The big difference between this cassette deck and Pioneer's new CTF1000 isn't sound.
For years, Nakamichi has enjoyed a reputation for building the world's finest cassette deck.
Now Pioneer is introducing something Nakamichi won't enjoy at all: the Pioneer CT-F1000. A cassette deck that offers all the features and performance of Nakamichi's best cassette deck, at less than half the price.

PIONEER VS. NAKAMICHI: THE HEAD TO HEAD COMPETITION.

The $1,650* Nakamichi 1000II and the $600* Pioneer CT-F1000 are both honest three headed cassette decks that let you monitor right off the tape as you record. Both have separate Dolby systems for the playback and recording heads. So when you're making a recording with the Dolby on, you can monitor it exactly the same way. Both have two motors to insure accurate tape speed.

Both feature solenoid logic controls that let you go from fast forward to reverse, or from play to record without punching the stop button, and without jamming the tape. And both are filled with convenient items like automatic memories for going back to a selected spot on a tape, multiplex filters for making cleaner FM recordings, separate bias and equalization switches for getting the most out of different kinds of tape, and even a pitch control adjustment that lets you match the pitch of a cassette to the tuning of your guitar or piano.

A $1,000 GAP IN PRICE; NO GAP IN SOUND.

When we built the CT-F1000, however, we did more than match the Nakamichi's renowned features. We also matched its renowned performance.

Both machines boast totally inaudible total harmonic distortion levels of less than 1.5%.
Both have all but conquered the problem of wow and flutter. (An identical 0.05% for each machine.) Both offer similarly impressive signal to noise ratios: 64 decibels Pioneer, 65 decibels Nakamichi. (At these levels, we dare you to hear any noise at all, let alone any difference.)

And finally, where the CT-F1000 delivers a frequency response of 30 to 17,000 hertz, the Nakamichi deck goes from 35 to 20,000 hertz. (We offer a little more at the bottom; they offer a little more at the top. Either way, the specifications are close enough to be called virtually identical.)

A FEW PIONEER ADVANTAGES THAT AREN'T MONETARY.

To prevent you from making distorted tapes, the CT-F1000 has a peak limiter that the Nakamichi machine lacks.

Our tape heads are made out of a special single crystal ferrite material that's been proven to last longer than the Nakamichi's permalloy variety.

And our Dolby system can be calibrated by hand while the Nakamichi 1000II requires a screwdriver.

Admittedly, the Nakamichi 1000II does feature a fancy azimuth control for aligning your heads before every recording session. But we've developed a more accurate way to mount the heads in the first place. So you can spend your time recording, instead of aligning.

A FEW CONCESSIONS TO NAKAMICHI.

Obviously, at almost $1,000 more, the Nakamichi 1000II must offer some advantages over the CT-F1000. And we'd be remiss if we didn't point out that their VU meters extend slightly higher than ours.

And that they have extra input for premixed program sources.

And although their signal to noise ratio is hardly different than ours, the Nakamichi 1000II does feature an extra Nakamichi-invented noise reduction system.

Considering the slimness of these advantages, the choice is clear cut: You can buy a Nakamichi 1000II and get an incredibly expensive cassette deck. Or you can buy a CT-F1000. And get one that's simply incredible.
No matter what system you own there's an Empire Phono Cartridge designed to attain optimum performance.

Detail, brilliance, depth. This is the promise of each Empire Phono Cartridge and although there are many Empire models, each designed to meet specific turntable performance characteristics, every Empire cartridge contains the following features:

<table>
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<th>Details</th>
<th>Benefits</th>
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<td>Unique Fixed Unidirectional Three-Magnet Structure</td>
<td>Every Empire cartridge uses 3 high energy ferrite magnets in the cartridge body to provide a high level of unidirectional flux.</td>
<td>Higher and more linear output signal, immunity to bi-directional magnetic distortion, and improved hum and microphonic rejection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molded Four-Pole Magnetic Assembly</td>
<td>Every Empire cartridge employs a four-pole magnetic assembly that is precisely aligned and locked in place by a high pressure injection molding process... providing a uniform and orthogonal magnetic field.</td>
<td>Improved crosstalk and reduced distortion that is insensitive to tracking force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubular moving Iron Design</td>
<td>By using a tubular high magnetic saturation iron armature we obtain an optimum ratio of output level to effective tip mass.</td>
<td>Improved tracking ability and widened frequency response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Coil Hum Bucking Assembly Plus Electromagnetic Shielding</td>
<td>Using custom designed computer controlled machines, a precision drawn copper wire (thinner than human hair and longer than a football field) is wound onto a symmetrical 4 bobbin structure. By using 2 coils per channel a symmetrical electrical circuit is formed.</td>
<td>Improved rejection of hum and stray noise fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Alloy Cantilever</td>
<td>The Empire computer designed tubular cantilever provides optimum coupling of the diamond tip to the moving magnetic system resulting in minimum effective stylus tip mass.</td>
<td>Superb low level tracking, reduced tracking distortion... plus enhanced wideband separation characteristics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precision Ground Oriented Diamond Tips</td>
<td>Empire diamonds are precision ground, polished and inspected in house, using sophisticated television cameras and powerful microscopes to ensure accurate angular orientation.</td>
<td>Reduced tracing phase distortion, together with reduced wear of both the record and the diamond tip.</td>
</tr>
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For the full story on Empire cartridges we suggest you "test-listen" to one at your local Empire dealer, and for information on our full line of cartridges, write for our brochure "How to Get the Most Out of Your Records": Empire Scientific Corp., Garden City, N.Y 11530

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COVER: Design by Borys Patchowsky; photo by Bruce Pendleton.
This Device Gives You No Static

Zerostat—Now only $20.

True electrostatic neutralization without cartridges to replace, cords to plug in or radioactivity.

Better function at a lower price.
THE DIGITAL REVOLUTION in recording is, it would appear, already well under way. Digital Sound Products Inc. is a new company formed to produce "the highest-quality digital recordings possible with the present state of the art," and a crew is already at work in Watford Town Hall in England producing four recordings with the London Symphony under the baton of Morton Gould (his own Latin American Symphonette is among them). Also scheduled: an organ-recital disc to be recorded at All Saints Church in Tooting.

THE FAD FOR PICTURE DISCS AND COLOR DISCS shows no signs of tapering off. The picture disc of the Beatles' "Sgt. Pepper" album, issued in a limited edition of only 150,000 units, is already selling for ten dollars above its $15.98 list price at New York's King Karol. Other hot collectibles include the Stones' Miss You disco single in shocking pink (for which Atlantic Records issued a button bearing the legend "I Have a Big Pink Twelve Inch") and Bruce Springsteen's "Darkness on the Edge of Town" with the Boss' face pressed right under the grooves.

VIDEO HARDWARE: The Electronic Industries Association has announced U.S. sales of 185,830 home video tape recorders in the first 34 weeks of 1978. According to Jack K. Sauter, marketing vice president for RCA consumer electronics, "Surveys now show a potential market base for video-cassette recorders of 7 per cent of U.S. households." Expecting the market to increase substantially in the second half of 1978, RCA expanded its line of SelectaVision products and is now offering its first color TV cameras for home use at prices of $850 and $1,275.

VIDEO SOFTWARE: Since the record companies were asleep at the switch when the home video revolution began, there is still very little made-for-the-medium prerecorded program material, and movies form the bulk of what is available on video cassettes. Reel Images Inc. offers a wide variety of fairly recent films, horror films, nostalgic favorites, and musicals (Elvis, the Beatles, Toscanini). For a catalog send $1 to Reel Images Inc., Department R.P. 125, 456 Monroe Turnpike, Monroe, Conn. 06468. More than 150 feature films rated G to X are available from the International Video Movie Club. There is a $25 membership fee, and prices are $39.95 for family films and $49.95 for "adult" films (Hanky Panky, Naughty Co-Eds, Congressional Playgirls). Write Veronica Smalec, Entertainment Video Releasing, Inc., One East 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

MUSICAL TELECASTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST on the Public Broadcasting Service this month include Verdi's Macbeth on November 1. Produced by the BBC and WNET for Exxon's Great Performances series, the opera will be sung in Italian by Norman Bailey, Patricia Johnson, Nicolai Ghiaurov, and Neil Shicoff. On November 15, Great Performances will present Britain's Royal Ballet in Sir Frederick Ashton's A Month in the Country, based on Turgenev's drama and danced to music by Chopin. Smetana's The Bartered Bride will be presented in Texaco's Live from the Met series on November 21. It will be sung in English by Teresa Stratas, Nicolai Gedda, Jon Vickers and Martti Talvela. Load video tape; check local listings.

November 1978
3M's first four digital audio mastering systems will be delivered this year to A&M Records, Record Plant, Sound 80, and Warner Brothers Records. The digital system is the result of almost six years of research and development by 3M and a two-year joint project with the BBC. Claims for the system include virtually noise-free and distortion-free masters, a S/N ratio of better than 90 dB, and a uniform frequency response to 20,000 Hz. It consists of a 32-track pre-mix recorder and a two- or four-track mastering recorder. When a prototype was unveiled last November in New York, 3M indicated that the system would sell for "under $150,000," but in May the company announced that it would be available, at least at first, through a rental arrangement so that 3M could better share responsibility for the introduction of the new digital technology.

The Chicago Symphony claims the most extensive radio-broadcast series of any American orchestra. Sponsored by Standard Oil (Indiana), concerts of the 1978-1979 season will be carried by more than 300 stations in the United States and Canada. For time and station write Jess Brodnax, WFMT, 500 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60711.

Auto stereo of all kinds has achieved the wide-spread use foretold by the most optimistic prophets a few years ago. According to an independent market study, this year for the first time sales of equipment for presently owned cars surpassed those for new ones, although new-vehicle stereo sales have continued to rise rapidly. The boom is expected to continue through 1983, when total sales are expected to be over 13.5 million installations per year.

Recent albums certified platinum by the RIAA include Boston's "Don't Look Back" (Epic), Carly Simon's "Boys in the Trees" (Elektra), Abba's "The Album" (Atlantic), Teddy Pendergrass' "Life Is a Song Worth Singing" (CBS Philadelphia/International), Joe Walsh's "But Seriously, Folks" (Asylum), Meat Loaf's "Bat Out of Hell" (Epic/Cleveland International), the Commodores' "Natural High" (Motown), and Barbra Streisand's "Songbird" (Columbia). Platinum certification means sales of one million copies. When Meat Loaf explained to sportscaster Phil Rizzuto that after platinum comes double platinum, Rizzuto asked, "What does double platinum mean?" Mr. Loaf answered, "More money."

The surviving original members of the Allman Brothers Band will regroup for an album and a tour, probably by the beginning of next year. The reunion rumors, which had been rife in Southern rock circles, were confirmed when the band played a surprise set at Capricorn Records' annual Barbecue late in August, assisted by newer members Chuck Leavall and Lamar Williams, neither of whom is expected to participate further.

Performances of the San Francisco Opera, broadcast live in nine Western cities on Friday nights from September 15 through November 24, will be re-broadcast by National Public Radio in other cities throughout the country with a one-month delay. Check your local NPR station for dates and time.
The 1980 Kenwoods.

No. We're not kidding. By 1980, the kind of performance these new Kenwoods deliver will be considered commonplace. Here's a summary:

1. The KA-7100 is an integrated DC amplifier with dual power supplies delivering 60 watts per channel, minimum RMS at 8 ohms from 20-20k Hz, with no more than 0.02% total harmonic distortion. Not only is that the lowest THD of any integrated amp, the KA-7100 is the lowest priced DC integrated amp on the market ($315).

2. The KT-7500 marks the next plateau for FM tuners. For optimum reception under any condition it has two independent IF bands: the narrow band virtually eliminating interference when stations are close together, the wide band for lower distortion and maximizing stereo separation. In addition, we've developed new circuitry which eliminates the high frequency beat distortion (that is, swishing noises) thought to be inherent in stereo FM broadcast. Even we're impressed that it costs only $310.

This combination of separate amp and tuner not only gives you performance unheard of in other separate components, it gives you performance that will remain elusive in receivers for quite a while.

The Kenwood KA-7100 and KT-7500. Solid evidence that the breakthroughs occurred ahead of schedule, and available to you now for a truly remarkable price $625 for the pair.

* Nationally advertised value. Actual prices are established by Kenwood dealers. Handles optional.

For the Kenwood Dealer nearest you, see your Yellow Pages, or write Kenwood, PO. Box 6213, Carson, CA 90749.
LOOK WHAT THEY’VE DONE TO OUR SONG

ALPHONSE KARR was a nineteenth-century French novelist, critic, editor, and wit. Like practically everybody else, you have perhaps been finding useful applications for one of his more memorable aphorisms—plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose—ever since you first ran across it. An aphorism need not be universally true to be useful, of course, and what works very well in the general case quite often fails in the particular one. I was a little startled nonetheless to discover Karr’s Rule broken not once but twice in this issue of STEREO REVIEW: it would appear, at least as far as country music and jazz are concerned, that the more things change, the more they do not remain the same.

It cannot have escaped the notice of very many observers of the pop scene that country-music stars have lately become more and more visible in the entertainment firmament. Quite aside from the ubiquitous award shows (does everybody have one?), they now appear with astonishing regularity as guests and performers on TV talk shows, as the subjects of “specials,” and a few have even had their own series (Mack Davis and Glen Campbell may have been elbowed off the tube by the doctor, cop, and jiggly shows, but Hee Haw will likely go on forever). Even more surprising is the appearance of such as Waylon Jennings, Willie Nelson, and (speaking of jiggly) Dolly Parton on the covers of news magazines. That we seem not at all surprised to find them there says something about our current attitude toward country music (can you imagine such c-&-w old-timers as Jimmie Rodgers, Hank Williams, or Patsy Cline in the same spot?). What it says, principally, is that country music has changed, that an already huge generic market has broadened to include many of those whose ideas of a good musical time range all the way from Lawrence Welk to Tony Orlando. What it does not say is that country music has become either of these—by and large it is still identifiable “country,” country sanitized and urbanized, country with (to borrow Noel Coppage’s apt phrase) indoor plumbing.

However crazy the artists, their record companies, and their new public may be about all this, “crossover” is, to many fans of “pure” country, merely another word for “sellout,” a crass surrender to a new generation of carpetbaggers, a backsliding from the communion of the faithful (they don’t call the Grand Ole Opry the Mother Church of Country Music for nothing). You might think from all the hullabaloo and outrage that what is at stake is an ancient tradition hallowed by a stately passage down the echoing corridors of time, but not so: country music as a genre was “invented” in the middle to late Twenties by Jimmie Rodgers (the “father of country music” died in 1933). That makes it just about the same age as jazz, also largely “invented” in the Twenties—and also undergoing, just now, another attack of growing pains. I say another attack because country and jazz have both changed a great deal over their fifty-year spans; the distance between, say, Dixieland and bop is at least as vast as that between the Carter Family and Buck Owens. Jazz purists are nonetheless upset about their music these days in the same way country purists are about theirs: the “new” jazz, whether of the funk, jazz-rock, or (horrors!) disco variety, is seen as an instance of Gresham’s Law at work in the aesthetic arena, the weaker, simpler art threatening to drive the stronger, more complex one out of circulation. Not, I think, to worry. All pure, difficult art can always use new friends, but lasting conversions are not made overnight. A generation raised on Rick Wakeman and Bob Dylan is not going to discover Bill Evans and George Jones by itself. The latter two are strong waters, and even the most athletic of palates will need a little practice with crossover Ripple to prepare for them.
The Pile Driver: It's just no match for the Heil Driver.

Since the turn of the century, "Pile Driver" speakers have laboriously "pushed" the sound out. This can result in a blurring and clipping of notes. The revolutionary new Heil Driver in Lafayette's Criterion Series 3000 loudspeakers "shoots" the sound out. There's no blurring or clipping. Every note is crisp and clearly defined.

Ever since "talking machines" first started talking, speakers have produced sound by pushing the sound waves out of the speaker with a diaphragm. Sometimes referred to as a "driver" or "pile driver." This system has definite disadvantages. To reproduce sound faithfully, the driver has to have very rapid rise time (acceleration) and decay time (deceleration). But the mass of the driver is so great, it fights against its own immense inertia. So sound gets blurred. Parts of notes get clipped short.

The only solution is to reduce the mass of the driver so it can react more quickly. And that's exactly what Dr. Oscar Heil has done. The Heil Air Motion Transformer® is the heart of Lafayette's new Criterion Series 3000 speakers. The Heil Driver is simplicity itself. It has just one moving part, yet it can react 5 or more times faster than drivers of the past! There is no blurring or clipping of notes. Every note is clear.

THE CRITERION 3001 incorporates a 10 in. heavy duty woofer in a ported book shelf cabinet. It delivers a deep, solid bass and high efficiency. The CRITERION 3002 is a small tower design which couples the 10 in. woofer acoustically to a 10 in. passive radiator. It delivers a deeper, tighter bass.

THE CRITERION 3003 is a larger tower design featuring a 12 in. heavy duty woofer coupled acoustically to a 12 in. passive radiator. It has an even fuller, deeper bass and greater power capacity.

All 3 are equipped with a variable high frequency Brilliance Control to tailor treble response to the acoustics of any room. We predict that your reaction to the Criterion Series 3000 speakers will be the same as ours. In a word: "Heil-lelujah!"

FREE 1979 CATALOG. Lafayette's catalog is all new for 1979! 172 illustrated pages -- half in full color. Features our complete line of everything Lafayette makes or sells. Write Lafayette Dept. 11118, 1 Jericho Turnpike, Syosset, N.Y. 11791.
Four years ago, B·I·C invented the belt-driven record changer. In two years, it was the most popular turntable in America.

Success achieved so quickly is not easy to repeat. But in all modesty, we're about to do it again.

Consider:
1. Nine totally new B·I·C turntables. One is a single play manual, four are single play fully automatics and four are record changers.
2. V.I.A. It stands for Variable Isolation Adjustment, the first turntable suspension that can be user-adjusted to dampen acoustic feedback and room vibration frequencies in nearly every listening environment. It's a B·I·C exclusive and all the new B·I·C turntables have it.
3. Triple-isolated chassis. On all B·I·C models, platter and tone arm are mounted on a sub-chassis, isolated between base and top plate by optimized isomer shock mounts.
4. The controlled-mass straight tone arm was computer designed for low mass, strength, and minimal tracking error. Sapphire bearings reduce friction to insignificance.
5. Stroboscopic variable pitch control is standard on the five lower-priced models.
6. Micro-processor digital drive is the most accurate drive system to be had.
at any price. A digital computer continuously monitors platter speed and corrects variations by means of an AC servo system. Pitch can be varied by 3% up or down and locked in. It's standard on the four top BIC models as well as...

7. A carbon fibre tone arm is standard on the four top BIC models, optional on four others.

8. A micro-processor non-contacting velocity trip system initiates end-of-record cycle without moving parts. Standard on BIC's two top models, it's part of a two-motor drive system.

9. $99.95 to $319.95. Anyone will find a BIC turntable with the right features at the right price.

There's more to tell, but only our catalogue has room. We'll happily send you a free copy.

Seven of BIC's new turntables are the world's best for the money. Two are the world's best, period.

Before you even consider another turntable, see your BIC dealer or write: BICAVNET, Westbury, New York 11590.

CIRCLE NO. 12 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Antennas

- I enjoyed John McVeigh’s article on antennas in the September issue. As an apartment dweller, I have experimented with a number of indoor antennas, and by trial and error I discovered an inexpensive but effective hookup that combines two suggestions. I bought some inexpensive “rabbit ears” with a filter control and connected the master TV antenna to the bolts that held the rabbit ears. Then I connected the original leads from the rabbit ears to my tuner. This setup yields a large selection of stations, and the filter control affects the quality and strength of the signal. A dissatisfied audiophile can always reconnect the rabbit ears.

Malcolm Frazier
Laurel, Md.

John McVeigh replies: In some situations, connecting an apartment building’s master TV antenna to rabbit ears for FM reception will cause multipath distortion. FM signals can be attenuated more safely by inserting a tunable FM trap (such as the Jerrold Electronics Model RFT-300) in the transmission line.

- The suggestion about use of a signal splitter in the article on antennas has increased my enjoyment not only of FM but also of VHF TV. My mind must have been sleepy before I read the article, for I had a splitter in the house but never connected it.

Robert Goldstein
Corona, N.Y.

Video Softwear

- The question of the shortage of video software raised in the “Editorially Speaking” in September seems to me not as difficult to solve as William Anderson makes out. The important thing is to get started, and I have a couple of musical suggestions.

1. Since common sense indicates that what should be done first is that which has the longest potential shelf life, what better than the classical warhorse already stabled in the record catalog? They could be harassed not to be sent away, but to travelogs. Why doesn’t RCA (or somebody) work through its master tapes and bring out a Musical Travelog Series—a lot of sound-spectacular Sibelius to accompany a tour of Finland, Smetana’s Má Vlast for Czechoslovakia, Villa-Lobos for the Amazon Basin, maybe even Ferde Grofé’s Grand Canyon Suite or Copland’s Appalachain Spring with appropriate travel footage? Films could be secured from the tourist departments of the countries concerned, from private individuals, or from the National Geographic Society.

2. Who owns the rights to Fantasia? The film should be reset to the relevant music in brand-new, state-of-the-art recordings. It would make the video-demonstration cassette (or disc) of all time, a selling tool beyond the wildest imaginings of the industry.

- It perhaps goes without saying that the audio on all these could be designed to play through quality hi-fi installations.

Herb Kaufman
New York, N.Y.

Rodrigues on Bruckner

- Why don’t you give Charles Rodrigues more work to do? That review of his on Bruckner in the September issue said it all.

Othmar Herbert
Chicago, Ill.

Buddy Holly

- I would like to thank STEREO REVIEW and Steve Simels for the excellent review of the Buddy Holly Story soundtrack album in the September issue. Immediately after reading the article, I went out and bought “Twenty Golden Greats” by Buddy Holly and the Crickets. Now I can hardly wait to see the movie. Yes, Buddy Holly lives! Keep up the good work, Steve.

Jack C. Owens
Gadsden, Ala.

The $600 Album

- I was startled to note in the September issue Paul Kresh’s remark that copies of the 1954 release of Menotti’s The Saint of Bleecker Street had been selling for something like $600 on the rare-record market before the set was released by RCA. Because I possess a copy of that initial set, you can imagine my surprise on learning that the album was momentarily so valuable. I have about 1,400 LP’s, of which perhaps more than half have been deleted from the catalogs (I’ve been collecting since the first LP’s were released in the late Forties), and I’m sure other collectors can also point to deletions among their records. There must be other deletions besides the Menotti that command high prices from buyers. It wasn’t long ago, for example, that movie soundtracks on LP were selling for brisk prices, but whether that interest remains cannot be determined by those of us who live outside the rare-record-buyers’ market area. Maybe STEREO REVIEW could survey the rare-record scene?

Stephen Hoffman
Lead, S.D.

STEREO REVIEW
Introducing minimum diffraction loudspeakers™ by Avid.

In the quest for accuracy, cabinet loudspeakers, regardless of price, still generally suffer from a common failure—they still sound like loudspeakers, or more precisely their sound obviously comes from a box.

Your brain hears the box.
Without going too deeply into psycho-acoustics, cabinet speakers tell us their sound is emanating from a box because the brain has been conditioned to recognize the characteristics...size, shape, etc...of any sound source.

What creates the boxy effect? Diffractions or reradiated sound waves, those that bounce off the sharp edges of the speaker and grille assembly, are the clues interpreted by the brain as "box-like."

No diffraction, no box.
The problem is graphically illustrated in the drawings. By eliminating sharp cabinet edges and grille panel obstructions, you reduce diffraction effects...which means you eliminate the boxiness of the sound. And that's exactly what we've done with our new line of Avid Minimum Diffraction Loudspeakers™

To open the box, we closed the cover.
The solution was deceivingly simple.

By engineering the drivers, cabinet enclosure and, importantly, the grille assembly to create a totally integrated acoustic system, we eliminated cabinet diffraction and the boxy sound quality inherent in typical cabinet loudspeakers.

Our new tweeter and midrange drivers have specially engineered coupling devices (we call them Optimum Dispersion Couplers™) which transmit sound waves with minimum diffraction.

"Solid front" grille panels perfectly mate with each coupler eliminating grille panel diffraction. And, the grille panels have rounded edges creating a smooth, gradual transition from the grille to the cabinet, significantly reducing cabinet edge diffraction—a major cause of boxy sound.

These three simple, but audibly significant, features, coupled with Avid’s critically acclaimed accuracy, assure you a new level of performance and sense of reality.

Of course there's a lot more to the Avid story—like our new drivers and Q-Span testing.
Write us for literature and a full description. We invite your comparison.
defatigable collector, the lengths he will go to, and the prices he will pay to get what he wants.

Disco vs. "Live"

William Anderson's "Does Disco Cause Cancer?" editorial gives his seal of approval to what he calls "the Next Big Something—disco." He argues that the labels "fad," "mindless noise," and "nothing but anumbingly repetitious beat" applied to disco by "dispossessed rockers" might apply equally to dance manias of the past: "the walz, the Charleston, jitterbugging, even the twist." Be that as it may, I have been a professional musician for thirty-five years (I was a member of the Tommy/Jimmy Dorsey Orchestra of 1957, among many other musical experiences), and I cannot remember a single dance craze of the past that was not initiated by and did not evolve to the accompanying sounds of live music performed by live musicians.

If we continue to condone and encourage developments in music that reduce opportunities for musicians to play and develop their skills, the next logical step might be records and tapes turned out by some kind of futuristic Star Wars group consisting of musical computer-robots programmed to give the public "what they want." Without the musicians who make the music, which in turn creates the reason for the equipment reports, interviews, and reviews in the magazine, how long would Stereo Review be around?

Bud Savarise
Ashtabula, Ohio

The Editor replies: Without musicians to make them, how long would records be around? Even a computer has to be programmed by someone. Mr. Savarise underestimates the public's appetite for novelty. If punk rock can make it (both live and recorded), then anything can. The only thing the public tires of is "the same old thing," and one can easily imagine that that might lead to unemployment for those musicians unable to change their styles. I would hazard a guess that there are as many people (as a percentage of the total population) making their living as performing musicians as there ever were—but they're not playing waltzes, palm-court serenades, or big-band or small-combo jazz!

William Anderson concludes his August editorial concerning the disco craze by stating that he . . . cannot see that this new dance mania is anything but a healthy return to healthy concerns: a rediscovery of one's physical self, and that of one's partner, in the pure, liberating joy of rhythmic movement.' That may very well be, but Mr. Anderson's view is shortsighted. The live musician is becoming a rare specimen these days, and disco can only make this situation much worse. The trend in our society has been toward technology and further away from the natural element, but I still prefer the live musician who can capture his/her audience without the help of a sixteen-track mixer and some unionized DJ. Meanwhile, I'll take care of my "physical self" in the gymnasium.

Mark Wagner
Bethlehem, Pa.

Is the gym co-ed?

Mireille Mathieu

Recently a great many viewers in the States were treated to "From Paris with Love: An Evening of French Television," which was broadcast nationally on the PBS network. It painfully reminded me how much some of us have longed for one of the singers on that show to make a return to the States, to those who have ever remained her fans. Her name is Mireille Mathieu, the same who in 1967 (at the age of nineteen; I assume she is now thirty) took America by storm [and won an Atlantic award]. But Atlantic (shame on you, Atlantic!) discontinued her American releases, most of them Barclay tapes. Today one rarely hears from her, except via imports (Polydor from Canada and Ariola from Germany). Now I understand that she has a new contract with Philips. I sincerely hope that her TV appearance, brief though it was, will move Phonogram (which distributes Philips in the U.S.) or Philips International to make her LP's available here. Other interested readers might implore them to give Mlle. Mathieu another chance (Phonogram is at 1 IBM Plaza, Chicago, III. 60611; Peters is at 619 West 54th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019).

Philip David Morgan
Saint James, N.Y.
Ohm's Law 8:
Make loudspeakers with great pride, and they will get great reviews.

Ohm defies the laws of modern loudspeaker production.

We don't mass-produce our speakers in huge quantities. Most of the elements that go into Ohm loudspeakers are so intricate, they must be made by hand.

The result is pride-of-craftsmanship you can hear.

Audio critics have heard it. As you're about to read...

Complete Buyer's Guide to Stereo/Hifi:
"The Ohm C2 is a high efficiency speaker with ruler-flat response to 37 Hz., high power-handling capability, very smooth treble response, and excellent dispersion. Considering the size of the box, performance, and the price, the Ohm C2 must be reckoned with as one of the better speaker values available...Ohm speakers are very well made, and we recommend this model highly."

Stereo Review:
"Our standard live-room integrated frequency response measurement of the Ohm F produced one of the flattest extended curves we have ever seen from a loudspeaker...It should be apparent from the foregoing that we include the Ohm F among those few speakers we have tested that achieves state-of-the-art performance." (Copyright 1973 by the Ziff-Davis Publishing Company. Reprinted from Stereo Review, October, 1973, by permission. All rights reserved.)

Complete Buyer's Guide to Stereo/Hifi:
"The Ohm E is just an ordinary speaker to look at. But when you fire it up, it's something else again. Sound quality within the limits of its capability was well defined and well controlled, with no indication of mushiness even at the outer fringes of the spectrum. The Ohm E speaker system has an excellent dispersion pattern over its entire operating frequency range..."

