $3.98

Musical Interest: Are you kidding?
Performance: Should be seen
Recording: Adequate

Au ral, at least, Miss Gypsy Rose Lee, the celebrated sprechstimme stripper, turns out to be a fairly dull and tasteless performer. Her repertory consists of off-color show tunes, plus some specialty material that is even further off. Among the latter group are two of her own lyrical contributions, I Can't Strip To Brahms (acerbic stuff like rhyming "Rinsky-Korsakov" with "corned off") and The Psychology of a Strip- Tense Dancer, which has at least a peeling acquaintance with Rodgers and Hart's Zip. The noteworthy jacket cover contains a self-consoling "product inspired from All-Play," that is a masterpiece of inverse optimism among other things.

S. G.
**Hi Fi Review**  
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**AUGUST 1959**

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Speaker Testing—The Final Word

Critics of my recent comments in regard to so-called consumer testing laboratory appraisals and recommendations for hi-fi speaker systems proclaims "Unless you have something better to offer, don't criticize." Proponents of such sentiments have entirely missed the points of my discussion. They are: A. The results recently published by a well-known consumer testing laboratory are unfair in that a few random speaker systems and individual speakers were tested and very pointed recommendations made from this small sample. B. To make specific recommendations as to what the public should buy is ridiculous in the first place. Knowledgeable audiophiles are aware that no two speaker systems sound alike. There is really no reason why they should since they are engineered to cater to a wide variety of tastes and listening habits. There is yet to be any reasonable explanation why the listening public must hear just like a "panel" in a consumer laboratory.

Contra to opinion in some quarters, I have not been alone in questioning the propriety of publishing obviously biased speaker recommendations. With the exception of one magazine, all contemporary hi-fi publications have editorialized on this problem. Some comments have been much stronger than my own and a few, a little weaker. It was left, however, to Herb Teison of Hi-Fi Fidelity TRADE NEWS to take him in his teeth and conclusively demonstrate the fallacy of consumer-type reports. In January, acting in behalf of TRADE News, he invited a panel of nine people to judge the sound of six different, variously-priced, popular make speaker systems.

The panel members were not told in advance the speaker systems that would be employed, nor were they observable during the test. In order to insure the accuracy of the findings each speaker system was assigned an arbitrary letter designation. Two of the systems were replayed during the test. There acted as "controls" inasmuch as the panel was not told when the replays were to occur. There are two obvious reasons for this formality: 1) Some members of the panel might pre-judge performance on the basis of personal preferences, and 2) the design and aesthetic appeal of the enclosure itself are known to influence the "apparent goodness" of the sound produced. This is obviously in contradiction to the methods employed by the so-called panels where the systems are in the open and immediately visible.

Each speaker system was fed from an identical amplifier setup, consisting of six Marantz preamplifiers and six Marantz 40-watt power amplifiers. The six-minute program heard by each system was prerecorded on a continuous tape. This was played back through an Ampex 350-S at 15 ips. Speaker balancing and sound levels were preset with the aid of a laboratory survey meter (General Radio). Qualified audio engineers supervised all aspects of the test.

The program material had been selected to demonstrate the capabilities of speaker systems and to evidence the demands that would be made upon them. The con-
"Now, I must tell you, I have heard a speaker system that approaches the authenticity of concert hall performance."

... says Mischa Elman, the internationally renowned violinist, now celebrating the 50th anniversary of his American debut. Mr. Elman is an artist whose preference for concert hall performance over recorded music is a matter of public record. His enthusiasm after hearing the TMS-2 in his home is shared by many other leading artists, musical authorities and audio experts who also subjected the TMS-2 to critical listening tests under at-home conditions.

**A STEREOPHONIC SYSTEM THAT COMBINES...**

- Two complete speaker systems in one enclosure
- Unprecedented compactness—only 30" wide, 25" high, 12 1/2" deep
- A third dimension to stereo sound... DEPTH
- Placement anywhere in a room
- Use for both monophonic and stereophonic reproduction
- Uncompromised quality at an attractive price

**DESIGNED RIGHT—PRICED RIGHT** Flawlessly designed along simple, classical lines, beautifully proportioned to complement the most exciting taste, the TMS-2 will enhance any decor. In fact, it looks more like a piece of fine furniture than a typical speaker cabinet. Breathtaking in its performance... beyond the scope of conventional monophonic or stereophonic reproduction, the engineering concept of the TMS-2 eliminates redundant components; makes use of the latest, most advanced acoustic principles. RESULT: the ultimate in uncompromised value. In Mahogany—$258, Blonde or Walnut—$263. User Net.