Complete Buyer's Guide to Stereo/Hifi:
"The Ohm H manages to get prodigious bass response out of a small box without sacrificing efficiency. The high end is handled by conventional drivers and is everything one might ask from a speaker. Dispersion is excellent, and the overall sound quality is exemplary."

Stereo Review:
"In the simulated live-vs.-recorded test, the Ohm L proved to be a highly accurate reproducer of music...Its highs were strong, and even in our well damped listening room the crispness imparted to vocal sibilants and instrumental sounds such as wire brushes and triangles could be plainly heard...The upper mid-range and high frequencies were virtually perfect." (Copyright 1977 by the Ziff-Davis Publishing Company. Reprinted from Stereo Review, June, 1977, by permission. All rights reserved.)

Complete Buyer's Guide to Stereo/Hifi:
"The Ohm F is an extraordinary loudspeaker. The coherent sound produced by this speaker is clear, full, and undistorted. It may well be the finest speaker on the market, and is certainly without a doubt among the top few."

For 13 complete reviews, and full specifications, please write us at: Ohm Acoustics Corp., 241 Taaffe Place, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205.

We make loudspeakers correctly.
Sansui's unique DC

Sound quality is what your audio system is all about. So your new receiver or amplifier should, above all, offer you audibly better music reproduction than what you have now or might buy at a comparable price. That's why Sansui created its unique DC amplifier circuitry, which lets you actually hear and appreciate the difference.

Sansui's DC amplifier section (patent pending) is used in all Sansui DC integrated amplifiers and DC receivers, including the AU-717 and G-5000. Either way, your music reproduction will be cleaner, richer and more true-to-life than you have ever heard before.

LOWEST POSSIBLE DISTORTION

Sansui receivers and amplifiers have long been recognized for their distortion-free sound reproduction, virtually eliminating harmonic and intermodulation distortion. Now, Sansui's new DC circuitry enables us to conquer even subtler imperfections, such as transient intermodulation distortion (TIM), caused by time delays or "phase shifts."

FASTEST RESPONSE

Sansui's DC amplifier section is designed without input, output, or negative feedback loop capacitors to eliminate low frequency phase distortion. And our exclusive dual compensation circuitry gives the high-speed, high-frequency response to achieve most accurate reproduction of the most demanding musical transients.

The speed/response capabilities of an amplifier are measured by its rise time which, for both the G-5000 and AU-717, is a mere 1.4 microseconds, corresponding to a frequency response that extends from zero Hz (DC) to 200,000Hz.

Slew rate tells you how large a transient burst an amplifier can handle. The G-5000 is rated to swing a signal level by 56 volts per millionth of a second, and the AU-717 is just a trifle faster: 60V/µsec.

The result of Sansui's unique DC design is audibly cleaner sound.

HUMAN ENGINEERING

In developing the most sophisticated amplifi-
receivers and amps thing in common:

 amplifiers and circuitry.

Amplifier circuitry in the world, Sansui has not neglected the features that make components fun to run - for we believe that your audio components should provide not only superb music reproduction, but also great creative versatility. Both the AU- and the G-series feature a full compliment of controls, logically arranged to make them a positive pleasure to operate.

THE G-5000 DC RECEIVER
Sansui's popularly priced G-5000 uses the same DC amplifier power design as Sansui's other, more costly models. It also incorporates our special new protective circuit that safeguards both your speakers and the G-5000 against mishap. Output is a usefully-powerful 45 watts per channel, min RMS, both channels driven into 8 ohms, from 20 to 20,000Hz, with no more than 0.03% total harmonic distortion.

THE AU-717 DC INTEGRATED AMPLIFIER
If your choice is for separates rather than a receiver, Sansui suggests the rack-mountable AU-717 DC integrated amplifier. Our AU-717 has been acclaimed by the experts for its rare clarity of sound and for its superb versatility. Its DC power amplifier configuration means super-wide frequency response, with improved transient reproduction from the lowest lows to the highest highs. And the multitude of precise controls will meet your most sophisticated listening and recording needs. At 85 watts per channel, min RMS, both channels driven into 8 ohms, from 10 to 20,000Hz, with no more than 0.015% total harmonic distortion, the AU-717 is an unbeatable value for every music lover.

To hear the dramatically crisp and lifelike difference the AU-717 and G-5000 make, visit your franchised Sansui dealer today.
Airing Patti Smith

Patti Smith has once again, through her interview with Steve Simels in the August issue, raised my consciousness. She's a great musician, artist, performer, etc. But she's a little bit off the mark concerning the radio airplay that she's not getting. I work at an FM rocker (Top 40). Like many other such, we're playing Because the Night. We're not playing it because of Springsteen or anyone else. It's getting played simply because it's a strong song—hell, it's a masterpiece! Now if Patti is upset because the rest of the "Easter" album isn't getting played, she can blame herself. When Patti Smith starts handing out radio-station licenses, then we'll play the rest of "Easter."

Critics

The August review of Richie Furay's "Dance a Little Light" by a certain S.S. was truly despicable. This S.S. is a known rock-'n'-roll Nazi. Anybody or any group that does not fit into his preferred category of highly decadent and overly amplified musical structures is automatically boring to S.S. I know that he is too hip to appreciate the music of those old flower children who were among the first to fuse folk with rock like the Springfield/Byrds boys. Stereo Review should prevent this S.S. from reviewing any more albums of this genre (stick to the Stones, Steve; I hope you like their new disco hit). And people should ignore record critics who have a narrow span of musical taste.

Jon Salcedo
Lansing, Mich.

You can now own every record or tape that you may ever want...at tremendous savings and with no continuing purchase obligations. You can get valuable free dividend certificates, you can get quick service and all the 100% iron-clad guarantees you want. Now you can stop price increases that leave you with less music for your record and tape budget. You can guarantee yourself more music for less money through membership in the Discount Music Club.

Quick Service. Same day shipping on many orders...rarely later than the next several days. Partial shipments always made in the event of unforeseen delay...all at no extra cost to you.

100% Iron-Clad Guarantees. on all products and services. Everything is guaranteed: factory fresh and free of defects or damages of any sort. Your total satisfaction is unconditionally guaranteed.

Discount Music Club is a no-obligation membership club that guarantees tremendous discounts on all stereo records and tapes and lets you buy what you want...when you want...or not at all if you choose. These are just a few of the money-saving reasons to write for free details. You can't lose so why not fill out and mail the coupon for immediate information.

CIRCLE NO. 24 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Discount Music Club
Department 9-1178
650 Main St., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801

NAME ____________________________

ADDRESS ____________________________

CITY ____________________________ ZIP

State University of New York City Newsletter

Critics

- The August review of Richie Furay's "Dance a Little Light" by a certain S.S. was truly despicable. This S.S. is a known rock-'n'-roll Nazi.
- Is Noel Coppage tone deaf or what? It would seem so after his insulting review of Todd Rundgren's "Hermit of Mink Hollow" in the August issue. Todd is both a fine producer and a multi-talented musician who, after many criticized and unprofitable years, has released a fine sequel to his classic "Something/Anything?" album. Mr. Coppage should turn his stereo up; blown out drums might improve his taste in music.
- I have absolutely nothing whatsoever to say about Stereo Review's music critics.

Richard Safran
Durham, N.C.

Overlooked Chopin

In his September review of Nathaniel Rosen's album of Chopin's cello music, Richard Freed says that the Introduction and Polonaise Brillante, Op. 3, had not been available at all for some time. However, our recording of this piece with Joel Krosnick and Cameron Grant has been on the market for the past five years—and still is. The number is Orion ORS 7291. For some reason, the Schwann catalog does not list this item. However, ORS 7291 is listed by Phonolog and other serious record catalogs.

Givernon Cornfield
President, Orion Master Recordings, Inc.
Malibu, Calif.

Corrections

- On page 94 of the September issue it was erroneously reported that the new Theta preamplifier is distributed by Polk Audio. In fact, the distributor of the preamplifier is its manufacturer, Theta Electronics Corporation, 8831 Anaheim Road, Long Beach, Calif. 90815. We regret the error.
- The August feature review of "Edith Piaf at Carnegie Hall" from Peters International failed to indicate that both the two-record set and the cassette recording are in monophonic sound. They are available by mail order from Peters International at 619 West 54th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019, and the correct code number for the cassette is JCC 20145 (not 20155).
DC Amplification
Improves reliability, expands frequency response, and reduces THD and IM distortion.

Mid-range control.
In addition to the treble and bass controls, you can adjust the mid frequencies to add extra presence and richness.

Twin logarithmic Op Amp meters.
Visually monitor the peak, average power amplifier output of each channel in both watts and dBW.

Attenuated volume control calibrated in dB.
Mixes precise volume level selection and exact duplication of previous volume settings.

Bi-modal electro-sensor relay protection.
Protects amplifier as well as speakers from all conceivable malfunctions.

Complete tape monitoring and two-way copy capability.
Listen, record, monitor or copy one tape to tape, tuner, aux, or two phono inputs in any combination.

Complete tape monitoring and two-way copy capability.
Maintain accurate frequency response by adjusting for various phono cartridge requirements.

Capacitive and inductive Adjustments.
Mainly accurate performance adjusted by adjusting various phono cartridges.

Two independent phono equalizer pre-amps.
Use both phono inputs at the same time, listen to one while recording the other, or vice versa. Impossible with other comparably priced amps.

Front Panel Accessory Switch.
Control accessory equipment with the flick of a switch.

Scott's unique, gold warranty card. Individualized with your warranty, model and serial numbers, and expiration date. Scott's fully transferable, three-year parts and labor-limited warranty is your assurance of lasting pleasure.

For specifications on our complete line of audio components, contact your nearest Scott dealer, or write H. H. Scott, Inc. Corporate Headquarters, 20-H Commerce Way, Woburn, MA 01801.

In Canada: Pato Electronics, Ltd., Quebec, Canada.

CIRCLE NO. 58 ON READER SERVICE CARD

New Scott amps are loaded with extras.

When you consider separates, you want all the extras you can get for your money. And no one gives you more than Scott. Just take our new 480A integrated amplifier. 85 watts per channel min. RMS, at 8 ohms from 20-20,000 Hz with no more than 0.03% THD.

It's the only amplifier in its price class that gives you two independent phono preamps. Now you can record one phono while listening to the other. Or vice versa.

All our amps boast dozens of other advantages you simply can't find in comparably priced units. Our state-of-the-art circuitry gives you plenty of power with very low distortion. And our features and functions give you full flexibility in producing the sound you like best.

When you move up to separates, move up to Scott. Where all the extras don't cost extra.
Introducing home stereo

The Jensen R430 Receiver
Just one of six all-new car stereo receivers from Jensen.

Individual Bass & Treble Controls.

Volume.

Unique Cassette Door/ Tuner Dial.
Accepts entire cassette firmly into unit; large, easy-to-read tuner scale.

Automatic Tape Alarm.
Reminds you to remove cassette to prevent damage to pinch roller and capstan (a major cause of wow and flutter). Program lights flash, speakers beep when ignition is turned off.

Power Amplifier.
Separate power amp installs in trunk. Provides up to 60 watts of Total System Power.

Bi-Amplification.
Divides and sends correct frequencies and power levels to respective drivers through four separate amps (2 for highs and 2 for lows).

Loudness.
Recaptures all the bass that can disappear at low volume levels.

At long last...Jensen introduces the Stereo Receiver for your car. Indash.
Monitor-quality FM broadcasts with superior sensitivity and pinpoint selectivity...from an FM multiplex section designed to the same exacting specifications as your favorite home receiver.

At the very heart of Jensen's Stereo Receiver can be found four independent, direct-coupled amplifier sections—two for each channel—delivering ample amounts of clean power over an incredibly wide dynamic range.

Several models even boast the electronic sophistication of bi-amplification. This advanced circuitry programs each of the receiver amplifiers to individually drive high and low frequencies of each stereo channel—minimizing distortion and increasing peak power levels. For an impact, detail and transparency you never thought your car speakers capable of.

And just listen to the revelation of wide range signals stored in your favorite tapes...and encoded FM stereo broadcasts...through the
receivers for your car.

Stereo Receivers.

uncanny quiet background of a Dolby® Noise Reduction System. Feather-touch electronic switching puts the Jensen Receiver through its sophisticated paces: Loudness, switchable Interstation Muting, Tuner On/Off, Dolby, and Local/Distant reception. Independent bass and treble controls offer complete tone curve flexibility. And a unique tape alarm even reminds you to eject an engaged tape when the ignition is turned off.

These are some of the features that have created a distinct new category: Car Stereo Receiver. Three models with Cassette and three with Eight-Track. All worthy of the Jensen name. Anything less just wouldn't do.

Not from the design laboratories that invented the loudspeaker. And the Triaxial® And now the Jensen Receiver

For a free color catalog write JENSEN SOUND LABORATORIES Division of Pemcor, Inc. 4136 N. United Parkway Schiller Park, Illinois 60176

®"Dolby" and "Dolby System" are Trademarks of Dolby Laboratories, Inc.
®Triax and Triaxial are registered Trademarks identifying the 3-way car speakers of Jensen Sound Laboratories, Division of Pemcor, Inc.
The JVC Model SEA-20G S.E.A. Graphic Equalizer is a seven-band unit with a special provision for switching the equalizer section into the tape-recorder circuits for equalization of the program before recording, thus permitting equalization of tape recordings. The controls cover seven different frequencies with centers ranging from 60 to 15,000 Hz; each control is adjustable over a range of ±12 dB. A switch is included to defeat the device, and a tape-monitor switch is also provided. Frequency response is 20 to 50,000 Hz (+0, -1.5 dB) with distortion of 0.06 per cent at 3 volts output. Frequency measures 15½ x 10⅜ x 4 inches and weighs 7½ pounds. Price: $169.95.

The English loudspeaker manufacturer Mordaunt-Short Ltd. has arranged U.S. distribution of its Signifer three-way speaker system. This is an air-suspension design employing a 12-inch woofer, 5-inch mid-range, and 1-inch dome tweeter. Crossover frequencies are 500 and 4,000 Hz. Nominal frequency range is 20 to 20,000 Hz with a specific frequency response of 38 to 20,000 Hz ±2 dB. Sensitivity is 4.5 watts for a 96-dB sound-pressure level at 1 meter in anechoic conditions using pink noise, and harmonic distortion at this level is less than 1 per cent. Fundamental resonance is 38 Hz, and the system will accept amplifier powers ranging from 25 to 250 watts per channel. The Signifer measures 31½ x 15½ x 12⅝ inches; an optional stand with casters raises the system 9 inches from the floor. Price: $1,400 per pair ($1,480 with stands).

Among the features of the new Eumig CCD Metropolitan cassette deck is its unusual speed-control system. Instead of a flywheel, the capstan-drive system has a lightweight disc on which have been photo-etched some 2,500 precisely spaced radii. The disc is fixed to the capstan, and when rotating it creates approximately 15,000 pulses per second to be detected by an optical sensor. The generated pulse rate is compared with a fixed reference to create an error voltage which is applied through a servo system to the capstan motor. This arrangement results in a wow and flutter rating of 0.05 per cent (weighted rms).

Replacing conventional recording-level meters on the CCD is a double lineup of LED's, in various colors, that light up in sequence to indicate recording level. The CCD is a three-head machine with logic-controlled solenoid transport switching. A remote-control unit duplicating all transport functions is included. Mixing and level controls employ voltage-controlled amplifiers, so that no audio signals pass through the controls themselves. Frequency response is 30 to 16,000 Hz ±3 dB with ferric-oxide tape, improving to 20 to 20,000 Hz ±3 dB with ferrichrome or CrO₂ tape. Signal-to-noise ratio (A weighted) is 72 dB with Dolby noise reduction and 64 dB without. Dimensions are approximately 17 x 5¼ x 12 inches and weight is 16 pounds. Price: $1,300.

Lectrotech, an electronic test-equipment manufacturer, has entered the consumer market with the PPI-400 Peak Power Indicator. The device monitors peak audio power as it appears across the speaker terminals of any power amplifier, receiver, or musical-instrument amplifier. A selector switch matches the 0-dB indication level of the PPI-400 to the maximum power level of the amplifier being monitored, and calibration can be made for any continuous power output between 2 and 1,200 watts per channel. Speaker impedances from 2 to 35 ohms can be accommodated. LED's are used as level indicators. Input impedance is 20,000 ohms minimum, and accuracy is within ±0.25 dB; frequency response is 20 to above 20,000 Hz. The PPI-400 weighs 3½ pounds and measures 14 x 3¾ x 8 inches. Price: $129.95. An optional walnut case (LWC-1) is available at $24.95.

Old Phonographs Revisited

The English loudspeaker manufacturer Mordaunt-Short Ltd. has arranged U.S. distribution of its Signifer three-way speaker system. This is an air-suspension design employing a 12-inch woofer, 5-inch mid-range, and 1-inch dome tweeter. Crossover frequencies are 500 and 4,000 Hz. Nominal frequency range is 20 to 20,000 Hz with a specific frequency response of 38 to 20,000 Hz ±2 dB. Sensitivity is 4.5 watts for a 96-dB sound-pressure level at 1 meter in anechoic conditions using pink noise, and harmonic distortion at this level is less than 1 per cent. Fundamental resonance is 38 Hz, and the system will accept amplifier powers ranging from 25 to 250 watts per channel. The Signifer measures 31½ x 15½ x 12⅝ inches; an optional stand with casters raises the system 9 inches from the floor. Price: $1,400 per pair ($1,480 with stands).

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Circle 121 on reader service card

Circle 122 on reader service card

Circle 123 on reader service card

(Continued on page 24)
You know us best for our reputation in audio. In fact, it's audiophiles like you who have made TDK S.A. the best-selling High End Cassette in America today. But here's something you may not know: the same Super Avilyn engineering principle that revolutionized audio cassettes is in TDK's equally revolutionary new Super Avilyn Video Cassettes.

No wonder that TDK Super Avilyn is the first 4-hour capability video cassette to be quality approved by the people who know video cassette recorder engineers. And even less wonder that Super Avilyn makes possible an image so stunning, you will feel as though you are sitting in the broadcast studio.

What's more, TDK's strict quality control works to give you low wear on delicate video heads, virtually non-existent oxide shedding, and no problems with tape stretching, even with repeated playback.

That's because TDK Super Avilyn video cassettes are an actual component of the system, not just an accessory. Our tape is housed in a precision, jam-resistant mechanism, for years of consistent high quality video reproduction. And TDK Super Avilyn VHS video cassettes are compatible with all VHS machines, both those with short-play (2-hour) capability and those with short- and long-play (4-hour) options.

TDK Super Avilyn VHS video cassettes: model VA-T60, for one and two-hour recording; model VA-T120, for two and four hour recording. If you like things to look as good as you like them to sound, take a look.

TDK Electronics Corp., Garden City, NY 11530. In Canada: Superior Electronics Ltd., Ltd.

The Machine for your Machine.
The original Sonus cartridge established a new standard in high definition phonograph reproduction. Yet we believe there is even further room for improvement in this often-overlooked area of high fidelity. So we have taken the original Sonus cartridges and refined their designs, taking full advantage of the latest in materials and techniques. Sonus Series II cartridges are the result of these new design developments.

The new Sonus Gold consists of three models with identical bodies and stylus assemblies, differing only in the form of their diamond tips. The new Sonus Silver comes in two stylus types, and shares all the qualities of their more costly counterparts, yet still can offer a dramatic improvement in sound reproduction overall. Both series employ a transducer system characterized by reproduction of exceptional accuracy, clarity and definition. For full details and a recommendation of which model is correct for your particular system, we suggest a visit to the Sonus dealer nearest you, or write us.

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SONIC RESEARCH, INC., Sugar Hollow Rd. Danbury, Conn. 06810

High Definition Phono Cartridges

appropriate sizes for discs, cassettes, or eight-track cartridges. The record racks (shown) can be had in units holding fifty or one hundred records, and the eight-track modules are made for either sixteen or thirty-two tapes. The cassette rack holds twenty cased cassettes. Sliding rings on the support members of the disc rack can be used to hold the records in a partly filled module in place. The smaller record rack measures 13 1/2 x 11 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches, and the smaller eight-track unit is 11 1/2 x 7 1/2 x 5 3/4 inches. Along with the cassette rack (14 1/2 x 5 3/4 x 5 3/4 inches), these sell for $9.95 each; the larger modules are priced at $19.95 each.

Circle 124 on reader service card

Maxell's Cassette Cases

□ Maxell has added to its accessories line a plastic cassette-storage container that will accommodate twelve cassettes complete with their insert cards and outer boxes. The containers have hinged lids and measure approximately 3 1/8 x 5 x 10 1/2 inches. Price: $5.95. 

Circle 126 on reader service card

Plastic Racks for Disc, Tape Storage

□ GTR Products has a new line of record and tape racks with walls of smoky plastic and horizontal support members of clear acrylic. Stackable, these racks are available in

(Continued on page 26)
AKAI INTRODUCES
THE PERFECT COUPLES.

Choosing a tuner and integrated amplifier is a lot like choosing a mate. You look for things like compatibility, performance, appearance and, of course, fidelity.

Now AKAI makes matching component separates foolproof with a whole new line of amps and tuners. Paired on the grounds of total compatibility. And priced to be affordable.

Take the AT-2600 and the big AM-2800 amp, with a solid 80 watts, RMS per channel, 8 ohms, 20-20,000 Hz at .08% Total Harmonic Distortion.

Or the AM-2400 amp at 40 watts, RMS per channel, 8 ohms, 20-20,000 Hz at .15% Total Harmonic Distortion. And pair it with the AT-2600 tuner.

No matter which perfect AKAI couple you choose, you get specs and features not found on all-in-one receivers in the same price category. Improvements you can hear.

Hear them today at your AKAI dealer. And live in perfect harmony.
It sounds like music

An incredibly solid 30 Hz low end gives you bass response not found in any other speaker of this size. This is clean bass. It isn't phony. There is no "hump" around 80 Hz to give the impression of bass when there really isn't any. What's on your source material is what you're going to hear accurately.

There is no sacrifice at the high end either. Both front and rear-firing tweeters give you the uniform total acoustic power output that takes you into a "live-music" environment.

When you buy your next pair of speakers, do yourself a favor — audition the Interface:B's. If your criteria is musical accuracy, the Interface:B's are what you'll buy.

Electro-Voice

600 Cecil Street
Buchanan, Michigan 49107

CIRCLE NO. 29 ON READER SERVICE CARD

New Products

latest audio equipment and accessories

dB. Damping factor is 80, referred to a load impedance of 8 ohms. Twin front-panel LED displays indicate the power output of each channel in watts and decibels. Internal protection circuits are provided. The standard brushed-aluminum front panel is slotted for installation in standard 19-inch racks. An optional matte black front panel is available at slight additional cost. Dimensions are 19 x 5 1/4 x 12 3/8 inches and weight is just under 30 pounds. Price: $479.95.

Circle 127 on reader service card

Low-cost Tuner

From Kenwood

Kenwood has introduced the KT-5500, a budget-price AM/FM stereo tuner. It incorporates both signal-strength and center-channel meters as well as FM interstation-noise muting. Sensitivity is 1.9 microvolts with 50-dB quieting sensitivity of 4 microvolts for mono and 45 microvolts for stereo. Image-rejection ratio is 50 dB, selectivity measures 60 dB, and capture ratio is 1 dB. Stereo separation is better than 45 dB in the mid-range and better than 35 dB from 50 to 15,000 Hz. The KT-5500 measures 15 x 5 1/2 x 11 1/2 and weighs 10 pounds. Price: $155.

Circle 128 on reader service card

Medium-price

Open-reel Decks

From Akai

For stereophiles preferring the open-reel tape format, Akai has brought out two new decks. The GX-4000D (shown) is a quarter-track stereo machine with a four-pole induction motor and Akai's GX glass and crystal ferrite heads for recording and playback.

(Continued on page 28)
The British are coming with a Boatload Bargain!

The ADC Accutrac® 4000/LRC.

The Accutrac 4000 astounded the world with its computerized track selection.

And now, it's astounding the world with its special Boatload Bargain! Because your stereo dealer ordered the Accutrac 4000/LRC in such quantities, we had to bring in a boatload.

So get in line for the incredible Accutrac 4000/LRC with computerized track selection.

It lets you hear the tracks on a record in any order you like, as often as you like, even skip the tracks you don't like! It's as easy as touching the buttons.

And you never have to touch the tonearm... it's computer controlled, too! You can also add the remote control transmitter and receiver at a slight additional cost. So you can enjoy all the features of the Accutrac 4000 even from across the room.

See the ADC Accutrac 4000/LRC at your dealer now. Your dreamboat turntable has just come in.

Only $299.95

Price shown in this ad is approximate. Selling price is determined by the individual dealer. *Accutrac is a registered trademark of Accutrac Ltd.
New Products
latest audio equipment and accessories

Front-panel pushbuttons control tape-type and speed selection (7½ and 3⅞ ips), sound-on-sound, and tape monitor. Transport switching is mechanical by means of two rotating bar knobs. There is a pause control, separate record-level controls for microphone and line sources, and an output-level control for the front-panel headphone jack. Wow and flutter are less than 0.08 per cent rms, and distortion is less than 1 per cent for a 0-db recording level at 1,000 Hz. Signal-to-noise ratio is better than 57 dB at 7½ ips, and frequency response is 20 to 20,000 Hz ±3 dB. The GX-4000D measures approximately 17½ x 12½ x 9 inches. Price: $395. The GX-4000DB is the same unit with Dolby circuitry added to improve the signal-to-noise ratio by up to 10 dB above 5,000 Hz. Price: $475.

Circle 129 on reader service card

ADS Upgrades Its High-end Speaker Systems

□ ADS has redesigned its L710, L810, and L910 loudspeaker systems. The new units retain the original model numbers but with the additional designation "Series II." Two changes common to all three systems are replacement of the 1-inch tweeter with a 3½-inch soft-dome design (for wider dispersion and smoother response in its 4,000- to 30,000-Hz operating range) and a newly designed 2-inch soft-dome mid-range driver.

The middle unit in this new line is the Model L810 Series II, which employs a pair of 8-inch long-excitation woofers mounted in separate sealed chambers in addition to the previously mentioned mid- and high-frequency drivers. These woofers have a free-air resonance of 20 Hz and operate from 20 to 550 Hz. Frequency response of the system is 35 to 23,000 Hz ±3 dB, and impedance is 6 ohms nominal, 4 ohms minimum. The recommended amplifier-power range for the L810/II is 20 to 200 watts, and it produces a sound-pressure level of 93 dB at a distance of 1 meter with a 1-watt input. Weight of the system is 46½ pounds and it measures 25½ x 14½ x 11⅞ inches. Cabinet finish is natural walnut with a removable black grille. Price: $359.95.

Circle 130 on reader service card

"Mr. Johnson" Speaker Separates

□ Speakers and Associated Sound, Inc., a new company, has announced a line of speakers under the "Mr. Johnson" name. Prominent among them is the Pentagon, a mid- and high-frequency system in the shape of a truncated five-sided prism. It incorporates ten drivers—five tweeters and five 5-inch full-range units—with sound being dispersed in an essentially omni-directional pattern. The system is intended to be added to existing loudspeakers or used with Mr. Johnson subwoofers. One of the latter, the W-HS, resembles a hassock and has a pair of 10-inch floor-facing woofers. The other, the W-DR (shown above with the Pentagon), is a direct radiator with four 8-inch woofers angled out in pairs.

The Pentagon has a frequency range of 75 to 20,000 Hz and a power-handling capacity of 200 watts (400 watts peak) at frequencies above 300 Hz. Nominal impedance is 8 ohms. It measures 22 x 13⅝ x 20¾ inches and weighs 40 pounds, and is priced at $265. The W-HS covers the range from 30 to 2,000 Hz, is rated at 50 watts per channel into 8 ohms, and weighs 65 pounds. It measures 26 x 21 x 19 inches and sells for $275. The W-DR covers the same range as the W-HS and has a power-handling (Continued on page 30)
You know what Technics quartz-locked direct drive does for records. Now listen to what it does for cassettes.

Accuracy good enough for even the most demanding professional, that's what Technics quartz-locked direct-drive turntables are all about. And that's why radio stations use them and ciscos abuse them.

Now you can record your records as accurately as a Technics turntable plays them. With the RS-M85, our new quartz-locked direct-drive cassette deck. Not only does it have the kind of transport accuracy that's hard to beat, it has that kind of price, too. The reason for all this accuracy: The performance of Technics direct drive combined with the precision of our quartz oscillator.

The RS-M85's servo-controlled system compares the motor rotation with the unwavering frequency of the quartz oscillator and instantly applies corrective torque if any speed deviations are detected.

To complement that accuracy, Technics RS-M85 has a Sendust head with a high-end frequency response of 18,000 Hz, low distortion and excellent dynamic range.

Since there's nothing ordinary about the RS-M85's performance, there's nothing ordinary about its meters. The RS-M85 features Fluorescent Bar-Graph meters. They're completely electronic and therefore highly accurate. Response time is a mere 5µS. There's also a peak-check mode plus two selectable brightness levels.

To all this sophistication, the RS-M85 adds all this: A separate, coreless DC motor for reel drive. Dolby NR. Full IC logic control in all modes. A low-noise, high-linearity amplifier section. And a 3-position bias/EQ selector with bias fine adjustment.

Also available is Technics RP-070. An optional full function infrared wireless remote control.

Technics RS-M85. Compare specifications.

Compare prices.

FREQ. RESP. (CrO2): 20-18,000 Hz. WOW AND FLUTTER: 0.035% WRMS. S/N RATIO (DOLBY): 69 dB. SPEED DEVIATION: No more than 0.3%.


Technics
Professional Series

CIRCLE NO 38 ON READER SERVICE CARD
A tape offer that sounds as good as the tape.

Buy 3 and get one free.

A lot of tape companies can make you an offer that sounds like this.

But not tape that sounds like this.

Because our new Maxell UD cassette should be considered among the world's finest recording tape.

You see, Maxell cassettes are built to higher standards than necessary. They're designed to give you recordings free of noise, dropouts and trouble.

So buy three Maxell UD 90's, and get a UD 60. Free.

If you think our offer sounds great, wait till you hear our tape.

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New Denon Tone Arm And MC Cartridge

Denon has added a third moving-coil cartridge, the DL-103d (shown) to the already available DL-103 and DL-103s. The new unit is basically similar but has a lighter moving system, greater compliance, and overall lower mass. It has a frequency response of 20 to 65,000 Hz, with separation better than 28 dB (at 1 kHz). Compliance is rated at $12 \times 10^{-6}$ cm/dyne (100 Hz), recommended stylus pressure is 1.5 grams, and mass is 7.5 grams. The DL-103d retails for $267.

Another new Denon unit is the DA-307 tone arm, in which the tone-arm tube is decoupled from the counterweight with a rubber damping material, the purpose being to eliminate resonance peaks caused by interaction between cartridge and tone arm. Also featured are gold-plated connections, a noncontacting magnetic antiskating device, and a lightweight, magnesium-alloy die-cast headshell.

Price: $255.

Circle 132 on reader service card

JVC’s Traveling Cassette Deck

The JVC KD-1636 II cassette deck is a portable stereo unit that can either be used in the field or connected to a hi-fi system in the home. It has a monitor speaker built in and can be operated on long-life “D” cells for up to 12 hours, with 8- to 16-volt d.c. power sources, or 120-volt a.c. The deck incorporates JVC’s Super ANRS noise-reduction system, a Sen-Alloy record-playback head, and a novel three-color LED peak indicator that changes from white to green to red as the level increases. Also included are separate bias and equalization switches and a headphone amplifier with its own volume control. Frequency response (CrO₂ tape) is 30 to 16,000 Hz ±3 dB, with a signal-to-noise ratio of 57 dB (improved by up to 10 dB above 5,000 Hz with ANRS on). Wow and flutter are 0.08 per cent (weighted rms), and channel separation is 35 dB at 1,000 Hz.

The KD-1636 II measures $14\frac{5}{8} \times 4 \times 9\frac{3}{4}$ inches and weighs just under 10 pounds. A shoulder strap is provided. Price: approximately $360.

Circle 133 on reader service card.

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Audio-equipment Test Reports Indexed

Best Buys in Sight and Sound Equipment is a new periodical which indexes descriptions, test reports, and evaluations of home-entertainment products. The publication covers audio and video as well as photographic and optical equipment, listing published reports on products in these areas which appear in a number of magazines. A total of thirty-two periodicals (STEREO REVIEW, Popular Electronics, Popular Photography, and Consumer Reports among them) are currently indexed, along with several annuals; the publishers plan to expand the number of magazines covered in the future.

Best Buys was originally part of Consumers Index, appearing as the sight and sound section of that magazine for five years before being published separately. It is now published quarterly in February, May, August, and November by Pierian Press. A one-year subscription is $9.80, and single copies are $3.

Order from “Best Buy” Guides, P.O. Box 1808, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106.

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NOTICE: All product descriptions and specifications quoted in these columns are based on materials supplied by the manufacturer.

Recent fluctuations in the value of the dollar will have an effect on the price of merchandise imported into this country. Please be aware that the prices quoted in this issue may be subject to change.
The Eumig CCD.
Opto-electronically engineered for absolute recording excellence.

Eumig, one of the world’s leaders in electro-mechanical research and development, has introduced a revolutionary new technology to cassette recording. It’s the OPTO-ELECTRONIC SERVO CAPSTAN DRIVE SYSTEM incorporated in the unique Eumig CCD. This technology offers so many advantages that the Eumig CCD will out-perform every other cassette transport.

**Ultra-Precision: The unique Eumig photo disc**
Other decks use old-fashioned belts and flywheels to control the capstan. In the Eumig design these are replaced by a lightweight disc, photo-etched with 2500 radii, spaced precisely 1/50mm apart. When rotated, these radii create 15,000 pulses per second for instantaneous optically-sensed speed corrections. Wow and flutter is a mere 0.05% WRMS, and speed accuracy is ±1%.

The Eumig photo disc weighs about 1/70th as much as a typical flywheel. When combined with an almost inertia-free, coreless drive motor, the CCD offers a startup time of less than 0.04 seconds, which means you never hear the wowing sound after a pause in recording. And the CCD boasts the fastest rewind time in the world—an astonishingly low 40 sec. (C-60).

**Rugged reliability**
The Opto-Electronic Servo System is only one among many dramatic advantages of the Eumig CCD. It offers three precision heads of our own design, mounted in a die-cast aluminum carrier made at our own facilities (as are virtually all parts of the CCD), for greatest precision. The Eumig CCD is engineered with circuit boards rather than wires, for utmost reliability.

**Advanced technology features**
The comprehensive features of the CCD reflect Eumig’s innovative technological approach. Two parallel LED displays allow simultaneous monitoring of both channel levels. Full solenoid/MOS logic is operated by feather-touch controls with logic-programmed LED indicators, and the flexible two-input mixing facilities use strictly DC controlled circuitry.

**Perfect recording every time**
Perfect performance is guaranteed with every type of tape because the Eumig CCD offers virtually flat frequency response to 20,000Hz (chrome); Dolby calibration adjustment for different tape sensitivities; and an azimuth adjustment to optimize high frequency performance with each and every tape.

The Eumig CCD, probably the finest deck in the world, is now available for $1300, including full-function remote control, at select audio outlets throughout the country. Write to us for the name of the dealer nearest you. Then listen and compare. We believe you’ll agree—it’s incomparable.
Are Your Speakers Still Driving A Rattle Trap?

We've eliminated one of the greatest sources of speaker distortion. The conventional paper cone.

We replaced it with an aluminum honeycomb core. Then we coated it with a glass fiber reinforced skin. And the result was music to our ears. For the first time, we had sound reproduction free of unwanted vibration.

The greatest single improvement of this design is in the quality of bass response. It not only extends it, but makes it more powerful by freeing it from spurious vibrations.

This improvement is only possible because of the incredible combination of both lightness and rigidity of the honeycomb material. With it, we've achieved a level of performance that no conventional paper cone can match.

At that point, it would have been easy to quit. The sound sounded perfect to a lot of people. But not to us. So, we coupled our new cone with our patented FN iron ring. And there went 20 dB of magnetic distortion.

Next we went to work on the cabinet. We eliminated the negative effect of sound diffraction at and around the speaker frames by mounting them flush, with the baffle surface flat to the edge of the cabinet. Finally, we had the sound just where we wanted it.

Then, we surrounded our speakers with hand-rubbed walnut and a black, semi-transparent grille. So, their look is now every bit as impressive as the sound they produce.

Our new Honeycomb Speaker Line is thought to be the most perfect way to reproduce perfect sound.

It ought to be. We've been driving toward perfection for a long time.

MITSUBISHI AUDIO SYSTEMS
Audio Q. and A.

By Larry Klein

Technical Director Klein checking the action of the slide-rule tuning mechanism of a wall-mounted B & O receiver on display at the Museum of Modern Art.

Power Response

Q. I've heard the term "power response" applied to speakers, and it seems to relate to a speaker's frequency response rather than its power-handling ability. Can you explain this specification?

GEORGE WATSON Tuscaloosa, Ala.

A. When I first encountered the power-response concept about fifteen years ago, it immediately cleared up some puzzling questions I'd had involving frequency response measurements. For years manufacturers had been providing me with anechoic-chamber measurements that showed their speakers to be reasonably flat to perhaps 15,000 Hz ("cycles per second" in those days). When I listened to the same speakers at home, in many cases I found that the level of the high frequencies was audibly far below that of the mid frequencies. The discrepancies arose simply because the frequency-response curve supplied to me was produced by a chart recorder fed by a microphone placed on-axis (directly in front of the speaker system). And although the high-frequency sound-pressure level put out by the speaker remained fairly constant on-axis, the high-frequency energy reaching areas off to the sides of the system diminished rapidly as the frequency of the test signal was increased. In other words, the total energy (or power response) produced by the speaker fell off considerably at high frequencies even though the on-axis measuring microphone revealed no such loss. Of course, a microphone placed anywhere but directly in front of the system would have registered the same loss of highs that I heard.

When a speaker with narrow high-frequency dispersion such as I've just described is installed in a normal room, it causes a variety of effects depending on the specific acoustic circumstances. In general, if the room has enough hard surfaces to be fairly reflective and the listener is distant enough from the speakers, the sound will become somewhat homogenized and the "beamingess" of the tweeters will not be quite as evident, although the overall high-frequency response will still be down. However, in a normally "soft" room, a listener will hear excessive highs when he is directly in front of the speakers and inadequate highs when he is off at an angle. (Boosting the treble in such cases will only aggravate the on-axis shininess.)

Some manufacturers use a reverberant chamber to test a speaker's power response. The irregularly shaped chamber with highly reflective interior-wall treatment homogenizes any sounds generated within it and adds the on- and off-axis frequency responses together to provide a total power response. A highly directional speaker will almost always show a high-end deficiency when measured in such a test chamber.

"Professional" Gear

Q. Exactly what does the term "professional" mean when applied to hi-fi components, particularly tape recorders?

A. AMEL Roseburg, Ore.

A. By definition, the term "professional" is not really applicable to hi-fi components meant for home (thus, "amateur") use. I am afraid, therefore, that it usually doesn't mean very much except as a way of implying high quality. In regard to tape recorders, the true professional open-reel machines are designed with such special features as the ability to handle 10½-inch reels, real VU meters (that is, they will match the 0-VU levels and ballistics of those used in recording studios), very fast (and smooth) servo-controlled winding and rewinding, balanced-line outputs and inputs, various editing functions, front-panel bias and equalization adjustments, and others that are usually lacking in audiophile decks.

For turntables, "professional" means having a high torque, the ability to "back cue" (so a DJ can locate the exact beginning of a selection), and the ability to come up to speed very rapidly (so a tightly cued selection won't start with a "wow"). However, aside from such special features for professional use, the basic difference between professional studio gear and home audio equipment is in ruggedness—and hence reliability. The professional pays a premium price for equipment that is specifically designed not to break down in the middle of a broadcast or a live taping session. (For an audiophile a breakdown is an inconvenience; for a professional it can be a disas-

(Continued on page 36)
calling this a “brush”

we call it a Dynamic Stabilizer

...critics call it a major innovation

True, the device on the front of a V15 Type IV cartridge bears a superficial resemblance to a cleaning brush. In reality, it is a complex, exquisitely engineered subassembly which performs several complex functions that measurably enhance the quality of record reproduction!

Each one of its 10,000 conductive carbon fibers is positively grounded to discharge ever-present static electricity from the surface of your records. This eliminates static clicks and pops, as well as the tracking distortion produced by the varying electrostatic attraction between the record surface and the tone arm.

What's more, the Dynamic Stabilizer incorporates Shure-developed viscous damping that results in a uniquely efficient suspension system which maintains precise cartridge-to-record distance and uniform tracking force—even on severely warped records. The stabilizer also acts as a shock absorber to cushion the stylus in case you accidentally drop the tone arm onto the record.

Finally, the tiny carbon fibers are so fine that 10 of them can fit inside a single groove to sweep free minute dust particles.

This integrated approach to pure sound reproduction extends throughout the design of the V15 Type IV. It sets a new standard of high trackability at ultra-low tracking forces—even on records that are warped, dusty, and charged with static.

If faithful reproduction of all your recordings is of paramount importance to you, we invite you to audition the V15 Type IV with the Dynamic Stabilizer. Or, write for the complete story (ask for AL569).
Audio Q. and A.

ter, costly in terms of musicians’ time, “dead air,” or a ruined tape.)

Incidentally, in a few areas the specifications of a piece of professional gear may actually be inferior to those of a high-quality home unit. But whatever specs the professional unit has, it is designed to maintain them for years while running perhaps 10 to 12 hours a day.

Extension-speaker Switch

Q. I have a high-power stereo system with a 200-watt-per-channel power amplifier. Since I would like to have speakers (low-efficiency types) operating on my porch and in my living room and den, although not necessarily simultaneously, I asked a friend who is familiar with the technical end of hi-fi to design a switching system for me. He bought what he called a multipole selector switch and wired my three sets of speakers to it in such a way that only one pair could be used at a time (since two pairs of the speakers had 4-ohm impedances and he felt that my amplifier might have difficulty driving both sets at once). Everything worked fine for a while, but then the switch became intermittent so that the speakers would not always play when they were selected. We changed the switch and again things worked fine for a while and then the same trouble recurred. He is at a loss to explain the difficulty, and, of course, so am I. Do you have any suggestions?

David Devlin
Boston, Mass.

A. Your problem sounds similar to one I ran into several years ago when trying to design a relay-operated A-B-C-D speaker-switching setup. Your switch probably failed because its contacts are not designed to handle the electrical currents put out by high-power audio amplifiers. Consider that with 4-ohm speakers being driven to, say, 150 watts on peaks (a not improbable figure), more than 6 amperes of current are flowing through the switch contacts. A light-duty switch intended for input-selector use will simply not stand up under that kind of current flow for long.

Although there are some multipole rotary switches available that will take heavy currents, they are expensive and may be difficult to find. I would therefore suggest that you use conventional double-pole, double-throw “standard-duty” switches of at least a 10-amp rating. If wired as shown in the sketch below, switch A will select either main or extension speakers, and switch B will select either pair of extensions.

Equalized Speakers

Q. It seems to me that there’s an increasing number of speaker systems that employ active equalizers as part of their design. How do such speakers compare in performance with conventional systems?

Herman Friberg
Detroit, Mich.

A. In most human endeavors there are likely to be several alternative paths leading to the same general goal. Some approaches will get you there easier, quicker, cheaper, or more reliably than others—but human beings being what they are, there will usually be disagreement as to which paths will and which won’t. And if, in addition, there’s no agreement as to the desired goal, there can never be a consensus as to the best way of achieving it.

As far as I can tell, there are legitimate theoretical arguments both for and against designing speakers with equalization. And these arguments, if presented in full, would provide more than enough material to fill this column several times over. My own view, based on listening experience and our test reports, is that it is possible to achieve excellent results either way. The matter then comes down to the standard and legitimate questions of size, price, amplifier power requirements, and sound quality of the speaker system—all of which are factors that can and should be considered separately from the pros and cons of using electronic equalization.
Real to reel means live performance recording, and that's where the ReVox B77 dramatically demonstrates its superiority over other tape recorders. Only the B77 has the wide dynamic range and generous record headroom you need to capture without compromise the full detail and dimension of live music.

Only the B77 delivers the "ruler-flat" frequency response you get from Willi Studer's legendary head design. Only the B77 combines the convenience of push-button digital logic control of tape motion, professional VU meters with built-in peak level indicators, and a self-contained tape cutter/splicer.

If you're thinking of upgrading your real to reel performance, try the ReVox B77. It's available in half or quarter track, 3¾-7½ or 7½-15 IPS. For complete information and list of demonstrating dealers, circle reader service number or contact us at the address shown below.

ReVox

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CIRCLE NO. 81 ON READER SERVICE CARD
Music is tormented when confined in a room. Bad acoustics cause the misery. Walls and furniture scatter harmony. Weaken sounds. And make others scream. As the musical balance stretches out of shape.

Well. Now, there's an end to the agony. Our model 210 stereo graphic equalizer. Whipping room acoustics into line. Adjusting and correcting every octave. And setting the tonal balance free.

Unshackle your music. Equalize your room. And see what a pleasant place it becomes.

ADDRESSING THE PUBLIC

To the average audiophile, the term “professional” applied to audio equipment seems to have a well-nigh irresistible appeal—though not always, it would appear—for the right reasons. After all, the motor-vehicle equivalent of a “professional” studio-monitor loudspeaker system is a truck, and although a certain segment of the driving public has discovered that trucks can be fun, they are not the right form of transportation for everyone. Furthermore, there are trucks and then there are trucks. Many a present-day studio monitor system is something like a customized van with an eye-blinding paint job, the whole designed to appeal more to some client’s taste for visual drama than his concern for aural fidelity.

But there are professional sound systems that are the figurative equivalent of a large tractor-trailer in their intended function of getting a heavy-duty job done as efficiently and unobtrusively as possible. The best of them—sound-reinforcement systems built, often with an astonishing sophistication, for large-auditorium or critical out-of-door applications such as music concerts—tend to be painstakingly designed from a high-fidelity standpoint, because their usefulness rests on their ability to “disappear” sonically and persuade the listener that they are playing no active role in whatever is being heard. To call such a prodigy of sonic engineering a mere “public-address system,” as we used to, seems almost insulting.

One such system, neither particularly large nor small by current standards, is a “portable” affair created through the joint efforts of the acousticians of KMK Associates, Ltd. and Rosner Custom Sound Inc. to serve the summer productions of the Metropolitan Opera and the New York Philharmonic as they tour various parks in the greater New York area. It is “portable” in the sense that it can be transported from park to park on two 28-foot tractor-driven trailers (three more even larger trucks are required for the dismantlable concert shell that forms a stage housing for the performers). When erected, the sound system consists of two 40-foot-high towers flanking the concert shell, each containing a 20-foot-high speaker system.

The speaker arrays within each tower consist of eight 15-inch woofers in horn-loaded cabinets, six powerful mid-range compression drivers fitted with several types of horns, and twelve compression tweeters capable of astonishing outputs. The drivers are all of relatively high efficiency, so that the use of a monstrous amplifier for each driver is not necessary. The triamplified system provides 80 watts for each woofer, 40 watts for each mid-range driver, and 20 watts for each tweeter. Added up, that amounts to 1,120 watts per tower, or a grand total of 2,240 watts. (That, by the way, is by no means a large amount of power for such applications these days.)

To this sound system is entrusted the job of getting an operatic or symphonic performance heard in a noisy urban environment by as many as 150,000 people without their being overly conscious that they are hearing a sound system rather than the on-stage performers. Surprisingly, even the prodigious sound output of a large symphony orchestra such as the New York Philharmonic, which typically numbers around 110 players for big nineteenth-century works, fails off to virtual inaudibility in an open field as soon as you walk a few paces away. The concert shell concentrates and “throws” the sound somewhat more effectively, so that the unamplified orchestra is judged to have satisfactory loudness at a distance of as much as 50 feet. But in Central Park the orchestra is called upon to project about a quarter mile to reach all of its typically vast audience, and the area of effective sound coverage must spread at least 300 feet to either side as it emerges from its origin at the concert shell. This amounts to an appalling amount of space to be filled with substantial sound levels. The big loudspeaker and (Continued on page 40)
If you are a typical reader of this magazine, you already own a good stereo system and your next component will be a time delay ambience-reproduction system.

The best two-channel stereo sound is still a limited illusion, a sonic painting on the wall between the stereo speakers. You don't have to open your eyes to know that you are hearing a reproduction rather than the real thing. Stereo provides a picture-window view of the recording locale, but as long as the sound is only projected at listeners from in front, stereo cannot produce the feeling of being there in sound, the feeling of the enveloping "ambient" sound field which surrounds the listener in any real acoustic space. Critics and reviewers have agreed that there is nothing you can add to a decent stereo system for $1000 which will improve its performance as much as a good time delay ambience system can.

The ambience system you will want to own is the ADS 10 — the most sophisticated and the only complete time delay system now offered to the public. The ADS 10 is a fully optimized, fully integrated, third generation digital system containing everything you need to add to your existing stereo (amplifier, speakers) — free of the limitations and compromises of earlier time delay units. Its component parts are as efficient with each other, its components are as unobtrusive as possible. The ADS 10 speakers were developed specifically for this application, building the amplifiers into the same chassis as the delay circuitry and sharing the same power supply and cabinet, allowing us to offer a full 100 watts per channel at the price of a far smaller separate amplifier. The ADS 10 simplifies installation in your home, eliminating another piece of gear requiring additional shield space and interconnected cables. As for the ADS 10's time delay and ambience-reproducing circuitry, we invite you to compare it with others. We believe you will find it to be the best-sounding, most natural and musical, most flexible and most logically designed ambience system available.

The ADS 10 has no flexibility of control than any other system, but it is scale to operate. Design of the controls has been scale to operate. Design of the controls has been to provide select the size of the human-structured space that can really select the size of the hall (from an intimate club to a cathedral), the depth of the stage, the location of your "seat" and the reverberant qualities of the hall itself, an inaudible sound of the ambience-enhanced human voice, as in the ADS 10, provision is made for adding ambience to the special listening, for example — it is solved in the ADS 10 by the addition of a special circuit for recording and adding ambience to your own tapes of recorded music. An ambience-enhanced headphone outlet provides the most natural, most musical stool listening you've ever known.

Visit your ADS dealer. Bring your favorite records with you and listen to them through the ADS 10. Experience the difference between fidelity and reality. Change the hall, deepen the stage, move your "seat." Check the features and the performance of the ADS 10 against any other time delay system.

You will discover the ADS 10 Acoustic Dimension Synthesizer is the system for which you've been waiting.

For a comprehensive explanation of ambient reproduction and the ADS 10 Digital Time Delay System, request your free copy of the ADS 10 Brochure. For full information on the ADS 10, we invite you to order the ADS 10 Owner's Manual at $5.00 per copy.

ADS, Analog & Digital Systems, Inc., One Progress Way, Wilmington, MA 01887
Q: How close can hi-fi get to an authentic musical experience?

A: Slip on new Audio-Technica Stereophones and hear for yourself.

If you want to find out how good the new Audio-Technica Stereophones really are, don’t just compare them with other headphones. Put them up against the very finest speaker systems. But don’t just listen to the equipment. Listen to the music. And be ready for a surprise!

Judged on the basis of flatness of response, freedom from distortion, transient response, sensitivity, and independence from room acoustics, these new dynamic and electret condenser models are perceptibly better sounding than speaker systems costing hundreds of dollars more.

And if you think that great performance can only come from heavy, bulky stereophones, get ready for another surprise. Our heaviest model is less than 7½ ozs. and our lightest is an incredible 4³/₄ ounces light. Comfort that lasts an entire opera if you wish.

For all the facts, send for our catalog. But for the revealing truth about stereophone performance, listen and compare at your nearby Audio-Technica showroom. It will be a great musical experience.

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ampifier arrays already described are certainly not excessive; in fact, they would be quite inadequate were they not designed according to "professional" criteria.

First of all, the loudspeaker arrays are highly directional. They project sound in a controlled beam rather than omnidirectionally. This makes sense when you consider that listeners who have managed to get close to the stage enclosure—and therefore close to the towers—would be all but deafened by a sound level intended to be heard a quarter miie away. So the loudspeaker arrays have been cleverly designed to aim a swath of sound that begins to hit ground level at full intensity about 50 feet out, just where the sound from the unamplified orchestra is beginning to fade rapidly. This also gets the available sound energy to where it's needed, rather than wasting it in other directions.

Next, the quality of the sound coming from the loudspeakers must be considered. In some respects the task of achieving uniform frequency response is more easily dealt with in an open-air setting than in a closed auditorium, because there are no wall and ceiling reflections (and consequent resonances) to fight. Within most of its coverage area this system has been successfully equalized to be within about 1 db of its prescribed frequency-response characteristic, which is superb by any standard of high fidelity. But, because of the absence of rear and side reflecting surfaces, the sound will lack the normal hall reverberation that so enhances the enjoyment of large classical works.

To add something of a concert-hall acoustic, a reverb unit is inserted into the signal path. Then, to prevent catastrophic acoustic feedback from breaking out (after all, some of the output from the huge loudspeaker arrays will reach the eight or so on-stage microphones and drive them crazy), there is a filter set that will remove, as required, ½-octave segments of the signal going to the speakers. Such narrow "notch-outs" cannot be heard, but they enable the sound system to operate at a much higher level without breaking into a regenerative howl.

During several visits to Central Park this past summer I came to know the sound-reinforcement system and its capabilities fairly well. It is not, of course, perfect, but it can give you a sense of a live performance at a distance at which the performers themselves look no bigger than pedestrians viewed from the top of a New York skyscraper. The quality of sound that reaches a remote listener depends on many variables, and not all are under the control of the sound-system specialists. At such distances even the slightest breath of wind can carry the sound away (a result of gradient effects), but for the professionals who install such arrays this is merely another quantifiable design factor. The fact that the twelve tweeters in each tower operate only from 9,500 Hz up will give some idea of the pains taken to keep quality high.

To those who write asking about careers in audio, I'd like to suggest that the design and installation of such systems is a fascinating and rewarding business. You can't take the results home with you, but you are serving the cause of good music and good sound reproduction in a very direct fashion, and the field is an expanding one. As soon as enough people hear what these specially designed systems can do, every city will want one.
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Pictured: hk670 receiver 60/60 watts
Not shown: hk340 20/20 watts, hk450 30/30 watts, hk560 40/40 watts
Tape Talk

By Craig Stark

Double Dolby Explained

Q. What is the “Double Dolby” system now being promoted in some of the newer cassette decks? Is it different from the standard Dolby system?

A. Happily, there’s no mystery or advertising hype here, nor is there any departure from the standard Dolby-B system that has been in use for some years.

The great majority of cassette decks use a single, combination record/playback tape head and a single pair of Dolby-B noise-reduction circuits—one for the left channel, the other for the right. The same Dolby circuit is switched between “encode” and “decode” functions, just as the same tape head is switched from record to playback.

But an increasing number of today’s cassette decks are designed with separate record and playback heads. This allows the user to listen not only to the signal being fed to the tape but also to an almost instantaneous playback of the signal just recorded on the tape. During this “simultaneous” record-playback operation, if there were only a single pair of Dolby circuits in the deck, they would be tied up in the encoding (recording) process. An instantaneous comparative playback of such a tape would differ markedly in its sonic character from the input signal, for the “playback” would be an encoded, not a decoded, signal. The solution is to incorporate two sets of Dolby circuits, one to record, the other to playback. Thus the name “Double Dolby.”

Squealing Tapes

Q. Some years ago (beginning in 1959) I bought a number of prerecorded tapes, and now when I play them back they squeak terribly. I’ve tried running them through on fast-forward and rewind to make sure they don’t stick, but the squealing problem still shows up on several different decks. The local audio shops just tell me that open-reel is out. Can you suggest anything?

A. Tapes as old as those you describe were almost invariably recorded on a cellulose-acetate base material. Acetate-base tapes used a plasticizer to give them flexibility, and unfortunately time, plus repeated temperature/humidity cycling with seasonal changes, tends to dry out the plasticizer, leaving the tapes rather stiff and likely to squeal. Back in the days when such tapes were popular (today, both open-reel and cassette tapes invariably use a polyester base material that doesn’t have a fugitive plasticizer), some of the accessory companies manufactured little wick-like devices that one could place along the tape path to dispense a metered dose of a lubricant designed to take the place of the evaporated plasticizer. However, the commercial demand for such products has evidently shrunk below the point where it is economic to offer them.

There is no permanent cure for your problem, but an idea I got from 3M may get you a squeal-free play or two from these dried-out tapes, allowing you to copy them onto a more modern tape stock. Place the affected tape in a metal movie-film can of the appropriate diameter (obtainable at any photo shop), along with a moistened piece of blotting paper. Be sure the tape is wound onto its reel at moderate tension (that is, in a played rather

(Continued on page 48)
The A-800: A TEAC with features you can't live without at a price you can live with.

The TEAC A-800 gives you one of the best, most affordable combinations of precision, muscle and good looks around. It's a three head, two motor, dual capstan, solenoid-operated cassette deck that lists for less than $800.

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Today's professional musicians are putting more into their music than ever before. A whole new generation of recording equipment allows them to pack a tape or fill a record's grooves with musical shadings and textures and subtleties that simply went unrecorded a few years ago. JBL is part of that process. In fact, according to a recent national survey by Cherokee Recording Studios, Los Angeles, California.
Billboard Magazine, JBL is the most widely used loudspeaker in professional recording studios. There's a reason:

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Great specifications won't impress your ears...Great sound will!

than a fast-wound condition. Seal the film can with cellophane tape so it's airtight, and allow perhaps a day for the tape to absorb the moisture from the blotting paper. This will probably restore enough suppleness to get you through a run or two with no more than an inaudible amount of squealing, if that.

As for your local dealers and their advice, I should like to suggest, respectfully, that they get their heads examined.

Understanding EQ

Q. Could you explain the difference between 120- and 70-microsecond equalization and tell me the relative advantages and disadvantages of each?

LARRY THORPE
Columbia, Mo.

A. To understand the differences between these equalization characteristics fully, you must see how they fit into the overall playback-equalization scheme. Equalization in general is a deliberate modification of the frequency response of a component—in this case, the playback section of a cassette tape deck. The reason for this modification is to compensate for departures from flat frequency response that are predictably introduced by the component itself. By offsetting the known gains or losses at different frequencies inherent in the component, you “equalize” its ultimate output across the whole of the audio spectrum.