See and hear the TMS-2 at your dealer... NOW! You too, will agree with musical and audio experts that it marks one of the most extraordinary advances in high fidelity and stereo history!

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**REALISTIC STEREO** Unusual breath, depth and clarity of stereophonic sound is accomplished by utilizing the walls of a room, just as the symphony orchestra uses the acoustical properties of the concert hall. The woofer sound emanates from the rear of the enclosure; specially designed, separate mid-range and tweeter units for each channel project sound from the sides of the cabinet. By adjusting the deflector doors, the amount of stereo spread can be increased or decreased, as desired—according to the nature of the program... full deflection for opera, drama or orchestral works, less deflection for chamber music or soloist. By thus deflecting all frequencies, in proper relationship, to the rear and side walls of the room, multiple sound sources are created that not only provide the otherwise missing dimension of depth, but also preserve the stereo effect virtually throughout the room. See fig. 2.
You may have been reading many controversial advertisements as to the merits of various stereo cartridges. Namely, the magnetic version vs. the ceramic version. Qualified claims are made by their manufacturers... and most are accurate. But how a specific cartridge sounds in your stereo system is really the criterion. Let's consider the real facts:

IT'S A FACT: Audio Engineers agree that magnetic stereo cartridges are excellent, costly... but burdened with hum. Tests prove that the new Electro-Voice Magneramic cartridge is completely hum-free. No motor or line hum can possibly be introduced to your soft record passages, because the Magneramic is non-inductive.

IT'S AN ENGINEERING AXIOM: The simpler the design of a precision product, the less chance there is of manufacturing defect. Magnetic stereo cartridges are far more complicated than the comparable Electro-Voice Magneramic stereo cartridge. With E-V, you are assured years of trouble-free, high fidelity stereo performance.

IT'S POSITIVE! When the Electro-Voice corps of 60 engineers began intensive scientific stereo studies, they had the choice of either designing a magnetic or a ceramic cartridge. Knowing that two of the most vital factors for true audio reproduction were lack-of-hum and trouble-free performance, they took the positive approach and produced a stereo cartridge incorporating simple elements permitting positive, stable control for uniform output.

And so, with the advent of stereo, Electro-Voice introduced an entirely new concept in ceramic cartridges... a true high-fidelity series.

**THE E-V MAGNERAMIC**

which will consistently outperform the best magnets and do away with the "hummingbird" in your stereo system.

Choose by Magnetic... a new improved E-V stereo cartridge which plugs directly into magnetic inputs. See why it's the choice of so many FM station for critical stereo broadcasts:

- NO HUM
- BEST CHANNEL SEPARATION
- Over 25 db isolation between channels
- HIGHEST COMPLIANCE
- Horizontal and vertical compliance equal to or surpasses the best magnetic cartridges
- WIDEST RANGE FREQUENCY RESPONSE
- For an excess of any standard (monophonic) or stereo record
- RAREST RESPONSE TO WESTREX 1A
- VELOCITY CURVE
- From 20 cps to beyond audibility
- HIGH 20 MILLIVOLTS OUTPUT
- ALL THE BASS you need... and then some
- PROVEN SUPERIOR
- for conventional monophonic records as well as stereo records
- GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK

We invite you to try an E-V Magneramic, with E-V's unqualified guarantee backed by over 30 years as a manufacturer.

Give the Magneramic a thorough listening test. If for any reason you aren't completely convinced of its superiority, your franchised Electro-Voice dealer is authorized to give you a full refund.

Step up to the excitement of stereo... step up to Electro-Voice Stereo... the industry's standard. Over a half-million in use... more than the total of all other stereo cartridges combined. Attract to its acceptance as stereo's standard. Choose either the E-V Magneramic for magnetic inputs or the E-V Standard Stereo Cartridge for non-magnetic inputs.

See your High Fidelity Specialist or write Dept. HR-4

Electro-Voice INC., BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN

Over $1 Million In Use
MORE THAN ALL OTHERS COMBINED