Ignoring minor aberrations at the frequency extremes, we find that the output from a normal tape playback head presented with equal recorded signals rises directly with frequency. Double the frequency and you double the playback output from the tape head. This is known technically as a “6-dB-per-octave slope,” and unless you want to combine inaudible bass with an impossibly prominent treble, the playback section of your recorder must include a compensating (equalizing) 6-dB-per-octave slope in the opposite direction.

The complication that brings the 120- and 70-microsecond equalization into the overall playback-equalization picture is the fact that there are treble losses involved in recording very high frequencies (especially at slow tape speeds) that exceed any practical amount of compensatory treble boost that could be supplied during the recording process itself. Thus, the higher frequencies recorded on the tape show a definite treble droop. The solution to this is to stop the basic bass-boost/treble-cut slope of the playback equalizer at a carefully chosen treble frequency, for when we stop cutting the treble electronically, the treble-boosting character of the tape head reasserts itself, making up for the treble droop on the recorded tape.

For regular ferric-oxide cassettes, the “carefully chosen” frequency is 1,326.3 Hz, “120 microseconds” in engineering jargon. Since chromium dioxide (and the CrO₂-equivalent ferric tapes) have an inherently stronger high end to begin with, they need less assistance from the playback head, so their boost commences at 2,273.6 Hz, or “70 microseconds.” (Engineers prefer to speak of “microseconds” instead of frequencies when discussing equalizers because the number of microseconds directly indicates the proper resistor and capacitor characteristics needed to produce the desired turnover frequency.)

So far as advantages and disadvantages are concerned, you can get a good idea by examining the two curves in the accompanying graph which shows the relative treble boost produced by a playback head when used with the 120-microsecond (standard) and 70-microsecond (CrO₂) equalization. Throughout much of the treble range the 120-microsecond curve is about 4.5 dB higher than the 70-microsecond curve. This means that while each characteristic produces flat frequency response when used with the type of tape appropriate to it, any residual tape hiss picked up by the head will be boosted by an additional 4.5 dB when using 120-microsecond equalization. All else being equal, CrO₂-type tapes should give you less audible tape noise. Further, as a check of recorder specifications will show, the rated frequency response in most cases extends a couple of kilohertz higher than the CrO₂-type tapes. At low frequencies CrO₂ tapes have tended to have a lower maximum output level than good ferric formulations. Where the music you want to tape is characterized by a very heavy “sock-it-to-you” bass and by a lack of very quiet passages (where hiss would show up)—hard rock is the example that comes to mind—using a good grade of ferric oxide with 120-microsecond equalization might give slightly better results.

According to the 1978 Stereo Review Stereo Directory and Buyers Guide, there are at least 111 manufacturers of high fidelity speaker systems. All of whom would have you believe that they have perfected “The Listening Experience”. Most of them will try to tell you how their speakers sound by their specification claims.

Frankly, that is impossible. You have to listen to a speaker to adequately judge its quality.

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SPEAKER SYSTEMS
The evolution of the revolution.
The new Bose 901® Series IV Direct/Reflecting® speaker.

Wien Bose introduced the original 901® speaker, high-fidelity critics around the world hailed its revolutionary approach to sound reproduction.

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"...sets new standards for loudspeaker music reproduction." (France)

Now the 901® has evolved. Again. Introducing the Bose 901® Series IV Direct Reflecting® speaker system. With new equalizer controls that consider your room as part of the speaker design. And, a new answer to the problem of choosing an amplifier.

It is a known fact that moving a speaker just a few feet in a room will alter its performance. And that the variances in a speaker’s performance from one living room to the next can be vast. This is a problem all speakers have regardless of design. Except one.

A new approach to the study of listening room acoustics and an ambitious survey of many actual listening rooms has resulted in new equalizer controls for the Bose 901® IV. These controls allow you to simultaneously adjust several bands of frequencies in a precise manner to match the performance of the 901® IV to your room. In a way that cannot be duplicated even with an expensive graphic equalizer.

As a result, the 901® Series IV speakers perform as well in the living room as in the demonstration room. Were our engineers to design a speaker specifically for your living room, you would not get better sound than you do when you properly adjust the equalizer controls on the Bose 901® Series IV.

Now, the 901® IV provides a simple answer to the problem of choosing the power rating of your amplifier or receiver. Choose any amplifier you wish. The 901® IV provides surprisingly loud sound with as little as 10 watts per channel. Yet it is durable enough for us to remove all power limitations on the 901® IV. There is no power limit. Period.*

With these new improvements, the Bose 901® IV gives you a flexibility no other speaker can. You can place the 901® IV in almost any room and get the life-like, spacious sound for which the 901® IV Direct Reflecting® speaker is famous. And you can match it to virtually any amplifier.

We think that once you hear the new Bose 901® IV Direct Reflecting® speaker, you’ll agree. The revolution has evolved.

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B·I·C introduces four speaker systems good enough to match our remarkable new turntables and cassette decks.

We've combined linearity with efficiency in a way to maximize both...and bring you the most accurate and satisfying music at prices less than you'd expect.
Why linearity? Because it makes for sound reproduction accuracy.
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When you combine the two, you have life-like sound that will satisfy even the most discriminating listener.
How did we do it? The patented Venturi enclosure, which actually launched the high-efficiency era in speakers, has been significantly improved. The duct has been lengthened, retuned and acoustically damped. The result is a highly efficient, clean and tight response over an extended bass range.

We improved the crossover network configuration through computer calculation, with circuitry and component values meticulously selected to avoid time and phase distortion.

We have chosen components for their ability to withstand peak voltages and heavy current conditions.

We created our "transonic" grille to avoid edge reflections and diffraction.

We provided total protection to the speaker system by having a separate fuse for each driver in every speaker in the new B·I·C series.

We have done all of this, and a lot more, to attain what we believe the market needs: Speaker systems good enough to complement the new B·I·C turntable line and the new B·I·C two-speed cassette deck — both of which received critical acclaim upon their introduction. (Of course, any of our equipment can be combined with other people's high-fidelity components to the advantage of those components.)

We concentrated on getting these new B·I·C loudspeakers to be standouts among the 200 or so speaker brands now being offered. Not standouts by words. Not standouts because of unusual shapes or esoteric materials, which don't necessarily contribute to performance quality. But standouts because they combine design and componentry in such a manner as to maximize both linearity and efficiency — and therefore reproduce sound that the most discerning listener would want to hear.

We know that these are only claims, and even though it's B·I·C making them — B·I·C has been in the business for longer than just about any other company offering high-fidelity products — you must judge for yourself. The ultimate truth of a speaker is in the listening, not in what is written about it.

The new "transonic" grille is acoustically transparent and allows sound to radiate in all directions. Molded design eliminates grille frame, thus avoiding unwanted deflection of widely dispersed sound.

So please A-B the new B·I·C speakers against your other favorites. We are sure that you will be quite pleasantly surprised at both the sound and the price.
Wherever you go, it's reaching new heights. What's behind its super success? Super lightness, superb taste. If that's what you're looking for, make the ascent to Lord Calvert Canadian.

Follow the Canadian Superstar.
AN AUDIOPHILE RHINE JOURNEY

I think I remember now. It was at a Chicago ballroom late (too late) at night, with Lionel Hampton thundering away and Hitachi's National Marketing Manager Jerry Henricks shouting at me about the upcoming high-fidelity show in Düsseldorf, Germany, and something about a press exhibition of Japanese audio components (Hitachi's?) in a German castle on the Rhine. One gets used to hearing almost anything at such affairs, but there are fantasies even a magazine editor won't swallow. Still, I must have said something assen- tive, affirmative, or what have you. Why else would high August find me in front of the Cologne/Bonn airport terminal, looking for a lift into town to become Hitachi's three-day guest at its audio "mini-convention"?

My God, this place is expensive! Five minutes watching the meter in the taxi and I am terrified and want to get out. The hotel room in Bonn works out to something like $100 a night. As quickly as possible I locate host Henricks and stick close to his wallet for the duration.

Fortunately, the Hitachi schedule is not as hectic as I'd expected. In fact, the first day is free time except for cocktails and a sit-down dinner in the hotel, where we get a chance to meet fellow press people. Aside from a couple of American colleagues, they are European and largely unknown to me even by reputation, except for Walter Rios from Off Duty. The Swiss press corps astonishes everyone by eating an entire soup-to-nuts dinner—and then ordering a second round of exactly the same thing!

Next day takes us to Castle Drachenburg, a nineteenth-century architectural oddity surrounded by a game preserve overlooking the Rhine. Why we are here is still not apparent, but we are told that a Hitachi exec has a thing for castles on the Rhine (don't we all?). Coordinators of the exhibition hustle here and there, leaving a few hours to see the cathedral at Cologne, pumping hands and passing out cards. A carload of bouncy, multilingual Tokyo deb is let loose on us; they pour drinks, change clothes about five times in the course of the day, dance like dervishes when the band begins, and, alas, get securely locked up at the end of the evening. A film screening in the castle cellar reminds us that Hitachi makes, besides audio equipment, huge industrial turbines, experimental nuclear-fusion reactors, bullet trains, and a quite decent beer.

We then tour the rooms of the castle, each of which is devoted to a different product category in the Hitachi high-fidelity line. The highlights are the marriage of class-G circuitry and MOSFET output transistors in a big power amplifier, a PCM processor that sounds at least as good as everyone else's, and a new three-head cassette deck that is just over twenty seconds automatically sets bias and equalization for any tape used. The machine first adjusts bias for maximum output from the tape at 5,000 Hz (an arbitrary criterion for bias, the Hitachi spokesman admits, but one that seems to work out well in practice for most tapes). Then four tuned oscillators are brought into play for a response check, the results of which govern the equalization adjustment. Looks like a great product—if Hitachi can get its underlying concept across to the non-technical consumer. There is also an elaborate synthesizer that will faithfully play any musical composition, no matter how wretched; that one stores in its memory by pushing buttons, thereby making performers out of those lacking even a trace of keyboard technique. Dinner is German-prepared Japanese food. I fear the Germans have not yet got the hang of it, but the beer (draft König-Philser) is ambrosial.

It's north the next day to Düsseldorf and the big show, which is a true high-fidelity event substantially larger than the IHF's recent Atlanta show, to the point of occupying a number of large halls in the exhibition complex. Aside from some bewildering loudspeaker designs and some unfamiliar brand names appearing on the otherwise familiar panels of Japanese-made receivers, there is not a whole type, but it is attractive nonetheless, with plenty of sex appeal). Ironically, 3M has not yet begun to promote Metafine in Germany, so the Luxman booth is the only place one sees even a mention of metal tape. Speakers with meters and other level indicators seem to appeal to the Germans, and they are everywhere. Roy Allison is here conducting an all-English presentation, which seems a dubious idea, but he pronounces himself pleased with the results nonetheless. Oskar Heil is also here for ESS, appearing more animated than I have ever seen him. Perhaps he is glad to get back to the German language.

The Düsseldorf show is in competition with Berlin's Funkausstellung in the same sense that the new IHF shows are in competition with the CES, except that the timing conflicts do not exist, the shows being held in alternate years. If there must be an ultimate winner, it looks like Düsseldorf to me, at least insofar as high fidelity is concerned. The exhibits of hi-fi manufacturers are much bigger and more opulent here, and there is no risk of their being overshadowed by a Grundig blockbuster that sets up a multi-media production occupying a whole hall and grabbing all the attention. Last year in Berlin I heard that high fidelity was a "fringe" market in Germany. This year I hear that high fidelity's growth in Germany has been phenomenal of late, and everyone's going crazy with enthusiasm.

Next day some confusion in our flight times leaves a few hours to see the cathedral at Cologne, which looks better from the outside than the inside. A beer at the airport takes my

---Ralph Hodges
In the past three issues I've been describing in some detail how Hirsch-Houck Laboratories quantitatively tests loudspeakers as well as spelling out our philosophy of testing. Briefly, I do not believe that measurements will ever be able to describe the sound of a loudspeaker totally, since (if for no other reason) there is no common language linking human perception to the world of acoustic measurements. A critical listener can learn to correlate—at least to some degree—the shape of a response curve with the audible sound produced. But even with my background of hundreds of speaker tests, I would hesitate to predict the precise sound of a speaker solely from an examination of its measured frequency response. However, from the sound of a speaker, I can fairly well predict the shape of its response curve as it would be measured in my laboratory.

In the final analysis, then, it all comes down to critical listening. Unlike some "experts," I am extremely reluctant to claim that my taste in the nuances of reproduced sound is the ultimate, or that a speaker I prefer is necessarily worlds above another one that may not appeal to me as strongly.

If we could somehow determine the accuracy of a speaker (as opposed to how pleasing its sound might be, since that is a purely subjective judgment), we would have a powerful handle on the problem of speaker evaluation. In the early days of hi-fi, there were a number of side-by-side comparisons between a live music source and the reproduced sound of the same performers; these were made on the reasonable assumption that facsimile reproduction of musical sounds was an indication of accurate reproduction. I recall attending such comparisons in Philadelphia's Orchestra Hall and New York's Carnegie Hall in which home audio components were given the task of duplicating the sound of solo performers, various groups, and the full Philadelphia Orchestra. None of the facsimiles were perfect, but the comparisons were still most impressive as indicators of the capabilities of those early components. At around that time, a group of fellow enthusiasts and I did much the same thing with the pipe organ in St. Mark's Church at Mt. Kisco, New York. We came, I think, a bit closer to success than the earlier efforts, but the match between the live and the reproduced sound was still not quite perfect.

Later, Edgar Villchur used a live-vs.-recorded technique, often with startling success, to demonstrate the ability of his AR speakers to match the sound of such small, live sources as guitar soloists and chamber groups. Nearly two decades ago, listeners found that the AR speakers often provided a perfect imitation of the live source.

Does that mean that they were indeed "perfect" speakers? With all due respect, not quite. If they were, a lot of speaker designers would have since been wasting their time trying to improve on perfection. Success in imitating a live source in a given environment depends as much on special recording and playback techniques as on the speakers themselves (assuming they are of reasonably good quality), and it really doesn't provide an adequate answer to the question of how the speaker will sound in the home when reproducing music recorded elsewhere.

Still, Villchur found this technique (using random noise instead of music) to be useful in testing the accuracy of the newly developed dome tweeters for his AR-3 system and later (with music) in testing the entire system. The appeal of the idea was strong, and we decided to apply it to our own speaker tests. With the assistance of Acoustic Research, a special test tape and reference speaker were prepared for us.

In order to compare a live source with a reproduction of the same material, it is necessary to have the original performers available for the comparison. This is inconvenient, to say the least, if you want to use live musicians. Therefore, the "original" performance we used is a tape recording of a number of brief musical selections. This monophonic recording is on track 1 of a 15-ips, half-track tape. The sound of this track as played through a good quality speaker (in our case, a modified AR-5) served as the reference "live" program for our tests.

The next step was to rerecord the "live" program on track 2 of the half-track tape so that it could later be played back alternately with the "original" sound on track 1. This recording had to be made anechoically so as not to impose an additional acoustic environment on the playback environment. Thus, we rerecorded the sound of the reference speaker—our "live" source—in an anechoic chamber, with the microphone very carefully positioned to insure that the signal recorded on track 2 was truly representative of the output of the reference speaker being fed by track 1.

When we used this in our listening room, the reference speaker was set up as close as possible to the speaker under test and was driven from track 1 of the tape. Its sound was, by definition, the "live" program. Track 2 of the tape, the special high-quality anechoic recording of the same sound, was used to drive the test speaker. After careful level matching, we would switch back and forth between the speakers and listen for any differences.

If the speaker under test were perfectly accurate over the frequency range covered by the test, its sound would be exactly like that of the reference speaker. If it were less than perfect in its accuracy, as it usually was, we
would be able to hear some change of tonal color when making the switch, and usually we could identify at least the approximate part of the frequency range that was responsible for the difference.

We have tested literally hundreds of speakers with this technique, but we recently decided to discontinue it. This does not mean that our results in the past were invalid. Our decision is based on a recognition of the advances in speaker design in the ten years or so that we have used this system and of some of the inherent limitations of the technique.

To reproduce the sound of the reference speaker perfectly, the speaker under test must not only have a perfectly flat frequency response, but its dispersion characteristics must be very similar to those of the reference speaker. Omnidirectional speakers and those using a substantial amount of reflected sound to achieve their effects can never sound like the original in this test, because their output is modified by the room acoustics in a different way than the forward-radiating sound from the original.

A growing proportion of new speakers have very wide dispersion, often involving some use of reflected energy, and they are therefore not easily tested with our simulated live-vs.-recorded system. In addition, the forward-facing, conventional speakers are beginning to sound more and more like each other, and so nearly like the reference that it is difficult to evaluate the differences. (Some of the major differences between speakers are in their bass responses, but our test is cut off at 200 Hz because of limitations in the anechoic chamber used to record the original tape.)

One possible solution would have been to expand the test greatly, using three reference speakers (one forward-facing, one radiating uniformly into a hemisphere, and one omnidirectional) and three tapes to go with them. This would have enabled us to match the directional properties of the "live" program to those of the test speaker and perhaps to obtain a closer sound match. The tapes would have had to be made in a very large chamber (or outdoors) to avoid the low-frequency limitations of the former system. All of this would have been quite expensive, time-consuming, and cumbersome. One other factor: space does not permit our going into detail, but there are some valid criticisms to be made against the entire simulated live-vs.-recorded test procedure.

Our other choice was just to drop this test entirely, and that is what we did. Modern speakers are so good that a test such as this would have to be greatly refined in order to reveal their inaccuracies clearly. We feel that we are able to do this better through the extended frequency-response measurements made possible by our new equipment, including a B&K microphone that is calibrated precisely from 4 Hz to 40 kHz ±0.5 dB.

At present, our subjective speaker tests consist merely of listening to and comparing the speakers just as anyone else would. We use an Advent comparator that lets the amplifier gain be trimmed to compensate for differences in speaker sensitivity, so that when we switch between speakers the apparent volume level does not change. Although this sort of comparison evaluates speakers only in one particular room, the same can be said for any listening test. Ultimately, each listener must judge sound quality for himself, and any reviewer's comments on such matters should be taken as guidance, not gospel. That is the way it is, and despite better test methods, I suspect that is the way it is going to be for a long time to come.

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**Equipment Test Reports**

By Hirsch-Houck Laboratories

**TWENTY MEDIUM-PRICE AMPLIFIERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Current 1978 Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akai AM-2400</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harman Kardon A-401</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitachi HA-330</td>
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<tr>
<td>JVC JA-S44</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenwood KA-5700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lafayette LA-40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marantz 1090</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikko NA-850</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onkyo A-5</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optonica SM-1515</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philips AH 384</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pioneer SA-7500 II</td>
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<td>Realistic SA-2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rotel RA-713</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanyo DCA 611</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott 440A</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sony TA-F5A</td>
<td>74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technics SU-7700</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toshiba SB-420</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamaha CA-410 II</td>
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*All of us have had our perceptions of what things cost and how much they are worth radically changed by the distorting lens of inflation. This is as true of the audio field as it is of any other, and music lovers of modest means particularly may very well find themselves put off when confronted by the all-but-astronomical price tags on some of the newest, most sophisticated components. Just how much of the brimming cornucopia of sonic delights is within easy economic reach of those of us with not-so-brimming pocketsbooks these days? What caliber of performance can reasonably be expected at the prices an ordinary buyer is prepared to pay? To help answer these questions and others like them, Hirsch-Houck Labs decided to test a representative group of integrated amplifiers priced in the $200 to $300 range. Examination of the published specifications of amplifiers in this range, and experience with a few of them we had already tested, suggested that they might offer the optimum combination of performance and value. Even while we were collecting the amplifiers we had decided to test, (Continued on page 62)*
See why TDK

It's the little things you can't see that make a big difference in the way it sounds.

At first glance different brands of tape look pretty much alike. But if you look closely, you'll find there are many subtle differences. And it is these differences that make one tape stand out above all others.

Now you might not spend a lot of time looking closely at tape. But we have to—that's our business. At TDK we're committed to constantly improving our products. For years, our SA cassette has been the High bias reference standard for almost all quality cassette deck manufacturers. Yet we've incorporated improvement after improvement into SA's tape and mechanism since its introduction as the first non-chrome High bias cassette in 1975. These advances mean better quality sound for you. TDK makes this possible, by continuous attention to the little things you can't see.

The Particles
The lifeblood of recording tape is microscopic magnetic particles that can be arranged in patterns to store and reproduce sound. At best, they are as small as possible, uniform in size and shape; they are long and narrow (the greater the ratio of length to width, the better); and they are tightly, uniformly packed together, with no gaps or clumps.

Over 40 years of experience in magnetic ferrite technology and 25 years in developing and manufacturing recording tape, bring the TDK SA and AD cassette particle formulations as close to these ideals as current technology will allow.

The TDK SA particle is a cobalt gamma ferric oxide compound made highly stable by our proprietary cobalt-ion adsorption process. The SA particle possesses one of the greatest length/width ratios of any particle used in audio cassette recording: an amazing 11:1. These little wonders are truly "state-of-the-art," and mean higher maximum output level (MOL), higher signal-to-noise and lower noise.

The particle in TDK AD is pure gamma ferric oxide; it has been developed specifically for use in Normal bias decks—in the home, car, in portables. With a length/width ratio of 10:1, the AD particle can deliver what most conventional cassettes lack: an extended, hot high end, to capture all the elusive highs in music, from classical crescendo to raging rock and roll. It is the logical successor to the world's first high fidelity cassette tape particle, TDK SD, introduced in 1968.

The Coating
To best attach the particles to the film used for backing, it's necessary to coat that film evenly, with neither clumps nor gaps of oxide build-up. So we suspend our particles in a unique new binding, and we're fanatic about the way we do it. TDK engineers and craftsmen wear surgically clean robes and caps, and we vacuum the air to eliminate contaminating foreign matter and disruptive static charges.

The high packing density that results means that the tape is prepared to handle high input level musical peaks gracefully, and without distortion.

The Base Film
We coat our oxides on broad rolls of supremely flexible, but nearly stretch-proof polyester film, to make sure TDK cassettes don't tangle or introduce wow and flutter.

The Polishing
After each roll is coated, it goes through a polishing process called "calendering." Any oxide is removed,
and the surface is smoothed to reduce tape head wear and oxide shedding. Reduced friction across the tape heads means lower noise.

The Edge
If you look closely at the edges of TDK's tape, you'll find that they are uniformly straight and parallel to a tolerance of one micron. That's because we slit our tape by pulling it across an array of precisely-positioned, surgically-sharp knives. That means the tape movement is unimpeded; and mis-tracking that could result in garbled stereo is eliminated.

The Hub/Clamp Assembly
TDK has met a major challenge which has always faced cassette manufacturers:

anchoring the tape to the hub without causing mechanical problems. We use a unique double clamp system we pioneered. It practically eliminates wow and flutter, distortion, drop-outs and other problems related to poor winding. Some manufacturers use plastic pins jammed into notches on the edge of the hub. This system can lead to uneven winding, which causes the edges to feather, the tape to bulk unevenly, and occasionally, to snap at the anchor.

The Cleaning
Like most leader tape, ours is designed to protect the recording surface from stress, and to provide a firm anchor to the hub. Unlike most leader tape, TDK's cleans your recorder heads as it passes by.

The Splice
Our splices are firm, with leader and tape lined up exactly. Our splicing tape is specially designed not to bleed adhesive into the cassette mechanism, which could gum up the works.
### TWENTY MEDIUM-PRICE AMPLIFIERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer and Model No.</th>
<th>Rated Power, watts, into 8 ohms, Distortion, 20-20,000 Hz</th>
<th>Measured THD, %, at Rated Power</th>
<th>Frequency Response, dB, re 1 kHz Output</th>
<th>Clipping Headroom</th>
<th>Dynamic Headroom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 Hz</td>
<td>1 kHz</td>
<td>20 kHz</td>
<td>Aux</td>
<td>Phono</td>
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<td>±0.0</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>1.80</td>
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<td>0.016</td>
<td>±0.0</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitachi HA-330</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>±0.0</td>
<td>1.07</td>
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<td>1.80</td>
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<td>Lafayette LA-40</td>
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<td>±0.0</td>
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<td>1.80</td>
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<td>±0.0</td>
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<td>±0.0</td>
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<td>Onkyo A-5</td>
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<td>±0.0</td>
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<td>Rotel RA-713</td>
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<td>±0.0</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>25.6</td>
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<td>±0.0</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>25.6</td>
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<td>Technics SU-7700</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>±0.0</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>1.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scott 440A</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>±0.0</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>1.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Realistic SA-2001</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>±0.0</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>1.80</td>
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<td>Nikko NA-850</td>
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<td>±0.0</td>
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<td>1.80</td>
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<td>Sanyo DCA 611</td>
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<td>±0.0</td>
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<td>Sony TA-FSA</td>
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<td>±0.0</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INTERPRETING THE SPECIFICATIONS:

The following comments are presented to help the reader interpret the tabulated test data.

- **Rated Power into 8 ohms**: simply the manufacturer's published rating for the amplifier. It is used as a basis for determining some measured ratings, such as the Clipping and Dynamic Headroom figures.

- **Measured THD at Rated Power**: total harmonic distortion (THD) measured with a spectrum analyzer at input frequencies of 20, 1,000, and 20,000 Hz. Both channels of the amplifier were driven to deliver their rated power to 8-ohm loads. The amplifier was pre-conditioned and heated for 60 minutes at one-third of rated power, in accordance with FTC regulations. (It should be noted that virtually every distortion figure we obtained was entirely negligible from a listening standpoint.)

- **Frequency Response**: the variation in output as the frequency of a constant-level input signal was varied from 20 to 20,000 Hz. It is expressed in decibels (dB) referred to the output at 1,000 Hz. The phono response is also corrected for the manufacturer's published power ratings.

- **Clipping Headroom**: the output of the amplifier at 1,000 Hz, with both channels driven to the clipping point into 8-ohm loads. It is expressed both in watts and in decibels relative to the manufacturer's rated power output. It is a measure of the conservatism with which the amplifier is rated by its manufacturer. For example, an amplifier rated at 50 watts that can deliver 50 watts (no reserve margin) has 0 dB clipping headroom, but if it can actually deliver 60 watts at 1,000 Hz, its clipping headroom is 8 dB. For purposes of comparing the true power capabilities of these amplifiers, the Clipping Headroom figures are more meaningful than the published power ratings.

- **Dynamic Headroom**: an indication of the regulation of the amplifier's power supply (the amount by which its voltages change under the varying load imposed by changes in signal level). It permits a comparison of how much signal voltage the amplifier is capable of handling under the most demanding conditions. There are different schools of thought in regard to regulation. Some (such as Sony, as exemplified by their TA-FSA amplifier) prefer a very small Dynamic Headroom measurement. Others believe that a Dynamic Headroom of 2 or 3 dB helps to reproduce musical peaks without exacting an undue cost in power supply.

- **Input Sensitivity**: the input, in millivolts, that is needed to produce a reference output of 1 watt at maximum amplifier gain settings. It permits a comparison of how much signal voltage the amplifier is capable of handling under the most demanding conditions.
### Input Sensitivity, mV, for 1-watt Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aux</th>
<th>Phono</th>
<th>Maximum Phone Input, mV at 20 Hz</th>
<th>S/N 1-Watt, db</th>
<th>Phono-Input Impedances, Milliohms and Nanofarads</th>
<th>Input</th>
<th>Filters</th>
<th>Meters</th>
<th>AC-Outlet Switch (Unweighted)</th>
<th>Dimensions, in.</th>
<th>Weight, lbs.</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>0.58</td>
<td>130, 42</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>53, 120</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>1-S, 1-U</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2-S, 1-U</td>
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</table>

#### Notes

- **Maximum Phono Input:** The phono overload level, which we have been measuring for many years. However, there is an important difference, in that this measurement is made at 20,000 Hz as well as at 1,000 Hz (formerly we used only the 1,000-Hz frequency). An ideal RIAA-equalized preamplifier requires a 19.6 dB greater input at 20,000 Hz than at 1,000 Hz for the same output (a voltage ratio of 9.55). If its high-frequency amplitude capability is limited for any reason, the 20,000 Hz waveform will become distorted before the input signal has reached 9.55 times the 1,000-Hz clipping level. The high-frequency waveform does not clip, as a rule, but becomes gradually distorted. We use the 1 percent second-harmonic distortion condition (-40 dB) as a criterion of overload. The corresponding signal input, divided by 9.55 to obtain the equivalent 1,000-Hz input level, is shown as the second figure in the column (in a few cases, it is larger than the 1,000-Hz overload input, which is then used as the rating).

- **Signal-to-Noise Ratio (S/N):** A measurement of the output of the amplifier across its speaker terminals with no input signal. The gain is set to the IHF standard value (0.5 volt at the high level, or 5 millivolts at a phono input, for a 1-watt output at 1,000 Hz). The input is loaded with a 1,000-ohm resistor. The output noise is processed by an A-weighting filter (which reduces the effect of low-frequency noise and hum on the measurement, since they are much less audible than the higher-frequency hiss components). The resulting voltage is expressed in decibels relative to 1 watt output, which is 2.83 volts across 8 ohms.

- **Phono Input Impedance:** The "resistance" is actually the input impedance measured at 1,000 Hz. A resistance is connected in series with the signal circuit going into the phono input and adjusted until the amplifier's output, as viewed on a spectrum analyzer, is reduced by half. At this point, the external resistance is equal to the amplifier's phono input impedance.

- **Capacitance (C):** The capacitance is measured with a special capacitance meter (the Berkshire CCM) that plugs into the phono input. The measurement is made with the amplifier turned off; it is conceivable that the effective capacitance can be changed when the input circuit is active, but this effect is not readily measurable. In any event, the values obtained give a clue to any possible incompatibility between an amplifier and a specific phono cartridge.
What do you get when you put quartz here, carbon fibre here, foamed concrete here, and rubber here?

ADC is in the business of building breakthroughs. First, we brought you the innovation of the low mass cartridge. Then the remarkable computerized Accutrac® turntables. Next, the State-of-the-Art Low Mass tonearms. And now, our engineers have combined the latest advancements of tonearm technology and turntable construction to reduce mass and resonance to new lows.

In fact, until now you had to make a separate investment in an ADC tonearm to achieve this level of performance. A level of performance never before available on an integrated turntable.

The mass is lowered by the development of a tapered profile. It is statically balanced with a lead-filled decoupled counterweight, and the headshell is molded carbon fibre, long known for its low mass to high tensile strength ratio.

Furthermore, the headshell is connected to the arm with gold plated computer terminal pins. And the main bearing cradle is made of sintered aluminum. The pivot system utilizes micron polished instrument bearings which are hand picked and matched perfectly to both the inner and outer races, for virtually frictionless movement.

The viscous cueing is a gentle 4mm/sec., and the tempered spring anti-skate adjustment is infinitely variable to 3.5 grams.

The design, the materials and the details interact to provide incomparable performance for a tonearm on an integrated turntable system.

In fact, the tonearm alone is worth the price of an ADC 1700DD. Finally, resonance conquered.

The technical know-how that conquered the problems of the tonearm mass, also conquered the problems of turntable resonance.

The ADC 1700DD reduces resonance to levels so negligible they are virtually nonexistent.

The achievement lies in the innovative construction formula for the turntable base that incorporates the latest advancements from European engineers.

The base is constructed with two dissimilar materials that are resonance-cancelling. First, the outer frame of the base is molded, and then a composition of foamed concrete is injected to absorb and neutralize resonance and feedback.

ADC

In the first low-mass turntable.

THE FIRST LOW-MASS TURNTABLE.

ADC

In fact, until now you had to make a separate investment in an ADC tonearm to achieve this level of performance. A level of performance never before available on an integrated turntable.
Beyond even this foamed concrete anti-resonance breakthrough, the base is isolated by energy absorbing, resonance-tuned, rubber suspension feet. This is as close as technology has ever come to defying the physical laws of resonance.

The motor in the ADC 1700DD is also present standard of excellence: Direct Drive Quartz Phase-Locked Loop. The quartz is used in the reference oscillator of the motor.

An electronic phase comparator constantly monitors any variance in the speed, making instantaneous corrections. Even when out of the Quartz-Locked mode, the optical scanning system keeps drift at below 0.2%.

In fact, to check the speed at a glance, we’ve engineered the 1700DD with a pulsed LED strobe display for your convenience.


What is the result of all these breakthroughs? Pure pleasure. The pleasure of enjoying your favorite music with less distortion and coloration than you may have ever experienced before. Now you can truly appreciate the integrity of the original recording.

Our engineers have reduced record wear and music distortion to a point where rumble is -70dB Din B, and Wow and flutter less than .03% WRMS.

In the history of audio technology, significant breakthroughs have been made over the past four years with the development of Quartz Lock Direct Drive, carbon fibre tonearms, foamed concrete anti-resonance construction. And now, ADC is the first to bring them all together in the 1700DD.

We invite you to a demonstration of this and the other remarkable ADC turntables at your nearest franchised ADC dealer. Or, if you’d like, write for further information to: ADC Professional Products, a division of BSR Consumer Products Group, Route 303, Blauvelt, N.Y. 10913.

Low-mass. Low-resonance. We think you’ll be highly interested.

Distributed in Canada by BSR (Canada) Ltd., Rexdale, Ont.

*Accutrac is a registered trademark of Accutrac Ltd.*
prices continued to rise, and some of them ended up beyond the $300 limit. However, since these were among the amplifiers we would have included had we made such a survey only a couple of months earlier, we saw no reason to exclude them because of inflation's depredations. And, since similar economic conditions may be expected to prevail for some time, some of the prices quoted in the chart on pages 58-59 may have changed by the time you read this.

We assembled a group of twenty different amplifiers from as many manufacturers. They ranged in rated power output from 20 all the way to 70 watts with distortions from 0.5 to 0.02 per cent. Aside from these differences in electrical performance and the fact that a few models had unique or distinctive operating features, there was great overall similarity between the amplifiers. There was, in fact, a clearly visible “average” amplifier in this test sampling: a rated output of about 45 watts with 0.15 per cent distortion.

GIVEN the limitations of both testing (and use) time and publishing space, plus the large number of units involved, it was not practical to use all our normal test procedures. We chose to measure key characteristics only, following the new IHF Standard IHF-A-202, 1978, in almost every applicable detail. As a result, many of our test results do not correlate with the manufacturers' published ratings and specifications; our comparisons among the amplifiers are completely valid, however. The only manufacturer's rating of which we took any cognizance was the FCC-mandated continuous power output and distortion, between 20 and 20,000 Hz, into 8-ohm loads. (The figures in the chart may not match those of the manufacturers in regard to distortion at 20 Hz because the bottom limit of our test generator's distortion is about 0.03 per cent.) This rating is basic to the clipping headroom and the dynamic headroom tests in the IHF standard. We did not attempt to measure tone-control or filter responses, since these will be set by the user as his ear dictates (the manufacturer's ratings for the filters are given in the text relating to each amplifier).

In the tabular presentation of our test data, we have departed slightly from the IHF standard by giving the clipping and dynamic headroom ratings both in decibels (as called for by the standard) and in actual watts output. The wattage figures may serve as a “bridge” between the former rating system and the new one for those who have not yet adjusted to the IHF's “dB” ratings.

We limited our listening to connecting each amplifier, in turn, to a tuner and speakers, checking the operation and “feel” of its controls at the same time. Each amplifier was auditioned in this way for at least one hour. We did not ear-check the phono input, since the variables introduced by phono cartridges would result in too many random sonic elements. The phono-input impedance column in the chart provides some guidance to the input's potential interaction with various cartridges. If a cartridge reacts well or badly to high or low capacitance, then it will not deliver optimum performance with some of the amplifiers. (Incidentally, capacitance can easily be added externally to low-capacitance inputs; it cannot be reduced, however.)

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**General Comparison**

Most of the amplifiers in the test group are supplied in black (or dark-grey) metal cabinets. The Yamaha and JVC cabinets, however, are finished in light grey. The Otoponica and Sony amplifiers have wooden side panels, and the units from Akai, Realistic, and Technics come in wooden cabinets covered with walnut-finish vinyl. The front panels and knobs are typically finished in satin aluminum, varying in color from silver to gold.

Thirteen of the amplifiers have twin output meters on their front panels. They are calibrated with varying degrees of accuracy to read in watts delivered to an 8-ohm load, and most have roughly logarithmic scales that can indicate power levels of a fraction of a watt. A couple have switched ranges, and one (Nikko) has continuously adjustable meter sensitivity.

All twenty amplifiers have a front-panel headphone jack (the Harman Kardon A-401 has two). All can drive at least two pairs of speakers, selected by front-panel controls (the Lafayette has three sets of speaker outputs). Most use insulated spring-loaded speaker connectors—just insert the stripped end of the speaker wire into the hole in the connector. Some—Hitachi, JVC, Kenwood, Onkyo, Otoponica, Realistic, and Technics—use more conventional binding-post terminals.

The amplifiers from Marantz, Onkyo, Realistic, Rotel, and Toshiba have separate preamplifier outputs and main (power) amplifier inputs, joined by jumpers or a switch, so that signal-processing accessories can be connected to the system without using one of the tape-recording inputs.

*(Continued on page 64)*
The most powerful argument for our new receiver is not just power.

True, it's tempting to be swept up by our power.

- 150 watts per channel minimum RMS at 8 ohms, from 20Hz to 20kHz, with no more than 0.07% Total Harmonic Distortion, is nothing to sneeze at.

But raw power means nothing. What's important is how that power is delivered. In the case of the STR-V7, it's brought to you by Sony in a very classy package.

You get a combination of features and controls that are impressive on their own—but almost unheard of in a single machine.

To start with, we've built in a Dolby system, for decoding Dolbyized FM broadcasts.

The advantages of our tuner, though, need no decoding. They include a normal and narrow FM IF bandwidth selector. It makes life simple for people in areas where their signals are crowded together elbow to elbow.

In our preamp section, the V7 comes equipped with a special phono EQ circuitry. Thanks to Sony's high IQ, it allows for direct connection of a low-output, moving-coil cartridge phono source. Without calling for an external step-up transformer or pre-preamp.

When you're gifted with as much power as the V7, you need a way to keep track of it. This receiver keeps tabs with two power-output meters, monitoring the power being fed to the speakers. So overload can't result from oversight.

And all that power comes from our direct coupled DC power amp. And our power is stable, thanks to a high-efficiency, high regulation toroidal-coil transformer.

There's a lot more to the STR-V7 than power. This receiver takes the best that contemporary technology has to offer, and offers it in a single machine.

Other manufacturers may have the power to bring you power. But only Sony has the power to bring you more than just power.

SONY AUDIO

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output circuits. Almost all the amplifiers can control two tape decks (the Harman Kardon has only one set of tape-recorder terminals). Most of them have front-panel switches for dubbing from either tape deck to the other (Philips and Kenwood can go only from recorder 1 to recorder 2). The Toshiba unit has a front-panel microphone jack with a separate level control that mixes the microphone signal with the regular program. Only the Sony lacks a loudness-compensation feature, and the Realistic and Yamaha amplifiers have separate level-setting controls that permit their loudness compensation to be used with full effectiveness (several others have "audio-muting" switches that can be used to reduce the gain so as to operate the volume control in a more suitable portion of its range, but that is of course only a partial solution to the problem).

In recent years, many amplifier controls have been designed with mechanical detents that give an effect that can range from a positive switchlike setting to a slightly "ratchety" feeling as the knob is turned. The tone controls of eighteen amplifiers (all except Harman Kardon and Philips) have definite detented settings (Philips uses a detent at the center only). Most of the volume controls are also detented, if only to the extent of giving them the "ratchety" feeling mentioned. In the test for each of the amplifiers, its special features will be mentioned and described. Listing is in order of increasing rated power into 8 ohms, then decreasing distortion and alphabetically.

The power and distortion ratings of the Akai AM-2400 place it very close to the mean of the twenty amplifiers tested. Its power ratings are conservative, as evidenced by the relatively large clipping and dynamic headroom measurements.

The AM-2400 is one of the few amplifiers in this price group to have switchable tone-control turnover frequencies. Pushbuttons next to the tone controls change the bass turnover frequency from 400 to 200 Hz and the treble turnover from 2,500 to 5,000 Hz, as well as bypassing the tone-control circuits entirely if desired. The -3-dB response frequencies of the filters are given as 30 and 10,000 Hz (the slopes are not specified, and can be assumed to be 6 dB per octave).

Although the AM-2400, like the other amplifiers, has a specified nominal 50,000-ohm phono-input impedance, our measurements showed it to be 100,000 ohms, which produced a rise of 2.4 dB at 20,000 Hz when its phono response was checked through test phono-cartridge coils.
At the very edge of audio technology is exactly where the new Yamaha A-1 Amplification System stands.

Our engineers got there by cutting out excess circuitry and components through innovative configurations that reduced the very number and possibilities for noise and distortion to occur. It's as close as you can get to the proverbial straight wire with gain.

For a key example, note the computer-grade DISC switch on the right front panel. Engage it and you virtually direct-couple the phono cartridge to the output power amp. When disengaged, the tone control circuit is inserted between the DC phono equalizer and the DC amplifier. Sleekly positioned behind the bottom front panel, these precision tone controls can be used to enhance any signal source.

There's even a built-in MC Head Amp so you can enjoy the transparent highs and extended frequency response of a moving coil phono cartridge.

In short, precision sound has never been achieved so cleanly and simply in look and function. So go for the cutting edge. Listen to the new A-1 Amplification System and its companion, the new T-1 Tuner, at your Audio Specialty Dealer.

For his name, check the Yellow Pages, or write Yamaha.

Audio Division, P.O. Box 6600, Buena Park, CA 90622
This amplifier is distinctively styled to match JVC's other audio components. It has a five-band (SEA) equalizer, operated by vertical sliders that have ±12-dB ranges centered at 40, 250, 1,000, 5,000, and 15,000 Hz. This is far more versatile than any two- or three-band tone-control system, and the entire equalizer can be bypassed by a front-panel button.

The volume control is also a vertical slider. The low filter has a 6-dB-per-octave slope below 18 Hz. The TAPE 2 input and output jacks are on the front panel, which is convenient for patching an extra tape deck temporarily into a system that normally uses one tape deck. It is, of course, less desirable if two decks are customarily used, since the front jacks are not duplicated in the rear of the amplifier.

The JA-S44 has the lowest distortion rating of any of the amplifiers tested. Within the limitations of our test equipment, we confirmed that it easily surpasses its ratings (the 20-Hz THD measurement was limited by residual distortion in our signal source). Like most of the amplifier meters, those of the JVC were accurate within about 10 to 20 per cent at most readings (they are also larger and more legible than most of the others).

Kenwood KA-5700

Kenwood's KA-5700 has the lowest distortion rating (0.04 per cent) of any of the "40-watt" amplifiers we tested. As it happened, a number of the other amplifiers whose manufacturers gave them much higher distortion ratings nevertheless produced very similar readings in our tests. However, the benefits of Kenwood's low-distortion circuitry are demonstrated by a distortion of only 0.006 per cent at rated power and 20,000 Hz. This was matched only by the JVC amplifier, with most of the others having at least ten times as much distortion at that frequency.

The low 70-pF input capacitance of the KA-5700 places it in a subclass with the Toshiba, Marantz, and Sanyo amplifiers, all of which have less than 100 pF of phono-loading capacitance. Kenwood's low filter has a 6-dB-per-octave slope, with its -3-dB response at 18 Hz. This amplifier is the smallest and lightest of the group (although the Pioneer is almost the same size) except for the Harman Kardon, which is in a class by itself. Like most of the other amplifiers' meters, Kenwood's have typical errors of 10 to 20 per cent over their calibrated range of 0.03 to 60 watts.

Lafayette LA-40

The Lafayette LA-40 is another amplifier whose actual performance far surpasses its ratings. It has the greatest clipping and dynamic headroom of the twenty amplifiers tested, being able to deliver almost twice its rated power (76.5 watts) for a short burst, and a full 71.4 watts of continuous output at 1,000 Hz.

Its low-cut filter is a useful infrasonic filter, cutting off below 20 Hz with a 12-dB-per-octave slope. The meters, calibrated from 0.1 to 100 watts, are accurate within 20 per cent at most points. We noted that the meter illumination dims perceptibly when the continuous power output exceeds about 10 watts per channel.

Nikko NA-850

The Nikko NA-850 has all the conventional features found on the other amplifiers, with the addition of continuously adjustable meter sensitivity. The meters have scales calibrated from -20 to +3 dB, much like those of a cassette recorder. There are also two power scales from 0.6 to 60 watts and from 0.01 to 1.5 watts, with the upper limit corresponding to the 0-dB marking. When the meter sensitivity control is set fully counterclockwise, the 0-dB mark corresponds to 60 watts; at the clockwise limit, 0 dB is 1.5 watts. Calibrations on the front panel permit the (Continued on page 68)
This new tuner, amplifier and turntable are all by LUX.

We'll leave the speakers up to you.

The tuner and integrated amplifier are from LUX's new Studio Standard Series, our newest and most modestly priced line of separates. Their features and performance, however, are anything but modest.

The T-4 tuner, for example, has LUX's exclusive Accutouch tuning system. The knob physically locks at every station that exceeds the muting threshold—from 5 to 300 µV. LUX's closed-loop tuning circuit is precisely referenced to the station's carrier frequency for lowest-distortion reception. And the i.f. bandwidth is adjustable—wide (normal) or narrow—to accommodate station density throughout the FM band.

The L-5 integrated amplifier has a DC direct-coupled power amplifier section with frequency response extending from 5 Hz to 100 kHz, -0.1 dB. Bass and treble tone controls have switchable turnover frequencies, plus total tone defeat. Subsonic filter in addition to low and high-cut filters. And when tape decks are not in use, a special switch totally disconnects them from the amplifier, preventing loading which causes preamp distortion.

The PE-272 is LUX's lowest-priced turntable. Its servo-controlled direct-drive brushless DC motor is totally free of the cogging (pulsing) that plagues many other direct-drive motors. And the straight, statically-balanced tonearm has a nested tube construction and internal damping that deals very effectively with resonance. Another feature: the vertical posts extend through the arm, minimizing aural play.

Altogether these three components will deliver a clean, virtually distortion-free signal to your speakers. We'll leave that final decision to you and your LUX dealer—whose taste is as high in speakers as in electronics and turntables.

LUX Audio of America, Ltd.
160 Dupont S. ste., Plainview, New York 11803 • In Canada: White Electronics Development Corp., Ontario

LUXMAN T-4 FM/FM stereo tuner: Adjustable sensitivity, 10.3 dB (1.8 µV); 50-dB quieting sensitivity, 4.7 dB (2.8 µV) S/N: 75 dB. Alternate channel selectivity, 85 dB (narrow), 40 dB (wide). THD (at 1 kHz) 0.01% (wide). (LUXMAN T-2 FM/FM stereo tuner similar to T-4, less Accutouch and CLL.)

LUXMAN L-5 integrated amplifier: 63 watts per channel minimum continuous power into 8 ohms, 20-20 kHz, with no more than 0.03% total harmonic or intermodulation distortion. Damping factor: 80 at 1 kHz (8 ohms). Phono signal-to-noise ratio better than 52 dB (IHF-A re 10 mV input). (LUXMAN L-3, similar, 35 watts per channel, 20 Hz-20 kHz, 0.04% THD.)

LUXMAN PD-272, 1/2" die-cast aluminum platter with high density mat, 3.96 lbs. Detachable hinged cover, adjustable isolating feet. Separate pitch control (±4%), each speed. Rumble: better than 70 dB (DIN B). Wow and flutter: better than 0.01% (VTF-15).
AMPLIFIERS...

0-dB reading to be set to correspond to almost any intermediate power-output level.

The low- and high-cut filters have rated cutoff frequencies of 15 and 10,000 Hz, with the slopes unspecified (and therefore presumed to be 6 dB per octave). The meter calibration errors are 30 to 50 per cent at most intermediate readings and several hundred per cent at the lowest readings, though near the top of the scale the error was only about 10 per cent. The relay protection system of the Nikko NA-850 is very effective, cutting the amplifier off instantly when it is overdriven.

Marantz 1090

- The Marantz 1090 shares a number of control features, as well as its styling, with other Marantz products. It has three-band tone controls (bass, mid-range, and treble) using vertical sliders, plus a knob that can bypass the tone controls or activate the loudness compensation.

In addition to its 8-ohm power rating, the Marantz 1090 is rated to deliver 57 watts per channel to 4-ohm loads, from 20 to 20,000 Hz, with less than 0.1 per cent THD. The phono-overload limit, which is a good 125 millivolts at 1,000 Hz, decreases to the equivalent of only 66 millivolts when measured at 20,000 Hz.

Onkyo A-5

- Onkyo's Model A-5 is one of the heaviest and largest amplifiers in this price class. Its massiveness, which is quite genuine, is accentuated by the large volume-control knob. The bar knobs used for the other functions are both easy to turn and easy to read. The low filter cuts off below 10 Hz at a 6-dB-per-octave rate. The Onkyo A-5 is also rated to deliver 50 watts per channel to 4-ohm loads, between 20 and 20,000 Hz, with no more than 0.1 per cent THD.

Optonica SM-1515

- Optonica's SM-1515, though very similar in most of its features to the other amplifiers, has distinctive and functional styling that sets it apart. Many amplifier controls lack clear index marks and panel markings that identify their settings and functions at a glance. Optonica uses gracefully tapered metal pointer knobs whose shape not only simplifies their operation but leaves no doubt about their positions even when viewed at a distance.

This is one of the two amplifiers in the group (the Scott 440A being the other) whose phono response at 20,000 Hz is not affected measurably by the presence of a high-inductance phono-cartridge winding in the signal path. In the SM-1515, this response is combined with a rather high phono-overload limit which is fully maintained throughout the audio spectrum (the 1,000-Hz overload is actually slightly lower than the figures obtained at 20 and 20,000 Hz). Our measurements suggest that the overall high-frequency and transient performance of the SM-1515 phono preamplifier is closer to the ideal than that of most of the other amplifiers in the group; however, it did have a relatively high phono-input capacitance—500 pF.

The output meters, calibrated from 0.01 to 70 watts, are somewhat less accurate than most, with errors of 40 to 50 per cent near the upper end of the meter range. The high and low filters, with 6-dB-per-octave slopes, had their -3-dB response frequencies at 7,000 and 30 Hz.

Philips AH 384

- The Philips AH 384 is the largest and heaviest of the amplifiers tested, although it is only about average in its

(Continued on page 70)
Empire introduces a revolutionary cleaning method that peels off every trace of dust, dirt and oil from deep down in your record's grooves.

A gentle sponge applicator spreads Disco Film over every inch of your record's surface.

It penetrates, surrounds and adheres to all the accumulated debris that can wear down diamonds and vinyl alike. Once it dries into a flexible film you just peel it off.

Hold it up to the light and you can actually see all the gunk that was hiding in your record's grooves.

Play the record and you'll immediately hear how much better it sounds without the "clicks" and "pops" dirt can cause.

Disco Film cleans so thoroughly that your records will be cleaner than when you first bought them. And it is safe to use. The water soluble contents of Disco Film will not irritate records or skin in any way.

So don't put off better sound any longer. Peel off record dirt now with Disco Film.

Another record care product from the company that cares about your records, Audio Groome by Empire.

You get results in four easy steps:

1. Remove the cap from the Disco Film container and place your record on top of it. It is designed to support your records without allowing the grooves to touch any surface that would dirty them. One finger on the label holds the record in place.

2. Squeeze out a generous portion onto the record and use the sponge applicator to gently work it into the grooves. Start from just outside the record's label and spread the gel towards the edge until the playing surface is covered. Flip it over and repeat the process.

3. When completely dry, about 45-60 minutes depending on its thickness, place a strip of cellophane tape from the record's label to beyond the record's edge.

4. Using your fingernail, pry the outer edge of the film to help start its peeling. Then pull the tape slowly towards the center of the record until you have removed all of the Disco Film (any excess film can be removed with an additional piece of tape).

Write for your free brochure on all the fine record care products by Audio Groome.

Empire Scientific Corp., Dept. AG, Garden City, N.Y. 11530

CIRCLE NO. 99 ON READER SERVICE CARD
power rating (the same chassis and panel are used on some higher-power Philips amplifiers). Two different distortion ratings are listed for this amplifier: a Philips brochure gives it as 0.05 per cent and the instruction booklet gives 0.2 per cent. We assumed the latter figure to be correct, although the amplifier also met the more stringent ratings.

The filters of the AH 384 have 6-dB-per-octave slopes, with nominal cutoff frequencies of 70 and 10,000 Hz. The meters are calibrated in decibels from -20 to +5 dB, but nowhere is the 0-dB reference given. According to our measurements, it is about 13 watts output into 8 ohms.

The Philips AH 384 is notable for being one of the few amplifiers in this group (with Optonica, Pioneer, and Realistic) whose phono preamplifier maintains its full overload rating from 20 to 20,000 Hz. In other words, when the overload signal level at 20 or 20,000 Hz is converted to the equivalent input at 1,000 Hz (according to the RIAA equalization response), the result is approximately the same as the actual measured value at 1,000 Hz. (The 20-kHz overload level given in the table [maximum phono input column] is also converted to the 1-kHz equivalent.)

At the top of the new Radio Shack amplifier lineup is the Realistic SA-2001. It carries a substantial power rating of 60 watts per channel at 0.2 per cent THD, and our tests indicate that its power-supply regulation is extremely stiff. As a result, its clipping and dynamic headroom ratings are identical at 0.83 dB, corresponding to a power output of about 73 watts.

The SA-2001 has a very complete array of control features, including switchable tone-control-turnover frequencies (125 or 400 Hz for the bass and 3,000 or 7,000 Hz for the treble). It also has three different phono-input sensitivities, selected by a switch in the rear of the amplifier. The phono-overload limit at 1,000 Hz was actually lower than the values at 20 or 20,000 Hz, which is quite unusual. In the least-sensitive switch position, the SA-2001 can handle phono inputs of as much as 440 millivolts, anywhere in the audio range, without distortion, placing this amplifier squarely at the head of the group in this respect. Even in the middle switch position, which gives a phono sensitivity roughly similar to that of the other amplifiers, its dynamic range is among the best in the group. However, the phono-input capacitance of this amplifier is among the highest in the group, and it varies with the sensitivity setting. We recommend using the highest sensitivity, which gives a 500-pF capacitance—still on the high side, but no more so than that of several other amplifiers. The phono-overload limit is about 110 millivolts in this condition, which is perfectly acceptable.

The panel, knobs, and other controls of the Realistic SA-2001 are finished in a frosty satin aluminum, quite different from the bright finish used on most amplifiers. The two level meters are at the bottom of the panel; they are calibrated from 0.1 to 10 watts and from 1 to 100 watts, with the range selected by a pushbutton. Typical meter error is about 20 per cent.

The very compact Pioneer SA-7500 II ranks near the top of its power group in almost every respect, including S/N, distortion, and phono-overload rating. Unlike the case with most of these amplifiers, the phono rating is established in the Pioneer by the 1,000-Hz overload limit of 205 millivolts. At 20,000 Hz, the equivalent overload input is about the same.

The SA-7500 II has a low-cut filter that cuts off at 15 Hz with a 6-dB-per-octave slope. Like several of the amplifiers in its power class, it is also rated for 4-ohm operation, delivering 50 watts with 0.1 per cent THD from 20 to 20,000 Hz.

Although the Rotel RA-713 is rated similarly to several other amplifiers in this group (45 watts at 0.1 per cent THD), it has appreciably lower clipping and dynamic headroom ratings than most of the others. This does not in any way diminish its performance within its rated limit.

(Continued on page 72)
The Realistic SCT-30 tells it like it is:

Why 3 heads are better than 2.
Why 2 capstans are better than 1.
Why double Dolby* is better than single.

3 Heads.
Two independent record and play heads eliminate the compromises of one combined r/p head, and the head assembly is integrated to eliminate azimuth error. The result: cleaner sound. The third head lets you monitor your recording an instant after it's made, without interrupting the program. SCT-30 has 3 heads!

2 Capstans.
Dual capstans (instead of the usual 1) reduce wow and flutter to an inaudible 0.06% WRMS or less, and extend the audio frequency response. SCT-30 has dual capstans!

Double Dolby.
You know the single Dolby system cuts noise and adds dynamic range. But let's examine double Dolby. You get Dolby on both record and monitor so you know exactly what your tape will sound like.

You get a decoder for recording superb Dolby FM stereo. And you get simultaneous listening enjoyment of the decoded broadcast on receivers with tape monitoring. The Realistic SCT-30 has double Dolby! About $380.

P.S. - Supertape® Gold.
To go with 3 heads, 2 capstans and double Dolby, you need a cassette tape that will enhance—not degrade—performance. That's why we design and manufacture Supertape Gold in our own Fort Worth factory. Like SCT-30, it's a playmate you can believe in at a price you can afford.

Why Realistic®?
Because Radio Shack has delivered quality audio at sensible prices since 1921, its Realistic tape and recorder line can point to over 5,000,000 customers as living proof of these claims. Add after-sale service that isn't lip service. Add in-house engineering and manufacturing of much of the Realistic line. And add the convenience of neighborhood shopping where you get "sound talk" from a specialist. That's Realistic!
its, but means only that its actual clipping power output and short-term peak output are somewhat less than those of its direct competitors. This is apparently the result of very stiff power-supply regulation (the supply voltages of the RA-713 do not change very much with varying signal levels).

The S/N measurements of the RA-713 are not as impressive as those of some others, but in use it is as quiet as any of the amplifiers. This is easily explained: the program source, in almost every case, will have more noise in it than will be added by any of the amplifiers in this group. The phono capacitance of 500 pF is relatively high, and the RA-713 should be used with a phono cartridge whose response is not degraded by a high load capacitance.

The filters of the RA-713 have 12-dB-per-octave slopes with cutoff frequencies of 20 and 20,000 Hz. Unlike most such filters, they are apparently designed not to remove audible hiss or rumble, but to remove noise outside the audible frequency range that could cause intermodulation or other overload effects. The meters, calibrated from 0.05 to 50 watts, have an error of 10 to 20 per cent of their readings over that range.

The filters of the RA-713 have 12-dB-per-octave slopes with cutoff frequencies of 20 and 20,000 Hz. Unlike most such filters, they are apparently designed not to remove audible hiss or rumble, but to remove noise outside the audible frequency range that could cause intermodulation or other overload effects. The meters, calibrated from 0.05 to 50 watts, have an error of 10 to 20 per cent of their readings over that range.

The meters on the DCA 611 have the usual 10 to 20 per cent error at most readings. However, this holds true only in the middle frequency range, such as at the 1,000 Hz we use for most test measurements. At lower or higher frequencies, the meter response falls off markedly, to the point where a full-power 20-Hz signal produces only a moderate pointer deflection. The scales are calibrated from 0.02 to 60 watts.

The Technics SU-7700 is one of the few amplifiers in its price range to come with a walnut-finish wooden cabinet. It makes effective use of pushbuttons, lever switches, and knobs to provide an excellent combination of operating “feel” and legibility in its operating controls.

Although the 1,000-Hz phono-overload input of 170 millivolts easily surpasses the amplifier’s 150-millivolt overload specification.
Enormously Efficient.

The computer-optimized Wharfedale E's. Beautifully designed and crafted. For the sophisticated connoisseur of sound.

Unusually efficient (94dB/W,m), the E's are clean and easy-to-listen to. Response is wide and flat: 50-15,000Hz, ±3dB for the E-70; with exceptional bass response. Distortion is inordinate — and inaudibly low.

That's why audio experts acclaim the E's. And why audiophiles adore them.

The Wharfedale E-70's and E-50's come in matched, hand-finished walnut-veneer pairs. Audition them at your Wharfedale dealer today. We know you'll be enormously impressed.
AMPLIFIERS...

rating, its 20,000-Hz overload (referred to the equivalent 1,000-Hz level) is only 53 millivolts. This is one of the lowest phono-limit measurements in the group (only the Harman Kardon, at 42 millivolts, is lower). Whether or not it is significant, it at least suggests a relative lack of high-frequency transient response in the phono-preamplifier section. The phono-input capacitance of 500 pF is also relatively high.

On the other hand, the frequency response of the SU-7700, checked through either the high-level or phono inputs, is about as flat as our instruments can measure. The low filter has a 12-dB-per-octave slope beginning at 30 Hz, but the high filter cuts off above 8,000 Hz with a 6-dB-per-octave slope. The meters of the SU-7700 are somewhat more accurate than the others, reading within 10 per cent of the true power output into 8-ohm loads over almost their full range of 0.03 to 60 watts. This range is covered in two segments, with a pushbutton to change the meter sensitivity by a factor of ten.

The Toshiba SB-420 is one of the larger amplifiers of the group, and some of its performance measurements and control features also set it apart from the others. For example, it is one of the “flattest” in its overall frequency response, through either the high-level or the phono inputs. It also has the highest IHF-rated phono-overload rating of any of the amplifiers having comparable input sensitivity.

The filters of the SB-420 have 6-dB-per-octave slopes, with their -3-dB frequencies being 20 and 8,000 Hz. This is one of the few amplifiers to have selectable tone-control turnover frequencies (400 or 200 Hz for the bass, and 2,500 or 5,000 Hz for the treble) plus a tone-bypass feature. The front-panel controls are highly legible and have a good tactile response owing to the use of long-handled lever switches and bar knobs where appropriate.

The Toshiba amplifier has a three-position “muting” switch that reduces the audio gain by 10 or 20 dB. A byproduct of this feature is the ability to operate the volume control at a higher than normal setting; this makes the loudness compensation more pleasing in many cases. The SB-420 also has a microphone input with a separate mixing gain-control knob. Unlike some of the others with microphone mixing facilities, the microphone signals from the SB-420 can be recorded on a tape deck by using a separate pair of mic mix recording outputs (these signals do not appear at the normal tape outputs). The Toshiba is also one of the few amplifiers to carry a FTC power rating for 4-ohm loads: 50 watts per channel from 20 to 20,000 Hz with less than 0.3 per cent THD.

Yamaha was the first manufacturer we know of to establish a policy of carrying the same level of basic performance through all price levels in the product line. The low-price (and relatively low-power) CA-410 II is an excellent illustration of this policy. Although it is rated at a modest 35 watts, it can deliver more than 50 watts to 8-ohm loads under most conditions. It also has a 4-ohm rating of 40 watts with 0.1 per cent distortion.

The Yamaha CA-410 II has separate controls for selecting the tape-recording and listening-signal sources, plus one of the few really effective loudness compensators we have seen. These features are also found on Yamaha’s more expensive amplifiers and receivers. The level meters are calibrated from 0.01 to 50 watts and are accurate within 10 to 20 per cent at most readings. The high-cut filter cuts off at 8,000 Hz with a slope of 6 dB per octave.

The 1,200 picofarad (pF) phono-input capacitance of the CA-410 II is the highest we measured among these amplifiers. This amplifier should be used with phono cartridges whose performance is not seriously affected by a high load capacitance.

This amplifier, like the Harman Kardon A-401, has little in common with many of the amplifiers in the test group. Its 70-watt power rating is substantially higher than the others, and its price is somewhat higher. However, it is of special interest because of its switching-type pulse power supply, which dispenses with the usual large, 60-Hz power transformer and bulky filter capacitors. Instead, the 120-volt a.c. input is rectified directly and used to power an oscillator that generates a high-power square-wave...
A wide receiver: he's a professional. Exciting to watch, dependable, powerful and tough, too. And he can deliver the kind of performance that will set the crowds cheering.

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These new models have the quality features professionals specify. They're built with power to spare. Built tough to give years of trouble-free dependability. Built with the exciting chrome or black front you're looking for.

And they can deliver the kind of audio performance that will make them an all-star in your record book.

Sankyo Wide Receivers...put them on your team and become a winner!
wave signal at about 20,000 Hz. This is stepped up by a
relatively small ferrite-core transformer and rectified to
produce the amplifier's d.c. operating voltages. Only
small filter capacitors are required at this high operating
frequency. A regulating system maintains the amplifier's
operating voltages constant within 1 per cent over a wide
range of input-voltage and load changes.

The Sony TA-F5A has generally conventional, though
refined, amplifier circuits. Its filters have 6-dB-per-octave
slopes with cutoff frequencies of 15 and 9,000 Hz. The
amplifier is no larger than many of the 40- or 45-watt
amplifiers tested, and its 18-pound weight places it among
the lightest of the group. This is a tangible benefit of the
pulse-type power supply.

The extremely tight regulation of the power supply
gives the TA-F5A its unique property: a clipping and dy-
namic headroom of only 0.13 dB. Since the power-supply
voltages do not change with signal level, the amplifier de-

When we undertook this project, we did not really expect to find any
great differences among such similar products in such a highly competitive
market. In general, the twenty amplifiers we tested do all that is
claimed for them—and more. Overall, their refinement of performance
and operation is most impressive. It would be difficult to single out any of
the units as being markedly superior to their competitors. One might have
its lowest distortion at 1,000 Hz while another would be lower at 20,000 Hz,
and a third at 20 Hz. Similarly, there are minor differences in response flat-
ness, S/N, and other characteristics, most of which are not likely to be au-
dible under normal conditions.

We did, however, find some real differences among these amplifiers,
principally in their phono-preamplifier sections. For most amplifiers, the
phono-overload level is specified by the manufacturer (when it is specified
at all) at a frequency of 1,000 Hz. Our measurements at that frequency sug-
gest that none of these amplifiers could be overloaded by any present-
day phonograph cartridge playing any commercial recording—in the mid-
range performance when the phono

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Commentary

Circle 153 on reader service card

standard calls for phono-overload measurements to be made at other
frequencies in the audio range as well, and converted to an equivalent
1,000-Hz level. In most cases, we

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(Continued on page 78)
A $150 cassette?

That's what our FX-I audiotape has been called, because of the audible improvement it makes. Especially on medium-priced decks and automobile cassette players.

People say it's almost unbelievable. Richer, fuller bass. Cleaner, more extended highs. Greater detail than they've ever heard before. (Or even thought their system could provide!)

It's all due to FX-I's Pure Ferrix formulation: a unique low-noise gamma ferric oxide. With increased output at frequency extremes, to compensate for roll-offs in tape-deck response. And to help good equipment sound even better.

To hear how much better your deck can sound, make your next recording on Fuji FX-I. Our little cassette can make a big difference.

FUJI

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CIRCLE NO. 33 ON READER SERVICE CARD
AMPLIFIERS

rose to 1 per cent (−40 dB). This level is completely unambiguous when the signal is monitored on the analyzer screen. Since the 20,000-Hz response of an RIAA-equalized amplifier is 19.6 dB below its 1,000-Hz response, we divided the measured overload voltage by 9.55 (the equivalent voltage ratio) to obtain the IHF rating.

Somewhat to our surprise, only four of the twenty amplifiers did as well at 20,000 Hz as at 1,000 Hz. Often the decrease in level was moderate (20 to 30 per cent), but in some cases it was only a small fraction of the 1,000-Hz reading. It is certainly conceivable that some combinations of record and cartridge could overload some of these amplifiers at the highest frequencies. One thing seems certain, however: a phono preamplifier that does not exhibit this effect is less likely to be overloaded than one which does.

Even more disturbing (and surprising) was the range of input-capacitance values we measured on these amplifiers. Four of them were under 100 pF (one as low as 50 pF), but five of them had a capacitance of 500 pF or greater (one as high as 1,200 pF). It is a little difficult to understand how these amplifiers perform as well as they do with some cartridges, since most record players will add another 100 to 200 pF to the circuit. A few cartridges operate well with a 500-pF load, but 700 to 1,400 does seem excessive!

A possible justification for these high input-capacitance values is their potential benefit in reducing RFI (radio-frequency interference). We can think of no other reason why a manufacturer would place such a large capacitance in the phono input, given its possible deleterious effect on cartridge performance.

Summary

Our tests show very little significant difference between most of these amplifiers. The true power-output capabilities of the units can be seen in the clipping headroom and dynamic headroom columns of the table of test data. In spite of the apparently great spread of power outputs, in respect to clipping headroom it should be noted that the most powerful amplifier (the Sanyo DCA 611) delivers only 2 dB more output than the lowest-power amplifier (the Optonica SM-1515). (We exclude the Harman Kardon A-401 from this comparison since it is really in a different category.)

Probably the most reasonable way to make a choice from among these amplifiers would be on the basis of their features, styling, and price. For someone who enjoys modifying the frequency response of a system, one of the units with a mid-range tone control (or, better yet, the JVC with its five-band equalizer) would be worth considering. If you rarely use tone controls, this is of no importance. A few amplifiers have two phono inputs (marked Lo in the table) or three high-level inputs (Hi) compared with the typical single phono input and two high-level inputs. If added input flexibility is important, your choice is easier.

Although meters are a very prominent feature of many of these amplifiers, do not be unduly influenced by their presence or absence. They are of little real value in indicating the true power output of an amplifier or even in showing when overload is occurring or is imminent. They can be considered a cosmetic feature, like the styling of the panel and the knobs.

When it comes to appearance, tastes differ widely, and we make no recommendations in this respect. To us, there was nothing compellingly attractive (or repulsive!) about the appearance of any of the amplifiers.

The consumer whose plight we were concerned with in the opening paragraph of this article is really most fortunate. Just about any of these amplifiers will provide superb performance, free of noise and distortion, with all the system flexibility many will ever need—and all in a compact, attractive, reliable, and inexpensive package.
FOR THE PRICE OF A WATCH, OWN THIS GENIUS OF A CHRONOGRAPH.

Now there's a chronograph whose design dramatically outdistances all others. That's not big, bulky and mechanical like some. Or costly, finicky and undependable like others. And unlike the red LED's with their push-to-light displays and quick-to-die batteries—this one uses a power conserving liquid crystal display instead.

It's the Realtime Quartz Chronograph. A timepiece that masterfully joins the genius of micro-circuitry, ruggedness and styling. And it's available to you by mail through the Sharper Image, for only $69.

So much data. Squeezed so thin.

Slimmer than 7mm, only 2.9 ounces, the Realtime chronograph is everything you could ask for in a watch, or a stopwatch.

In watch mode, it continually displays the hour and the minute, and every second flashes by. In large, crisp, liquid crystal digits. (Without you pressing buttons.) Its Union Carbide batteries last a year or more and can be easily changed by your local jeweler. Separate batteries for night light and time give you extra dependability.

Accuracy is calibrated to within 55 seconds a year.

Press the side button to command the month, date, and day of week. Easy to read, even in bright sunlight. Its American made chip is programmed to adjust for the end of the month, with resetting needed only once every four years.

They're off!

Stopwatch is activated with a command from the righthand face button (no interruption of watch operation).

Now you're ready to time any event to 1/100 of a second with uncanny precision, thanks to a quartz crystal whose vibrations split every second into 32,768 parts. The Realtime is more accurate than the finest mechanical chronograph ever made.

Record lap times. Cumulative times. Flick to watch mode anytime without interrupting the count. Or freeze the numbers at any moment. Take time out. You may even time beyond 60 minutes with Realtime's automatic startover.

Built to take it.

The Realtime Quartz Chronograph runs in the rain. Goes swimming, climbs mountains. It's carefully crafted of 100% solid stainless steel throughout—case, bracelet, clasp, buttons. The face crystal is hard rock glass (unlike the easily scratched plastic ones on most chronographs). It's shock-resistant, and invulnerable to perspiration, dust and the weather.

Realtime is in fact water resistant to 3 Atmospheres of pressure, and can be safely immersed in water to 80 feet.

What more do you get for $69?

Assurance.

Your Realtime will never need maintenance as the solid state components have no moving parts. In the unlikely event that it needs repair there are prompt service-by-mail facilities right here in the U.S. There's a 1 year factory warranty on parts and labor.

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We want you to be satisfied with your Realtime Quartz Chronograph. After you receive it, wear it. Put it through the paces. Compare it with any chronograph that comes along. If for any reason whatsoever it's not the timepiece you expected, return it within two weeks. You're guaranteed a full and courteous refund, with no questions asked.

To order, send check for $69 plus $1.50 delivery (add $4.14 sales tax in Calif.). Credit card holders may order with our toll free number below.

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THE SHARPER IMAGE
260 California Street, San Francisco, CA 94111.
Alaska and Hawaii (800) 824-7919.
WITH considerable thought yet minimal expenditure, Don Camryn of Niagara Falls, New York, has designed and constructed a housing that successfully combines video and audio equipment to create a convenient home-entertainment complex. The compact installation, in an efficient utilization of available space, projects through the living-room wall into a large walk-in closet that provides the necessary rear access to the components and their connections.

The installation has three sections, all built from 1-inch-thick, Formica-covered flakeboard. The sturdy, L-shaped base section has a desk-height countertop with cutouts into which are set an RCA SelectaVision videocassette recorder (right) and a Technics SL-1300 Mark II turntable equipped with an Audio-Technica Signet TK5E cartridge (left). In a niche just above the turntable is a Realistic stereo mike mixer which Mr. Camryn uses primarily as a phono/tape mixer. The series of white buttons mounted on the apron of the short arm of the L (at right in photo) are Jerrold electronic channel selectors; these make it unnecessary to use the mechanical selector on the video deck. A comfortable swivel chair (not shown) facing the console puts the operator within easy reach of all controls and monitoring devices.

The two upper sections of the console are angled slightly for greater visibility of the components. Within the four compartments are (clockwise from top left) a Technics RS-676US cassette deck, a JVC 5444 four-channel receiver, an RCA 12-inch black-and-white TV monitor, and a flush-mounted Technics RS-276US cassette deck. The components are set into black, satin-finish Formica panels that handsomely complement the chrome finishes and internal lighting of the equipment. Both audio and video program sources are selected by means of eight color-coded, illuminated pushbuttons at the left of the RCA monitor. The control center also includes a home-built digital readout for video-channel selection and a timer module that permits recording TV programs while the operator is away from home or occupied elsewhere.

The system feeds front-channel audio signals to a pair of Bose 901 Series II loudspeakers while a pair of homemade ceiling-mounted speakers provide rear-channel sound. TV programs are projected through an Advent VideoBeam Model 750 onto a large screen; the audio portion is fed into both speaker pairs, thus creating a type of "surround" sonics that makes disaster films and live shows all the more dramatic. Camryn also uses his system to make tapes of sound effects and mixes of conversation and music that serve as background for skits that he stages for friends.

A doctor of chiropractic, Camryn admits that he frequently tears himself away from his video and audio tape equipment and listens more conventionally to LP records—mostly traditional and big-band jazz, country-and-western, and original movie soundtracks. And,thanks to the recent purchase of a Pioneer KP-800 FM/cassette car stereo, he is as entertained while on the road as he is at home.
Now Oldsmobile Starfire comes with standard sporty features you'd pay extra for in many other cars.


The 1979 Starfire. It gives you all the good stuff you see as standard equipment. And it's engineered to be an exciting road car as well—moving down a road with precision and authority is what a Starfire is all about.

But with all those road-wise qualities, all those standard features, you might think a Starfire is priced out of reach. Not so, as you can see:

$4095.00

That's the manufacturer's suggested retail price, including dealer prep. Taxes, license, destination charges and other equipment additional.

So if you're looking for a sporty road car that's a lot of value for the money, here it is.

Test-drive a Starfire today...and discover that great Olds feeling!

The 1979 Starfire. It gives you all the good stuff you see as standard equipment. And it's engineered to be an exciting road car as well—moving down a road with precision and authority is what a Starfire is all about.

But with all those road-wise qualities, all those standard features, you might think a Starfire is priced out of reach. Not so, as you can see:

$4095.00

That's the manufacturer's suggested retail price, including dealer prep. Taxes, license, destination charges and other equipment additional.

So if you're looking for a sporty road car that's a lot of value for the money, here it is.

Test-drive a Starfire today...and discover that great Olds feeling!
TWICE THE SPEED!
TWICE THE PERFORMANCE!
Recording engineers recognize that the way to obtain more professional results is to increase the speed at which tape is moved past the heads.

Until now, all conventional cassette decks have recorded and played back at 1 7/8 inches per second only. The new B·I·C tape decks do this... superbly. When used at 1 7/8 ips, they exceed virtually every existing performance spec. At 3 3/4 ips, they establish new standards.

This faster tape speed results in dramatic improvements in frequency response, dynamic range, signal-to-noise, and wow and flutter. It also provides much quicker rewind and fast forward times, automatically at either speed.

As an example, consider the model T-3's 3 3/4 ips specs.

Performance unheard of in any other cassette deck. Guaranteed frequency response of at least 25-22,000 hz ± 3 dB. Wow and flutter less than .035% WRMS. Total harmonic distortion below 1.5%. Signal-to-noise ratio better than 67 dB (A-weighted).

To achieve these new performance standards we used a fresh approach to the electronics. The result—a group of new circuitry concepts which we have named "Broadband Electronics." These circuitry concepts lower residual noise and distortion. They enhance frequency response and stereo imaging. And—most important, these improvements are audible at either speed on all B·I·C tape decks.

The result is sound that is cleaner and more detailed than you've ever heard from cassette tape.

There are three B·I·C cassette decks, from the "no frills" Model T-1 at under $300, to the 3-head, dual capstan T-3... all at prices you'd expect to pay for an ordinary one speed machine.

For a free 24-page brochure, see your B·I·C dealer or write B·I·C Avnet, Westbury, N.Y. 11590.

Twice the speed. Twice the versatility. Twice the performance.

THE NEW B·I·C TWO-SPEED CASSETTE DECK.
The perfect pair.
The new Koss CM/530 bookshelf speakers with the perfect mirror-image sound.

Here is truly a remarkable achievement in loudspeaker design and performance. The Koss CM/530 bookshelf loudspeaker sets an entirely new standard in extended bandwidth response, high efficiency, low distortion and perfect mirror-image for speakers in its size and price range and within today's technological capabilities.

By designing a left and a right channel configuration for the passive radiator, the woofer and the tweeter, Koss engineers created a perfectly matched set of bookshelf speakers that can be placed horizontally or vertically without losing perfect right to left or left to right imaging, an incredible degree of dispersion and the beautiful Sound of Koss.

Once you've heard the CM/530 you'll be amazed at its breathtaking depth and clarity and incredible low distortion properties. By utilizing an 8-inch passive radiator to radiate the sound energy over the lower two octaves, Koss engineers were able to use an 8-inch woofer to reproduce the critical sounds in the midrange up to 3,000 Hz. Thus the CM/530 is able to reproduce a maximal flat frequency response from an f3 (3 dB down point) of 36 Hz on upward. In addition, the CM/530's 1-inch dome tweeter produces an exceptionally flat energy output and unusually low distortion.

No matter how you place them on your bookshelves, you get perfect mirror-image sound.
that gives your music a liveliness and transparency not found in competitive speakers.

But what really puts the CM/530 speakers in a class by themselves is their perfect mirror-image sound. By creating a right and left channel configuration, the sound from the left and right speakers comes to the listener with the same musical balance.

So, no matter whether you're sitting in your favorite easy chair or walking around your room, you'll always hear a perfectly balanced, full-bandwidth sound.

The Koss CM/530's also offer an unmatched increase in dynamic range over competitive bookshelf speakers. Due to the CM/530's higher efficiency and lower distortion, you can hear the higher sound pressure levels without clipping and also hear the lowest bass with a dramatic clarity as well.

And to help you shape the extra sound you'll hear, there's a 3-position Tweeter Level Control switch on each speaker that allows you to alter the tweeter frequency spectrum from a flat response to ± 3 dB.

Ask your Audio Dealer to give you a live demonstration of a matched pair of CM/530 bookshelf speakers. You'll be amazed at their perfect mirror-image sound. And while you're at it, try the perfect answer to private listening: Koss Stereophones. But by all means write, c/o Virginia Lamm for our full-color speaker and stereo catalogs. The Sound of Koss will do great things for your records and tapes...and your image.
WHATEVER HAPPENED TO . . . ?

Have you found yourself wondering about Lena Zavaroni lately as you worked your way through your morning Wheaties? Are you curious to know the whereabouts of the Shirelles? Of Bill Haley and the Comets? Tiny Tim? If so, you're ready to play the Whatever Happened To game, the idea of which is to track down someone once famous who has faded from public view. Unearthing a particularly obscure figure will get you extra points, as will discovering an especially incongruous (or decidedly poetic) fate. It can be played alone or with any number of friends before, during, or after breakfast.

I've been playing a pop-music version of this game off and on since midsummer, when several things drove me into remembrance of things past. The first was seeing Emitt Rhodes' name on a new recording. Emitt was never what you'd call one of your superstars. As a matter of fact, in some rock circles back in the late Sixties and early Seventies he was dismissed as a "wimp." Too great a resemblance to Paul McCartney in both voice and face (coupled with poor record-company support) probably contributed to his fast fade. But he was visible for a while, and I liked him. He had a flair for attractive, sprightly melodies and a voice as pleasant as McCartney's, if a bit more nasal. Furthermore, he was as cute as a newt. Performers with less talent than Rhodes have made the Big Time, but Emitt simply disappeared, and until recently I had assumed that, as likely as not, he had wound up working in a dry-cleaning plant in Scranton. But then this record appeared—"Thistles" (Elektra E-532)—that credited Rhodes as producer. It was comforting to learn that he hadn't entirely given up his music career but had simply traded the spotlight for a behind-the-scene role.

The news of Jackie Wilson's fate, on the other hand, was extremely disconcerting. Wilson was a big r & b star in the Fifties and Sixties. His voice, as smooth and rich as sa-

Many performers' careers are similar to Wilson's, but without the tragic ending. Having fallen behind in the Big Pop Swim, some artists stay aloft in the smaller pond of the nostalgia circuit. Another of the things that started me looking backward this summer was a feature article in the New York Times Magazine. Titled Vaudeville Strikes Back, the article disclosed the present whereabouts of entertainers whose names alone summon up visions of used-to-be: the Shirelles, the Drifters, Danny and the Juniors, Tiny Tim, and Eddie Fisher. Yes, they still swoon out in Dubuque when Eddie Fisher, now fifty, sings Oh My Papa. And twenty years later, with only one of the group's four original members replaced, Danny and the Juniors still knock them dead with At the Hop and Rock and Roll Is Here to Stay. The Shirelles, now a little too mature to be called a "girl group"; the Drifters, with only one original member left; and Tiny Tim, now fatter but still uncouth and scraggly-haired—and still carrying that little ukulele in a greasy shopping bag—all travel in one bus and perform in Roy Radin's Vaudeville '78.

Like Richard Nader's famous rock-and-roll revival shows, Radin's really reeks of the past. Some of the coifures may be blow-dried now, and there are more wrinkles and plump-er figures, but the sound is still the same, and the crowds seem to like it. Like it? They scream for it!

Rick Nelson's unfortunate experience with the nostalgia circuit has been chronicled in his song Garden Party. In a Nader extravaganza at Madison Square Garden, instead of playing his "Memories" hits, Nelson performed all new material—good new material. The crowd would have none of it and booted him off the stage. They had come to hear Ricky Nelson, not this stranger with the modern hair and modern sound.

For some time now pop audiences have been curious about what a lot of them missed: the bump-and-grind beginnings of rock. We know practically everything about Elvis by now, we've learned quite a bit about Buddy Holly from his biographical film, and from American Hot Wax we've picked up the half-facts of Alan Freed's "martyrdom." But whatever happened to Jackie Wilson? In October 1975, Wilson suffered brain damage after a heart attack felled him on stage in a New Jersey club. He has spent the years since in hospitals and nursing homes, unable to walk or talk and deeply in debt. The financial and legal ugliness that dogs this forgotten man is appalling. As Pollak's article indicates, using the title of Wilson's earliest smash, it looks like Lonely Teardrops for him from now on.

By Paulette Weiss

Lena: Where is she now?
EasyLee. The feeling's as good as the look. Lee Rider jeans and jackets are 100% cotton with Lee Set® the SanforSet® process that starts denims softer, keeps 'em fitting smoother. The blue fades true, the size range is terrific. Check it now. The Lee Company, 640 5th Ave., New York 10019. (212) 765-5213.
THE JVC RECEIVER.
Every bit as revolutionary as they look, and then some.

In our case, looks are never deceiving. Because all our new DC integrated stereo receivers combine unprecedentedly revolutionary styling with electronic design features that reflect JVC's more than 50 years' experience in audio development and innovation.

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Usually found only in costlier separates, JVC offers DC amplifier circuitry in all four of our new receivers. By eliminating distortion-causing capacitors in our interconnecting circuit sections, JVC designers have created an amplifier that offers virtually distortion-free performance (0.03% THD) not only over the entire audio spectrum, but above and below it. As a result, all the sounds you hear are clearer, cleaner and crisper. Moreover, our DC design improves square wave performance and eliminates phase-shift—both factors being of paramount importance in distortion-free music reproduction. In addition, Triple Power Protection circuits and dual power meters give you safety and full indication of receiver operation. There are four new JVC DC integrated receivers, offering your choice of 120, 85, 60 and 35 watts/channel, respectively.

S.E.A.—ALL THE WAY
JVC was the first receiver manufacturer to offer a built-in S.E.A. Graphic Equalizer in a quality receiver, and we continue this tradition by incorporating this convenient feature in our entire new receiver line. Far superior to even triple tone controls, this JVC exclusive gives you complete control over the entire musical spectrum. You can attenuate or accentuate any of five separate bands, covering the entire audible range of music. And as an added feature, we've incorporated a special button so that the S.E.A. equalizer circuit can also be switched to your tape deck, so you record exactly what you hear.

PUSHBUTTON SOURCE SELECTORS
Unlike conventional receivers, ours incorporate an advanced pushbutton source selection panel. Color-keyed LEDs indicate the program source, and a full-function horizontal pushbutton panel provides total control over all receiver operations. Professional-type slider controls set volume and balance.

SUPERIOR TUNER SECTION
High sensitivity and tuning precision are featured in all four new JVC receivers. Multi-gang FM tuning capacitors, PLL MPX demodulators and other circuit refinements provide optimum frequency response and stereo separation for FM, with maximum sensitivity for AM reception—a feature often neglected in receiver designs. A thumb-control tuning wheel and accurate metering make station location and fine-tuning easy.

Other features include Mode/Loudness/Subsonic Filter switches and provision for connecting two sets of speakers.

Features, styling, innovation and performance: the four main things to look for in a DC integrated stereo receiver. And you'll find them all in a JVC. JVC America Company, Division of US JVC Corp., Maspeth, N.Y. 11378. In Canada, JVC Electronics of Canada, Ltd., Ont.

CIRCLE NO. 44 ON READER SERVICE CARD

JR-S501 (featured at left); Below: JR-S401 (top); JR-S201 (bottom left) & JR-S301 (bottom right).

@ 8 Ohms, both channels driven from 20Hz-20 KHz, with no more than 0.03% THD.
NEVILLE MARRINER
A virtuoso conductor continues to accept new musical challenges
By Clair W. Van Ausdall

NEVILLE MARRINER, perhaps the most recorded conductor in history and already one of the foremost English conductors of our day, has been named the new music director of the Minnesota Orchestra beginning in September 1979. Not even this prestigious appointment, however, diminishes his well-known candor and irreverent wit, the target of which is often himself and his own musical image.

"Conductors?" he mused recently, when reminded that he began his musical career as a violinist. "Originally I tried to avoid them, but when I joined a symphony orchestra there was no way of doing that. You didn't necessarily have to look at them, but you could not get around the fact that they were actually there. I had no idea, I must say, that I would become one of them... one of those offensive people who stand up in front and impose their will on the other musicians."

Only a conductor with Marriner's world-wide reputation for striking just the right balance between scholarship and spontaneity in his music-making could joke so affectionately about his profession. Actually, up to now his reputation and his name have been better known in the United States than his face. He is probably the only front-rank conductor today whose fame was built by his recordings and the prizes and awards they garnered. What is even more remarkable, the conductor's baton was thrust into his hand almost immediately we became the top orchestra in London. It was very exhilarating to see our concerts, on records, and in broadcasts. The rediscovery of Baroque music and its true beauty was at hand, and Marriner and Dart were among those leading the way.

Their performances on record have never been surpassed for stylistic clarity and vigor. Today Marriner gratefully acknowledges the influence Dart had on him: "Stylistically I owe him such a lot. When you played with him, whatever you did seemed right and authentic. He gave us courage."

In 1956, at the age of thirty-two, Marriner joined the London Symphony Orchestra, which in those days had—it was generally agreed—lost some of its historical luster. "It was, I should think," says Marriner with his usual reverent wit, "the worst orchestra in London by far, absolutely the worst. They were casting around for new people. Quite a number of leading players joined at that time, though at first we were no help at all; hardly a concert went by without some frightful sort of mess. But we learned quickly, and suddenly we became the top orchestra in London. It was very exhilarating to see the group dragging itself up by the bootlaces."

Marriner took the position of principal second violin. "Very quickly," he says, "I discovered that it was hard, physically hard. There were some great moments, admittedly, but I realized that I didn't want to spend the rest of my life fiddling away like that."

The next year brought him deliverance. A group of London's finest string players who, Marriner says, were social as well as musical friends, decided to form a chamber ensemble. They needed a place to rehearse, and one of the city's historic churches, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, extended the hospitality of its undercroft (a crypt or basement). In return, the group played an introductory season of concerts there. The name they eventually gave themselves—the Academy of St. Martin-in-
MARRINER...

the-Fields—perpetuated the link with the church. Why "Academy"? "Well," says Marriner, "we really had no wish to be an 'orchestra' or even a 'chamber ensemble'—that phrase always seems to put people off in droves. The vicar of the church finally thought of 'academy' in the sense of a club or society, and we stuck it in."

In its earliest days the Academy had no specific conductor. They followed seventeenth and eighteenth century practice: Marriner was concertmaster and "led" the group from his chair. In retrospect, however, he seems to have been destined both by background and ability to conduct the Academy. His profound interest and skill in ensemble playing reminds one of Bruno Walter's philosophy—"In order to be a good conductor one must above all know how to perform chamber music well."

And the Marriner "ability" was obvious to, among others, Pierre Monteux, then conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra and an early admirer of Marriner and the Academy. Once, joking with Marriner about using a baton, he asked, "Why don't you stand on your feet and conduct like a man?" That friendly riposte, coupled with the Academy's increasingly complex repertoire, led to Marriner's assuming the conductorship. Monteux's influence continued to be felt, and after the Academy had got off to its successful start, Marriner studied with him, both in London and in the United States.

Marriner always stresses the high quality and independence of the original Academy members. He likes to recount a recording-session incident that took place in the early days of the Academy's history. "It was probably the first time I had actually stood up and conducted. The music started, and then it stopped after about two bars, and on the tape you can hear a sort of muttered conversation in the background. Then it starts again and breaks down, and then it starts again and it goes on for about six bars and breaks down, and then the oboe player, Roger Lord, is heard to say, 'Nev, if you're going to stand up and conduct, can you stand somewhere where we can see you ... or else somewhere where we can't.' I think this has always been the Academy's attitude: either you've got to stand up or you've got to get out of the way and let them get on with it themselves."

Marriner’s association with the Academy has produced an astonishing number of fine recordings. The first ones were subsidized by Louise Dyer, an Australian sheep-farmer and philanthropist, who founded a music-publishing house and a small phonograph-record label, L'Oiseau-Lyre, to issue such unusual and high-quality performances as theirs. "We used to say that whenever Louise made a record, she had to kill another sheep," Marriner says. "But if it hadn't been for her I wouldn't be where I am today." It was also Mrs. Dyer who insisted they keep the mellifluous name, Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, though concerts are now held in the church very infre-

quently and recording sessions not at all because of the traffic noises in Trafalgar Square where it is located.

So impressive was Marriner's achievement with the Academy, which rapidly grew into the world's best-known and most highly respected chamber ensemble, that in 1969 the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra, just being organized, invited him to become their conductor. Marriner, to whom the invitation came "out of a clear sky," was delighted. For the first time he had been asked to accept a permanent post as a conductor rather than as a violinist. "It was wonderful. All I had to pack was a baton."
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NOVEMBER 1978
MARRINER...

Opera is a new enthusiasm. Marriner was invited to conduct his first when he was fifty, but he refused it on the half-humorous ground that he was too old. "You should start training for opera conducting when you're fifteen and willing to sweep out the theater if necessary, just to be there." But when the offer was repeated and enhanced, he agreed. Singers, he finds, are not as tireless in rehearsal as instrumentalists, and the melding of so many disparate elements presents challenges, but "when it all actually works, it's irresistible." In 1979 he conducts a Marriage of Figaro at Aix-en-Provence. The only thing that prevents him from conducting when he's fifty, but he refuses it on the half-humorous ground that he was too old. "You should start training for opera conducting when you're fifteen and willing to sweep out the theater if necessary, just to be there." But when the offer was repeated and enhanced, he agreed. Singers, he finds, are not as tireless in rehearsal as instrumentalists, and the melding of so many disparate elements presents challenges, but "when it all actually works, it's irresistible." In 1979 he conducts a Marriage of Figaro at Aix-en-Provence.

MARRINER ON RECORD

The conductor's own favorites

- VIVALDI: The Four Seasons. ARGO ZRG 654.
- CORELLI: Concerti Grossi. ARGO ZRG 773/5 three discs.
- STRAUSS: Metamorphosen. ARGO ZRG 604.
- ROSSINI: Overtures. PHILIPS 6500 878.
- BACH: Mass in B Minor. PHILIPS 7679 002.

Neville Marriner rehearsing the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields

already one of the most recorded conductors in history, with a list of more than two hundred albums behind him, he has just signed a new contract with Philips that will add another twenty records a year for the next ten years to his discography, not to mention the additional albums he is contractually allowed to make for other labels. Some he will record with the Academy, choosing from the repertoire with which he has up to now been so closely identified—music of the Baroque and the Classical period. Is this his favorite music? "If it means excluding everything else, by no means," he says. "People have been known to die of an overdose of Vivaldi. A whole concert of those composers who sound like ice-cream makers—Manfredini, Albinoni, Tartini—it's like being in a sewing-machine factory after a while." Mozart stands high on his list of favorites, of course, because the Academy is the perfect size for Mozart symphonies, but he does Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Bizet, Respighi, and Bartók with equal verve and stylistic distinction. "You don't need opinions to make a recording," he says. "What you need are convictions."

Though Marriner's accelerating professional schedule means that he must live all over the hemisphere, he looks forward to the time he can spend with his wife Molly and their two children. In addition to an apartment in London, they have two cottages, one in Dorsset, the other in Lyme Regis, famed as the locale for both Jane Austen's Persuasion and, more recently, John Fowles' The French Lieutenant's Woman. He gardens when he can. The trouble with having to be in, say, Helsinki in April of 1981, as he will be, is that this is when the daffodils should be coming up in his flower beds.

Someone has said he looks like an English choirboy, and the quick, clear speaking voice, with which he is articulate on a wide range of subjects, has about it a kind of schoolroom innocence. On the other hand, certain of Marriner's interests are far removed from the world of the schoolroom or choir loft; he likes horse racing so much, for example, that he even carries a special credit card which allows him to bet on his favorites no matter where he is conducting or rehearsing. Known for the delicacy of his musical phrasing and his attention to detail, he nevertheless is attracted to a great deal of Romantic and contemporary music and the voluptuous sound of a large orchestra. "I like luxurious textures," is the way he puts it. He looks forward to his work with the Minnesota Orchestra. For him, it will not be forsaking the Baroque boundaries within which he has established himself as a conductor par excellence of the chamber repertoire. Rather, it is a return to the symphonic days of his London Symphony Orchestra tenure and to all the repertoire he first learned there under a succession of great conductors. "Besides," he says jokingly, "they say you haven't really grown up, musically, un-
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Noel Coppage reports from Nashville:

**IS COUNTRY GOING TO THE DOGS?**

Things have reached the point where, in some musical quarters, "cross" and "over" are two brand-new dirty words

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Dear Bill:

You sent me to Nashville—remember?—to see if I could find out what was going on down there where they define, sometimes by default, what country music is and will be. You sent me to Nashville, where they may right now be in the process of determining whether there is to be any country music as a separate, staunch entity as opposed to another vague styling of pop. This was after we had both watched a couple of country-music shows on national television in which everyone concerned went Hollywood, as Brother Dave Gardner would have put it, with the gusto of a hound dog, shows dotted with the pseudo-urbanes like Eddy Arnold (who, methinks, doth protest too much the smell of mule manure), shows awash in the strings of conservative orchestration to the point where you really had to do some fanciful listening to catch a single country twang. You sent me to Nashville, where Tootsie, friend-in-need and stalwart proprietress of Tootsie's Orchid Lounge across from the Grand Ole Opry ghost church, the Ryman Auditorium, is dead of cancer. To Nashville, where if you ask certain people for directions, they'll say, "You go down to the next crossover—uh, I mean, crosswalk..." The point I want to drive home here, Bill, is you sent me to Nashville—you didn't send me to Georgia to be driven by Bert Lance's house in Calhoun and to wind up playing harmonica in a band fronted by Josh Graves in a bluegrass festival. The truth is, Bill, I may have let participatory journalism get a little out of hand. But I did get a new slant on how people view labels, country and others, and—to borrow one of Josh's soft one-liners—they tell me I had a good time.

Oh, and I did get to Nashville a couple of times. Found it largely confusing. I went to a portion of the Fan Fair and was overwhelmed by the flurry of new names and new faces on the stage, slightly depressed by the vaguely Eagles-like slickness in so many of their styles, and made a trifle apprehensive by the realization that the age gap between the performers and the audience is widening. I talked with some people behind the scenes at some of the record companies and was told that young performers whose goal is pop stardom now see country as a good place to start. That figures, of course; it is one of the incidental, unintended influences of the success of Waylon and Willie
and the boys from Austin, with their tons of hip young followers who normally listen to rock. It also jibed with my glancing observations at the Fan Fair, where young hippie types like Don Schlitz (who wrote The Gambler, which got considerable air play as recorded by himself and as recorded by Bobby Bare) came out one after another and did the singer-songwriter thing—which songwriter Sonny Throckmorton (soon to be singer-songwriter Sonny Throckmorton; he’s working on an album), who wrote Middle Age Crazy for Jerry Lee Lewis, thinks is about to come into its own in country music.

He may be right; they were having writers’ nights at the Exit/In, with some pretty mediocre singing and some rather far-out lyrics going (as they now say in Nashville) down. A guy named Zilch Fletcher, for example, did such stuff as a sing-along Boogers in Your Nose and a philosophical tune called Love After Death. And then the underground community, what there is of it in Nashville, was celebrating, in a modest way, one Paul Craft, who wrote Drop Kick Me Jesus for Bobby Bare, Keep Me from Blowing Away, recorded by Linda Ronstadt, Midnight Flyer for the Eagles, and (I suppose for himself—he does sing) Linda Lovelace Come Sit on My Face. So I tried not to get caught up in sorting out the new names—distracted though I was by some of them: how does Ottice Yawn grab you? I jotted down mental notes on a few whose singing and/or writing impressed me, such as Janie Fricke, whose high, wild, black-sounding voice cuts through everything. But then she’s not exactly a new name (it’s hard to generalize down in Nashville just now. Bill, in case I’m not leaving enough drift); she’s been a background singer in a lot of recordings, including those by Vern Gosdin that have shot out the top of the country charts lately. Speaking of Vern Gosdin and of label-integrity and of how hard it is to generalize, he’s another of those unknown veterans who suddenly blossomed inside the hard-core country market but remains relatively unknown outside of it.

Yet, I did get the feeling, for what it’s worth, that not only are we seeing the country-as-stepping-stone-to-pop-stardom situation develop, not only are we seeing the singer-songwriter phenomenon happen in country as it once did in pop, but we are also seeing our first batch of country-music performers who were raised on television. People whose roots lie at least partly in Howdy Doody and the Mickey Mouse Club. People who grew up with a medium-influenced view of a sort of homogenized America, a pop America, if you will. That’s what the tube projects, relentlessly, and you can hear it in the music of several of these newcomers, country boys and girls with pop-America roots.

But, as I say, it’s hard to generalize. There’s Conway Twitty, who ironically started out as a rock star, giving Music City News a blast on keeping country “pure”: “I have fans every night come up and say, ‘Thank God you’re not going pop on us.’” Conway says the so-called country radio stations are playing these schmaltzy crossover attempts so much and hard country so little that the fans are turning them off. “And lately the record companies are just as guilty as the radio stations,” he says. “They keep shovin’ stuff at the radio stations they want to cross over, and there’s going to be a lot of people get hurt over it. . . . already some record companies are in trouble over it.”

And there’s Vernon Oxford, singer-songwriter of The Redneck National Anthem, among other ditties, who gets almost no air play because he is too country for the country stations—but who has the largest fan club of anybody in country music and who has had a couple of tunes high on the charts without air play.

But I was going to tell you about the new slant I got on how people view what is country and what is otherwise when I was on the other side of the footlights. I went along on this Georgia tour for the ride—I really did—thinking maybe I could put Nashville in better perspective by taking a look at Atlanta, once the unquestioned princess of cities in the Southeast. But of course, what I really wanted to do was play on the same stage with Josh, a legend on the dobro (actually he now plays a similar kind of resononic guitar made by Jones) and a legend in bluegrass, being the third-most-important member of Flatt and Scruggs for fifteen years, then a key man in Flatt’s Nashville Grass, then a ‘zey man in the Earl Scruggs Revue before going out on his own about five years ago.

I had been sitting around learning things from Charlie McCoy records for a chance like this, which came at an all-night jam session after Josh was softened up by having played three sets and drunk a few beers. So I wound up being treated like a musician—which is different from being treated like a writer—the next night at a large honky tonk called Country Green in the Atlanta suburbs and the following few days at this bluegrass festival in Western Georgia. (The drive by Bert Lance’s place (Continued on page 102)
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Luckenbach, Texas, by popular request, ten times."

"We must have done Luckenbach, Texas, by popular request, ten times."

Since it's bluegrass that Josh is a legend in, and since this was by no stretch of the imagination a bluegrass band we'd assembled in a most impromptu way, I'd say I played better at the Country Green but learned more at the bluegrass festival—more about the labels people put on music, anyway. We had an electric guitar, an electric bass, Josh's dobro, and my harp. The guitar and bass were from the Joey Davis Band, which plays progressive country, Austin music, in the persons of Joey Davis himself, a singer, songwriter, guitarist, and philosopher ("You can pick your nose and you can pick your friends, but you can't wipe your friends on the couch"), and John, a hot, former rock, bassist with an unpronounceable last name who consents to being called Slappy.

We were apprehensive, to put it mildly, about how these non-bluegrass instruments would go over at a bluegrass festival, but we soon realized things were a lot looser than we'd dared hope, that the change of style, change of pace, was welcome. We must have done Luckenbach, Texas, by popular request, ten times. Now that taught me something about the so-called hard country audience's resilience with regard to labels—and it contrasted nicely with the first thing I learned on this subject, which is that hard-core bluegrass fans consider bluegrass one thing and country quite another. I mean I didn't exactly learn this—I already knew it intellectually—I had it driven home, you might say, emotionally, and it's always better to feel the truth of something than to merely deduce it.

I gathered from talking to some of the pickers in the bluegrass bands that there is some debate raging among the younger of those about how progressive an approach to try on their audiences. Some of the younger ones clearly feel hemmed in by the rigid structure of bluegrass; some expressed a desire to do "more country stuff," and in the after-hours jam sessions at such an affair, they do it—but they also express a shyness about doing it before a bluegrass audience. And yet, there we were. Well, for one thing, there was Josh, who had the equipment and reputation and name to lead an audience into something "different" (Josh's latest album, as this is written, is mostly blues) where maybe a local band could not lead the same audience; and, for another thing, we came out with non-bluegrass instruments in the first place, tilting expectations out of whack.

And so, on a larger scale, it may go with the larger labels of country and pop. I still don't believe I know many things for sure, Bill; I still have faith in only a few platitudes: power corrupts, evil is really ignorance, and beware of extremes. But it's hard to know, until you've sampled a few batches of it, whether something is extreme or not. Eddie Rabbit's soft pop-like stylings of such songs as You Don't Love Me Anymore—is that sort of thing extreme? Is Vernon Oxford's redneckism extreme? Is the average country-music radio station's blandness extreme? (I gave a listen to WSIX-FM every time I was driving around Nashville; it plays what it calls "the cream of country," and you know how soft cream is—I kept hoping they'd play a certain jazz singer's "country" records so I could compare with the idea of Charlie Rich, the non-dairy creamer...but they were too busy playing Kenny Rogers' latest sure-fire crossover.

You also sent me to Nashville the city, Bill, and that's an even larger and more confusing subject. I picked up, on the one hand, a free tabloid called Take One, "The Alternative Magazine for Middle Tennessee," which now and then looks down a semi-hip nose at the red-neck music industry. A chap named Robert Kent, on the inside, was making a tongue-in-cheek proposal that Nashville forget about building a new football stadium, forget about renovating the old one, and then looks down a semi-hip nose at the red-neck music industry. A chap named Robert Kent, on the inside, was making a tongue-in-cheek proposal that Nashville forget about building a new football stadium, forget about renovating the old one, and concentrate instead on building a wrestling hall of fame. "Legends, handsome young men, peroxide blond demi-gods, and over-zealous elderly women are among the many elements composing the electricity generated by both country music and wrestling," he says. He says wrestling dates back to Greece and the first Olympics, and Nashville does, after all, call itself the Athens of the South.

Nashville also calls itself, according to the ultra-establishment Nashville! magazine, a city in a "favorable marketing position." From reading around in that kind of view of Nashville, one learns that, according to a University of Nebraska survey that may or may not be dated, Nashville comes out number one among the ten top Southern cities in industry-attracting criteria (poor Atlanta, its antebellum look replaced by new plastic sky...)

(Continued on page 104)
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CIRCLE NO. 93 ON READER SERVICE CARD
HERBIE HANCOCK

A little dialogue on the subjects of art and commerce, jazz and funk, acoustic and synthetic, critics and audiences from the standpoints of thirty-one years as a performing musician—and thirty-one as a listener

By Chris Albertson
I t is served as a main course by a New
York City radio station professing to
have an all-jazz policy, advertised and
promoted as jazz by companies who record it, placed on the jazz charts
of the major music-trade publications,
and even reviewed under the jazz head-
ing in this magazine, but to me so-
called fusion jazz, funk jazz, crossover
music, or whatever the hypesters are
calling it this month is not jazz at all. It
contains jazz elements, as do rock and
disco music, but would we call a boogie performance by Horowitz classical
music? Should we categorize Stanley
Clarke's "Modern Man," Donald Byrd's "Caricatures," or Herbie Han-
cock's "Sunlight" as jazz albums merely because these men began their
careers as jazz players?

Regular readers of STEREO REVIEW
may have noted that I tend to be severe
in my criticism of funk-pop albums by
jazz musicians. That is not because I
am an incorrigible purist who feels jazz
is the only way to go, but rather be-
cause I feel cheated when I hear artist
of extraordinary ability deliberately
bringing their music down to a simplis-
tic level.

Some of the outstanding jazz musi-
cians who have defected to the land of
funk-pop appear to realize that, by do-
ing so, they have betrayed the fans and
critics who helped them attain their
initial recognition in the music busi-
ness. And their feelings of guilt may be
compounded by the fact that they con-
tinue to be categorized as jazz musi-
cians and regularly have to face inter-
viewers like me who take a dim view of
their current output. This puts them on
the defensive and often produces some
astonishing rationales: "Although I en-
joyed the music of, say, 'Sextant,' I
would see many people leave the club
with a heavier weight on their shoul-
ders than when they came in," says Herbie Hancock in a quote from a re-
cent Columbia Records publicity re-
lease. "I was, in effect, just creating
another problem for them."

I was not aware that undiluted jazz
had ever been seen as posing some kind
of mental hazard, but the writer of this
promotional piece took it from there:
"And so Herbie Hancock began a new
search. He had to thread his way
through the tremendous body of craft
that he had accumulated. He listened
to the music that the rest of the world
was listening to and began to recognize
the part of himself, his musical self, that
was reacting to Sly Stone and James
Brown. He was not alone
was reacting to Sly Stone and James
Child to endorse Burger King. How-
ever, curious to find out why a musi-
cian who had spent a good part of his
life perfecting his craft would lower his
established high level of artistry to the
one settled for on such albums as
"Man-Child" and "Secrets." I ar-
 ranged to interview Herbie Hancock.
"I'll act as referee," said Columbia's
jazz-promotion man, Peter Kee news,
only half in jest, but no mediator was
needed. Hancock, aware of my views,
seemed as anxious to discuss his cur-
cent direction with me as I was to find
out why he had taken it, and I suppose
he interviewed me as much as I inter-
viewed him. He was in New York to
promote his latest album, "Sunlight,"

and by the bed in his hotel room was
his latest toy, a complex electronic gad-
et called the Vocoder VSM 201, which
has enabled him to make his singing
debut. More about that later. Hancock
fired off the first question:

I want to ask you why you don't like

doing this thing.

Because I admire you as a jazz artist,
and I consider your funk music a degra-
dation of the high level you have
achieved in the past.

But are you sure you know the rea-
sions I'm doing this music?
No, but that's one reason I'm here.

Great, because I hate to see people
assume that I'm doing something for
this reason, or that reason, because
those are the only reasons they can
come up with. Anyway, what I'm look-
ing for in my life is the freedom to do
the music that I want to do when I want
to do it; not just for my own personal
pleasure, because I can do that at

home, but if I'm playing music for oth-
er people—on records, live, or on
TV—then I must consider if it will be
of value to the people listening to it.
But I want the freedom to be able to
choose that myself, which I think I
have a right to, and it doesn't help me
to have that kind of freedom if I get re-
views that say "he should be doing
this, and not that." I don't mind a re-
viewer saying "I personally would
prefer him to play this and that," but if
he says "he should be doing this and
that," then I think the reviewer is kind
of stepping out of his bounds.

How should your funk albums be re-
viewed? Isn't it perhaps a mistake to re-
gard them from a jazz viewpoint?

That's a very big mistake. They
should be judged on their own merits.
If I were a reviewer, I would first ask
myself how I could improve upon the
value with my review, for the artist
and for the people who are going to hear
the music; when you discourage the artist,
or the public, you actually create anti-
value, but in order to encourage an art-
ist you don't want to write something
that is not true, so you look for the
good points. Then, if you feel the per-
formance contains elements that
should be improved upon, or elimi-
nated, you write that. If a person used
to the jazz sounds of the Thirties were
to review a record by, say, Cecil Tay-
lor, which doesn't have any specific
meter or pulse, he would have a hard
time judging it by his own standards.

How should a reviewer approach
"Sunlight?"

Well, people ask me, "What's on
'Sunlight' that hasn't been on your oth-
er albums?" Because I don't just want
to repeat what I've done before, you
know. Okay, the vocals are there, and,
if you want my opinion, I like the voc-
als, I like the phrasing. It's in tune,
but you can't give me credit for that,
because the pitch is taken from the syn-
thesizer, and that's got to play the tune.
The phrasing is what I would have
heard a singer use to the music, so I
play it on the synthesizer, but I use my
own voice. The musical content has a
form that is very comfortable for im-
provising, and when I say "comfort-
able" I don't mean that it's not a chal-
lenge. Take the first song, I Thought It
Was You: it's a sort of a disco thing,
you can hear the disco thing with the
beat, but the chord movement is basi-
cally simple. There are three symmetri-
cal chord centers—it just turned out
that way—and the chords move quick-
ly through a few different keys. This
was originally meant to be an instru-
mental album, so I played a piano solo
... my challenge is to keep it simple and still make it sound fresh. That's hard to do."

on top of these chord progressions, one of the best solos I ever played—I could hear the influence of Keith Jarrett, from a melodic standpoint—but that was before I got the Vocoder, the device that allows me to sing, so we added the vocal, and the piano solo ended up in the background.

How was “Sunlight” a challenge? As far as improvising is concerned, a musician makes his own challenge. Look what Coltrane did with Impressions—that’s two chords—or Chasin’ the Trane—that was just one chord, and there’s nothing simpler than one chord. That’s simpler than the three-chord rock-and-roll songs people talk about. My challenge in this song, and in a lot of songs I’ve been doing since the “Headhunters” album, has been to play within the framework of the music as it is, and one of the characteristics is a certain type of simplicity that is more important in this music than it was in the music I played in the Sixties.

You keep referring to “this kind of music.” What is this kind of music? Well, that’s hard to describe. It has elements of jazz, funk, and popular music in it. You know, the big tradition of popular music from Frank Sinatra—that whole thing. I think those are basically the elements.

Will “Sunlight” and the second V.S.O.P. album be equally valid ten years from now? It’s hard to say, but suppose they weren’t, suppose... oh, I think I know what you are leading up to, you suspect that the V.S.O.P. might be more valid.

Yes, isn’t “Sunlight” a more trendy sort of album? I wouldn’t use the word “trendy,” because that has the connotation of being less valid. I don’t make the assumption that something which is valid for two hundred years is any more valid than something that only proved valid for five years.

Don’t the two albums serve different functions? That depends on what you feel the function should be.

Do you think “Sunlight” is an album people can and will dance to? Yes, I think they can dance to it.

But not so the V.S.O.P. album? No.

So that does make them different. As far as that is concerned, yes.

Isn’t dance music more ephemeral than jazz? Oh, I see what you mean. I’m not sure of that, though.

Are you saying that “Sunlight” will age as well as the V.S.O.P. album? Won’t it sound more old-fashioned ten years from now? Perhaps you’re right, that could be very true. Are you trying to explain “trendy” the way you were meaning it? Yes, I think of something trendy as being a fad, and that has a negative connotation—not because it’s short-lived, but because there’s insincerity involved.

You mean a fad is usually a hype of some sort. Yeah, yeah. That it’s not the creation of value, real value, except in a business sense. It only benefits the person collecting the money. I’ve never done any music that’s like that. I have never done any music just for the purpose of putting money in my pocket. I’ve been very fortunate because I’ve never had to do that. I’ve been able to survive playing the music that I want to play, and not just something that will put money in my pocket. That happens to be a by-product. I know a lot of people have a difficult time; they play the music they want to, but it’s not feeding them. That’s unfortunate.

In other words, you really enjoy playing funk music as much as you have enjoyed playing anything else. Oh yeah, it’s a rough challenge. It’s really hard, a big challenge to me. It would, in certain ways, be easier for me to get more involved, to treat the music in a more complex way, because I’m used to doing that when playing jazz of the Sixties. It opens up a lot more room for exploration, but my challenge is to keep it simple and still make it sound fresh. That’s hard to do. It’s the same in your field. Let’s say you’re an intellectual and that you have a large vocabulary which you use in writing for an esoteric publication. Then you decide—you decide, nobody tells you—that what you have expressed so far has been specifically aimed at a certain group, and you decide for yourself that you would like to express it for some other people, too. So you don’t utilize that huge vocabulary, you find a less complicated way of expressing yourself. It’s a challenge, and that’s exactly what I’m doing. (Continued on page 110)
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“Chick said, ‘Hey, man, why don’t you sing it?’
I said, ‘Are you kidding? My voice goes out of tune. I can’t sing!’”

Now, if you don’t like the publication, if it’s not to your taste, but you take on the job anyway, then you are being insincere.

What you are really saying is that you like the kind of music you are playing these days, the funk music, and that the wider audience and larger income are incidental.

Yeah, the larger income is incidental, but the wider audience has some consideration, not the major consideration. The major consideration is that I like it.

Reading the instrumentation listed for your new album, “Sunlight,” I was reminded of a box of cookies.

Really? How so?

Well, there were the natural ingredients, soprano saxophone, bass, guitar, and so on, and—under your name—there were the chemicals: “E Mu Polyphonic Synthesizer, Oberheim Polyphonic Synthesizer, Yamaha CP-30, Hohner D6 Clavinet, Rhodes Electric Piano, ARP 2600, Mini Moog, ARP String Ensemble, Yamaha Polyphonic Synthesizer, Sequential Circuits Propheta Synthesizer, Sennheiser Vocoder VSM 201.”

Oh, [laughs] I see what you mean. I had never thought of it that way. I have the impression that you don’t like electronic instruments.

I’m not against them per se, but that highly individual tone that marked the playing of Coleman Hawkins, Ben Webster, or John Coltrane—don’t you think that playing a saxophone through a synthesizer robs the performance of an important human quality?
That’s your feeling?
Yes.

I don’t feel that way, and I have been listening to music for a long time. I started playing piano when I was seven, so I’ve got thirty-one years of experience as a player. So that is your opinion, and that doesn’t make it the truth.

Certainly not, even with thirty-one years’ experience as a listener. But let’s get back to your album and those vocals. Why vocals?
I never before had vocals on any of my records, and within the past couple of years I started thinking why not have some vocals—why not? I had actually been looking for a vocalist for this album, and I don’t know that much about vocalists, I never paid much attention to them, or to vocals—I don’t know words to songs or anything. Anyway, every time I thought of the few vocalists I knew, their sound was either too jazz, funk, or church oriented, and I wanted something that had all those elements in it. Then I came across the Vocoder. It interested me—I tried it and liked the way it sounded, so that’s why I put in the vocals.

Did you ever try singing without the Vocoder?
Oh, no! I know what my voice sounds like, so I didn’t even try. I played the title song, “Sunlight,” for Chick [Corea] when we were on tour, and I sang for him the words I had written. He said, “Hey, man, why don’t you sing it?” I said, “Are you kidding? My voice goes out of tune. I can’t sing!” He told me he knew my voice went out of tune, but that one can sometimes forgive such things when a composer sings his own songs. Anyway, I didn’t even consider it, but then the Vocoder came along—it can make a singer out of anyone—and I really like the way it came out. The other experiment I tried was utilizing acoustic instruments in combination with the synthesizers so that the synthesizers expanded or fattened the sound. Instead of three or four trumpets and four trombones, I used two trumpets and two trombones, and I fattened the sound with the synthesizer. With the string sounds I used three violins and two cellos, and made them sound bigger with the synthesizer. It all worked very well. Also, a lot of the flute sounds are actually the synthesizers—I can’t tell the difference. It sounds to me like real flutes.

If all that sounds terrible, so to me does the album. Perhaps Oberheim, Yamaha, Rhodes, or Sennheiser will some day come up with a plug-in Herbie Hancock. I hope they do it soon so that the real, live Hancock, after five years of funk, can return, full-time, to the instrument and music he plays best. In the meantime, we can look forward to a couple of promising albums—one on Columbia, the other on Polydor—featuring Hancock and Chick Corea playing duets on acoustic pianos. Because they have reached a wider audience with their funk music, Hancock and Corea now sell—according to a Columbia Records spokesman—a guaranteed minimum of 100,000 copies per album, regardless of the content. So perhaps a larger income is not the only “by-product.” All that funk and nonsense we stodgy old critics so abhor has the effect of selling jazz records too to people who as yet don’t know the difference but may, in time, get to know; I’ll go along with that.
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From the beginning of his career, Leonard Bernstein has recorded as pianist as well as conductor—in solo works, song accompaniments, chamber music, and concertos—but his keyboard activity has not been very frequent. His best-selling recording as pianist is undoubtedly the Rhapsody in Blue, but the most rewarding are those of concertos by Mozart and Ravel; it is more than likely that Bernstein is more successful in the dual role of soloist and conductor in Mozart concertos than any other musician who has undertaken it, and one only wishes he were more active in this particular area. His pre-stereo pairing of the Concertos No. 15, in B-flat (K. 450), and No. 17, in G Major (K. 453), for Columbia has not been available for some time, and since its retirement there has been only the remake (a splendid one) of K. 450 with the Vienna Philharmonic on London (CS-6499). Now Bernstein has recorded another Mozart concerto, the later and greater No. 25, in C Major (K. 503), this time with the Israel Philharmonic, again for Columbia, and it is one of the very finest things this extraordinary musician has given us in any category of his vast discography—perhaps one of the finest things in the Mozart discography, too.

The concerto numbered K. 503 is one of Mozart’s grandest—grand in the sense of having substance and dimension rather than being merely virtuosic (although none of his concertos is merely virtuosic)—and it receives a very grand-scale performance from Bernstein—at once expansive and alive with tension, serious and witty, expressive and subtle, delicate and dramatic. The symphonic stature of the work is of course realized to the full, and the solo part is played with a sense of rightness in terms of phrasing, style, and total integration of its parts that is simply beyond praise. Few of the keyboard stars who have “specialized” in Mozart have displayed such exquisite.
touch or regard for appropriate color as Bernstein, with enormous authority and utterly without self-consciousness, does here.

Columbia does not bother to identify the cadenza Bernstein plays in the first movement: it is his own, and a remarkable one it is. There are no florid gestures, and no trivial ones either. The cadenza begins with a repeated emphasis of the four-note figure which, as Peter Eliot Stone points out in his annotation, so resembles the opening of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and this is reiterated several times before there is even a hint of the remainder of Mozart's theme. Then, by way of stressing the seriousness of the work, Bernstein takes us back, as it were, through its opening statement, to a reminiscence of the opening of the previous Mozart concerto—the C Minor, K. 491. This is as striking as it is unexpected, but it doesn't jar; it simply commands our attention, and it all works marvelously well—a cadenza, one might say, designed for the concerto itself rather than for the soloist.

Since the first movement alone in this imposing performance runs to seventeen minutes, there is no question of accommodating the entire concerto on a single side. The very generous filler on side two is a similarly distinguished performance of the Serenade in G, Eine Kleine Nachtmusik, played by the New York Philharmonic. How long this may have been in the can I don't know; it doesn't sound brand-new, but the sound is quite handsome enough and the performance is surely a winner. There is nothing at all cutesy or condescending in Bernstein's approach, which, like the music itself, is straightforwardly early-Romantic, affectionate without excess, and a model of tastefulness and clarity. —Richard Freed


The Dirt Band: After Years of Trying, It Looks Like They've Finally Got It

Listening to the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band through the years has been something like popping my head into the kitchen now and then to ask "Is it soup yet?" They kept tinkering with their own, basically acoustic slant on a sound—and never, it seemed to me, quite got it without help from special guest stars such as Doc Watson, Mother Maybelle Carter, and Roy Acuff, who helped make such a rousing success of the band's "Will the Circle Be Unbroken" back in 1972.

After their Russian tour last year, I suppose I assumed they'd disband, but, lo and behold, they're not only still with us but have made some high-quality additions, turning out a rich yet light-riddled little album called (to show they're not as nitty or as gritty as they once were) "The Dirt Band."

Reed man and violinist Al Garth, who has been involved in some electrifying moments on various other people's albums, is a member of the group now, and he shows that yes, he can work with Jimmie Fadden's harp style (which is getting cleaner now that Merel Bregante is playing drums so Fadden doesn't have to). The additions (of Garth, especially) give the fills and improvisatory moments a much richer sound, but an even more important factor may be the way Jeff Hanna steps forward and fronts the band. He seems to be singing and playing the guitar with a new assurance, and his delivery is smooth and clean. Hanna is the focal point the band has been needing, and his control extends even to the production of this disc.

The other encouraging thing about the new album is the quality of the tunes, many of them Dirt Band originals and all of them pleasant, and their placement in the album gives it a balanced feel. I think it may be soup now.

—Noel Coppage

THE DIRT BAND. The Dirt Band (vocals and instrumentals); instrumental accompaniment. In for the Night; Wild Nights; For a Little While; Lights; Escaping Reality; Whoa Babe; White Russia; Can't Stop Loving Me Now; On the Loose, Angel. UNITED ARTISTS UA-LA854-H $7.98, © UA-EA854-H $7.98, © UA-CA854-H $7.98.
Vladimir Ashkenazy
Gives Us Some of
The Greatest Chopin
Performances on Record

London has just released Volume Three of Vladimir Ashkenazy’s on-going traversal of the solo keyboard repertoire of Chopin. I have not heard the first two volumes in the series, but if the quality of performance and recording of the third are representative, there seems to be little doubt that they can stand up to the very best of their kind—past, present, or future.

Ashkenazy’s way with the first movement of the B Minor Sonata is disciplined and solidly virile, and in the marvelously nimble scherzo he achieves a truly gossamer sonic texture. But it is to the wonderful slow movement that Ashkenazy brings the full arsenal of his interpretive powers: Chopin’s elegiac song is communicated with absolutely stunning eloquence. Finally, the amalgam of fierceness, pianistic splendor, and intellectual control forged in the fiery presto for me puts this reading unquestionably among the handful of really great recorded performances of this music.

On side two, Ashkenazy’s handling of the almost miraculously ornamented variations of the Berceuse is only the highest of many high points reached in this group of mighty “small” pieces. The mazurka sequence—in an elegiac vein working toward elemental dance—is superbly effective, as is the contrast achieved in the two nocturnes, the first emotion-laden, the second ethereally serene. Needless to say, the London recording staff has contributed its very best clear, full-bodied piano sound.

—David Hall


Debby Boone: the Most Interesting New Straight-On, Girl-type Girl Who Really Sings

Patti Smith, that Seventies, American street version of Ivy Compton-Burnett, recently allowed in these pages as how she’s been learning a lot from Debby Boone of late. Seems Patti’s decided to bone up on Debby’s TV performances of You Light Up My Life so as to be as “totally focused” and to have as much “concentrated commitment” to a song as Debby has.

Well, so much for Living Legends and how they get that way, and on to the delightful spontaneity of Debby Boone herself in her new Warner Bros. release, “Midstream.” In it, Debby solidifies her position as the most interesting new straight-on, MOR, girl-type girl who really sings since the days when Rosemary Clooney had the nation by its ear with her recording of Hey, There. That same pop generation also had dear Sparkle Plenty herself, Doris Day, a born-to-win type if ever there was one. (Day has now, of course, faded away through soft-focus to no focus at all, but have you heard Clooney’s latest recordings?) In this generation, Olivia Newton-John is to Debby Boone what Day was to Clooney—foam rubber and icewater as opposed to flesh and blood.

Side one here was produced by Brooks Arthur and side two by Joe Brooks, the man responsible for You Light Up My Life—and, the whispers went, the Svengali behind the success of that particular hit. Forget it. Boone sounds just as good, just as able to hit emotional magnetic north easily, truthfully, and exactly whether the material be Neil Sedaka’s What Became of My World or the sophisticated ironies of Peter Allen and Carole Bayer Sager’s I’d Rather Leave While I’m In Love. In fact, her best track from a commercial standpoint is probably God Knows, by Frannie Golde, Allee Willis, and Peter Noone, produced by Brooks Arthur.

On side two she sings five Joe Brooks songs, the best being It Was Such a Good Day, and also When You’re Loved by Richard and Robert Sherman from (hold on!) The Magic of Lassie. That’s one she could have passed along to Dad or one of her sis-

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DEBBY BOONE: Midstream. Debby Boone (vocals); orchestra and vocal accompaniment. God Knows; What Becomes of My World; Another Goodbye; Don’t You Love Me Anymore; Oh, No, Not My Baby; I’d Rather Leave While I’m in Love; When You’re Loved; California; When It’s Over; Come Share My Love; It Was Such a Good Day; If Ever I See You Again. WARNER BROS. BSK 3130 $7.98, ® M8-3130 $7.98, ® M5-3130 $7.98.

Debussy Preludes by
Paul Jacobs: At Once Sensual and Intellectual, Personal and Virtuosic

Paul Jacobs, long known for his contemporary music performances and, in recent years, well established as the pianist of the New York Philharmonic, has recently been making a wider name for himself through the medium of recordings. His very successful set of the complete Debussy Etudes for Nonesuch has now been followed by the complete Preludes.

These works, much closer to the popular, “impressionist” Debussy than the Etudes, are usually tackled by pianists whose primary affinities lie with the nineteenth century—in other words, Debussy understood as the spiritual heir of Chopin and Liszt. Surprisingly, Jacobs does not entirely discard that tradition, for these interpretations are both personal and virtuosic. But he has obviously made a deep study of these works and, in the scholarly modern manner, even tracked down Debussy’s own corrections and changes and incorporated them.

His feeling for the music is as sensual as it is intellectual; the playing is immensely elegant, quirky, full of sound and fantasy, and, though a bit lacking in longer line, always enthralling. The piano sound itself—Jacobs’ playing is complemented by the fact that his instrument is a superbly recorded Bösen-
dorfer—is an extraordinary combination of color and clarity. A splendid dynamic range, crisp articulation, and telling nuances of interpretation are the key elements here, and harmonic balance is always artistically achieved as well—no muddy blurring anywhere. In short, these are performances with character, of an almost pre-Raphaelite sensitivity, in gorgeous sound.

—Eric Salzman


Carol Hall and the Original Broadway Cast Offer the Best Little Whorehouse on Records

EVEN before the show moved uptown to Manhattan’s 46th Street Theatre from its off-Broadway opening, everybody in New York seemed to be urging everybody else to go see The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas. This cheerful musical spoof takes place at a venerable roadside establishment called the Chicken Ranch—because some customer once tried to pay for services with a chicken. As in the 1890’s, when the Ranch opened, watermelons are served to the clients and a ceiling fan turns in every room, but now a jukebox instead of a piano plays in the parlor and the once-standard charge of three old-fashioned American dollars has gone up to about what a ticket costs for a show on Broadway. What with Tommy Tune’s knockout choreography, Carol Hall’s witty, hummable songs, and the gamey talk and high spirits that flow right up to the unexpectedly downbeat end, the premises (run by Carlin Glynn as the chic madam, Miss Mona) provide the setting for an evening of solid entertainment.

The original-cast recording retains much of the show’s infectious character. The countrified score (country music was never quite as knowing as this, I think) comes right up and offers you a friendly lick on the nose from the opening number, in which the girls promise to treat every customer “real nice—and you come back now, hear?” This amiability lasts right through to the triumph of the local bluenoses at the end, when a vigilante group called the Watch Dogs closes down the Chicken Ranch, and it’s going to be a dreary Christmas for girls of good will.

Just hearing Delores Hall as the black maid at the Ranch sing Twenty-four Hours of Lovin’ is worth the price of the album. Then there’s Glynn, cheerfully explaining the services her girls offer and the strict house rules they work under in A Li’l Ole Bitty Pissant Country Place. And Jay Garner as the equivocating governor of the pimps,” and “no one messes with my girls.” It’s a classy establishment where even the clean-cut members of a winning college football team can safely spend their Thanksgiving holiday; their entrance is marked by a wildly macho number called The Aggie Song. In sum, everything about The Best Little Whorehouse is so sassy and agreeable that one wishes the record would go on even longer than it does—a feel-

Delores Hall sings Twenty-four Hours of Lovin’ as the ghost of Marshal McCloud hovers in the background


—Paul Kresh
BARTÓK: Roumanian Folk Dances (see SAINT-SAËNS)
BECKER: The Abongo (see COWELL)

RECORDED OF SPECIAL MERIT

BERLIOZ: Harold in Italy, Op. 16. Josef Suk (viola); Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau cond. SUPRA phon (viola); Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, Die-

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

BOITO: Sinfonia in A Minor (see PUCCINI)

BRAHMS: Four Serious Songs, Op. 121 (see MOUSSORGSKY)

Recording: Spectacular
Performance: Ditto

This extraordinary record puts Supraphon right up there with the major European companies and establishes Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau as a genuine conducting personality. And then there is the viola playing of Josef Suk, who plays Berlioz's music with a wonderfully robust tone and a strong personality. Fischer-Dieskau inspires heroic feats of orchestral brilliance from the excellent Czech musicians. There is a bardo feeling throughout, and the Romantic qualities of melancholy, ecstasy, turmoil, and melodic vision are set off right up there with the major European com-

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

BRAHMS: Quintet for Piano and Strings in F Minor, Op. 34. Sviatoslav Richter (piano); Borodin Quartet. WESTMINSTER GOLD ® WG-8356 $3.98.

Performance: Treasurable
Recording: Not bad now

This classic performance of the Brahms Piano Quintet, recorded in Moscow by Melodiya in 1959, has circulated here on various labels from time to time, and each reappearance has been frustrating because the inadequacy of the sound made it impossible to enjoy the performance to the full. Westminster/ABC's Lanky Linstrot has worked wonders in this latest remastering, and the strings are in the picture now. The sound is still hardly exemplary, even by 1959 standards, but as refurbished here it is more than adequate to enable any listener to revel in the sweep and grandeur of this treasurable performance, so alive with tension and conviction and the sort of give-and-take that builds a chamber-music performance into an Event. R.F.


Performance: Good
Recording: Good

Writing for vocal ensembles (duets and quartets) with piano accompaniment was a Brahms specialty, perhaps a natural outgrowth of his activity as a choral director. This thoughtfully assembled collection offers the three sets of duets for soprano and alto— all rarely heard material. (The four duets for alto and baritone, Op. 28, have been recorded by Dame Janet Baker and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Angel S-36712.) The early Op. 20 still shows the composer under the Schu- mann-Mendelsohn influence; in the two later groups we find more characteristically Brahmsian harmonies and a heightened skill in developing the two voices independently rather than on parallel lines. Brahms' interest in German folk poetry and song was also an important influence in this phase of his output, as manifested in Die Schwester (Op. 61) and Jägerlied and Hüt du Dich (Op. 66).

us some interesting music from Japan (on superb JVC pressings) and some reissues from both the Remington and American Decca catalogs. Nothing from the last source was more eminently worthy of resurrection than this superb realization of Brahms' first work for orchestra. Stokowski had a fine feeling for the work—his version is at once more animated and more warmhearted than either of the two more recent recordings—and the Symphony of the Air in this 1961 performance sounds very much like the NBC Symphony it had been a half-dozen years earlier. The sound, quite good to begin with, has been opened out to a richer, fuller bloom (if still a little fiery in the string climaxes) in Dub Taylor's remastering, Martin Bookspan's annotation is pres-

Monophonic recordings are indicated by the symbol ®

The first listing is the one reviewed; other formats, if available, follow it.

Explanation of symbols:
= reel-to-reel stereo tape
= eight-track stereo cartridge
= stereo cassette
= quadraphonic disc
= reel-to-reel quadraphonic tape
= eight-track quadraphonic tape

Recorded by RICHARD FREED • DAVID HALL • GEORGE JELLINEK • PAUL KRESH
STODDARD LINCOLN • ERIC SALZMAN

Reviewed by the following:

BARTÓK: Roumanian Folk Dances (see SAINT-SAËNS)
BECKER: The Abongo (see COWELL)


Performance: Exuberant
Recording: Very good

The curiously named Varese Sarabande company, formed by three young men in Los An-

CLASSICAL DISCS AND TAPES

118 STEREO REVIEW
Judith Blegen and Frederica von Stade have recorded five of the twelve duets here (Columbia M-33307), and they sing with more vocal gloss and virtuosity. But Renée Grant-Williams and Dorothy Barnhouse, both seasoned artists active in opera and recitals on the West Coast, sing charmingly, clearly, and, what is most essential, with pure intonation throughout. They also show considerable skill in the Handel duet, which calls for sustained phrasing and intertwining bel canto lines.

G.J.


Performance: Sure-handed
Recording: Lush

Eugene Ormandy and his orchestra deliver sure-handed renditions of Britten's marvelously atmospheric and emotional music from Peter Grimes, and RCA's recorded sound is gorgeous. Likewise, Vaughan Williams' glorious Tallis Fantasia could have been made in order for the Philadelphia strings, and they make the most of it. The quiet antiphonal sections come across most effectively (despite some traffic rumble in the background). But in the Britten the Philadelphians miss the sense of urgency achieved by André Previn and the London Symphony in their equally impressive-sounding Angel recording. And in the Vaughan Williams they face stiff competition from the formidable Sir Adrian Boult's Angel recording, which is encoded for four-channel playback.

D.H.


Performance: Very good, but . . .
Recording: Very good

As always, Dame Janet Baker shows nothing less than total commitment in her performances of these too-seldom-heard works, and there are more than a few moments of exquisite beauty on this well-recorded disc, with especially effective interaction between singer and conductor. And yet, for all the dramatic conviction, for all the vocal and orchestral opulence, I had a nagging sense of something missing. In the Duparc songs I tended to explain this away in terms of the orchestra's being a less idiomatic participant than the piano, but it is as a brilliant, and still youthful, pianist that he started his career, and it is as a brilliant, and still youthful, pianist that he appears before us on a new Deutsche Grammophon recording of Schubert piano music.

Barenboim plays the Moments Musicaux with a wonderful delicacy and a spirit that evokes a poetic world at once precise and fantastic. It is a rare thing to catch the simplicity of this music and to maintain it on such a fine edge without the least touch of fussiness, condescension, or artificiality. The album's second side comprises lesser-known music, but it is hardly of less interest in terms of either content or interpretation. The Allegretto in C Minor is an "album piece," an occasional work written for a friend's music album. It is late Schubert of the utmost simplicity—and of major importance. The Valses Nobles, a dozen out of some three hundred Schubert waltzes, contain some of the most wonderful dance music ever written. And the two early scherzos that complete the album are also quite dancy—No. 1 in particular—though they seem to have been connected with sonata projects. Barenboim's playing of them has, in any case, plenty of dance lilt. But it is in the poetry of the Moments Musicaux—poised between Classicism and the freshest early Romance—that his sensitive, articulate pianism is at its best. The sound of the recording is clear throughout, but it is not quite as beautiful as the playing deserves.

—Eric Salzman

DANIEL BARENBOIM is a multifaceted musician, and I am certainly an advocate of multifacetedness. Nevertheless, despite his growing fame as a conductor, it was as a brilliant young pianist that he started his career, and it is as a brilliant, and still youthful, pianist that he appears before us on a new Deutsche Grammophon recording of Schubert piano music.

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—Eric Salzman

CHOPIN: Piano Sonata No. 3, in B Minor, Op. 58; Berceuse in D-flat Major, Op. 57; Mazurkas, Op. 59, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Nocturnes, Op. 55, Nos. 1 and 2 (see Best of the Month, page 115)


Performance: Glittery
Recording: On the bright side

It is clear from the ferocious opening bars of the B Minor Scherzo that Roberto Szidon can do anything he wants to on the piano—and that he is determined to prove it, even to the point of out-Horowitzing Horowitz. The results are certainly spectacular on first hearing, but the excessive contrasts in all departments, including certain aspects of tempo, pall on ear and mind alike after a while. It is the famous C-sharp Minor Scherzo that suffers most from this approach, with the end sections being too fast and the central chorale pulled about like so much taffy.

Matters improve in the relatively serene E Major Scherzo and the four impromptus, which, by their very nature, compel a measure of restraint and demand close attention to lyrical content and texture. On the whole, Szidon's Chopin is nervously exaggerated, and the impact is accentuated by either a very brightly voiced instrument or an excessive mid-range pre-emphasis in the tape-to-disc transfer. The piano's lower range comes through excellently, though. D.H.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

Tape recorders can no longer be looked upon as independent units in today's extremely sophisticated sound systems, but rather as components within a total system with performance capability as advanced as all other components of that system.

Drawing upon its unequalled 30 year tradition in magnetic recording technology, Tandberg has met this challenge by developing a completely new concept known as ACTILINEAR Recording (Patent pending).

In conventional recording systems, the summation of record & bias currents in the recording head is done through passive components, leading to inherent compromise solutions. The new ACTILINEAR System is free of these compromises, as the passive components have been replaced with an active Transconductance amplifier developed by Tandberg. Just a couple of its benefits are: up to 20 dB more headroom over any recording system currently available, and the ability to handle the new high coercivity tapes.

In fact, Tandberg's new ACTILINEAR Recording System, when used in conjunction with the soon-to-be-available metal particle tapes now under intense development in the U.S., Japan and Germany, offers performance parameters approaching those of experimental Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) technology, yet is fully compatible for playback on all existing tape recorders. It is literally a recording system for the future, with no obsolescence factor, as it can be used with any tape available now or in years to come.

Tandberg engineers have mated this advanced recording system with the finest cassette deck transport available today, making their new TCD 340 A a worthy successor to the world-famous TCD 330 cassette deck. When used with the better brands of recording tape currently available, the TCD 340 A's ACTILINEAR Recording System permits an extremely linear frequency response, a significant increase in headroom, as well as a reduction of high frequency IM distortion and the cancellation of Slew Rate limitations.

And when metal particle cassette tapes become available, the TCD 340 A can be adjusted to take full advantage of their increased signal capacity. At that time, Tandberg will also offer the ultimate cassette deck—the remarkable TCD 340 AM, complete with front panel switching for the new metal particle tape.

Both these remarkable cassette decks excel in more than just their circuitry. Like their famous predecessor, the TCD 340 series offers three separate heads (not a "2-in-1 sandwich" head compromise) for professional recording & monitoring, as well as Tandberg's renowned three-motor, dual capstan closed loop transport, coupled with complete logic-controlled solenoid operation. Plus exclusive features such as adjustable azimuth & built-in 10 kHz tone generator, allowing the user to select the perfect alignment for each cassette, as well as to spot dropouts and inferior quality tape. And the TCD 340 A boasts a 70 dB signal-to-noise ratio, plus very low 0.12% WRM wow & flutter. And there's more: Automatic take-up of tape loops when the cassette is inserted. Frequency-equalized, peak-reading meters. Servo-controlled high speed winding. Plus vertical or horizontal operation, optional remote control & rack mounting.

Tandberg's TCD 330 was the deck that delivered cassette performance exceeded only by the finest reel-to-reel machines. Now, the 340 series with ACTILINEAR Recording narrows the gap even more.

For your nearest dealer, write: Tandberg of America, Inc., Labriola Court, Armonk, N.Y. 10504. Available in Canada.

The New TCD 340 A With The Exclusive ACTILINEAR Recording System

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Drawing upon its unequalled 30 year tradition in magnetic recording technology, Tandberg has met this challenge by developing a completely new concept known as ACTILINEAR Recording (Patent pending).

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with great assurance, suggesting they have been together long enough to develop a truly unified style as well as a good understanding of the material. Their polished Debussy and Ravel performances would make anyone happy enough in the recital room, but on records, with so many similar pairings to choose from, one may be very selective. In particular, the Quartetto Italiano (Philips 835 361LY) and the Parrenin Quartet (Connoisseur Society CS-2103), both with long associations with these works (including previous recordings), dig in a little deeper and bring out a bit more of the music's essence. The Orford's Debussy seems rather on the brisk side, as if, in such moments as the climax of the slow movement, the musicians were inhibited by the fear of being overexpressive; they are more expansive and more persuasive in the Ravel. Both sides are well recorded, though with an extremely close-up focus that occasionally tends to exaggerate certain effects (the pizzicati in the second movement of the Ravel sound gargantuan). A good buy at the price, but the Parrenin and Quartetto Italiano versions are worth the difference.

Ernst von Dohnányi died in 1960 at the age of eighty-two; his centenary passed last year without notice. He may not have been among the most original of composers, but he was a consummate musician: his own works are invariably well crafted, tuneful, appealingly colored, and well proportioned, and other aspects of his musicianship might well be preserved in the form of a reissue of his famous recording, as both soloist and conductor, of Mozart's Piano Concerto in G Major (K. 453) with the Budapest Philharmonic. It was good to have the lovable orchestral Suite in F-sharp Minor put into circulation again two years ago (Milton Katims conducting, Turnabout TV-S 34623), and it is a nice surprise to be offered these additional chamber and solo pieces now. It is downright astounding that so attractive a work as the Serenade for String Trio is only now receiving its first stereo recording, and I wish I could be more enthusiastic about this performance by New London Quintet members Norman Freeman (violin), Kenneth Essex (viola), and Peter Willison (cello). It strikes me as no more than adequate—actually rather spiritless in spots—and certainly not in the same league as the classic Heifetz/Primrose/Feuermann version (still available on RCA LVT-1017) or the more sumptuously recorded Pougnet/Riddle/Pini (also mono, but good enough for us to hope Westminster might reissue it). But the Piano Quintet, a lesser but extremely amiable work which hasn't been around for years, fares better: with pianist Frank Wibaut and violinist Rolf Wilson added to the performing personnel the group comes to life and gives a charming performance.

Dohnányi's piano music used to circulate a bit more than it does now, especially the rhapsodies. I can't pretend to find anything very striking in any of the pieces played by Howard Shelley, but they are all attractive enough and certainly well made, and there is enough contrast to add up to a good program. The Three Singular Pieces (Burletta, Nocturne, Cats on the Roof, Perpetuum Mobile), composed in Florida as late as 1951, are intriguing, whimsical little pieces that are sure to be new to most listeners. Shelley's playing is assured, if somewhat understated. It has a certain air of intimacy about it which does not seem the least bit contrived, but rather suggests that he is playing music he knows and loves well for his own pleasure, and for ours too, if we happen to be listening.


Performance: Adequate to good
Recording: Very good


Performance: Low-key
Recording: Very good

DUPARC: Five Songs (see CHAUSSON)

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT


Performance: Outstanding
Recording: Outstanding

This is not the much admired recording that has circulated for the last ten or twelve years...
on Supraphon SUAST-50817, but a new one, made just a year and a half ago as a co-produ-
duction of the Czechoslovak company and
Nippon Columbia, in a series in which each
firm records the same session with its own
personnel and equipment. Supraphon is issues-
ning these recordings in SQ quadraphony,
Japanese listeners using Denon’s PCM
(pulse-code modulation) digital process,
which, to my ear, results virtually un-
paralleled in dynamic range, freedom from
distortion, and overall realism. The Suk Tri
has been remaking much of its discography
for this series—the chamber Bukovine Tri,
the Beethoven Archduke, the Tchaikovsky A Mi-
nor, and the complete cycle of Dvořák trios of
which the present disc represents the second
of three installments (the Opp. 21 and 26 trios
are on Denon OX-7114-ND). The new perform-
ance is every bit as splendid as the earlier
one—charged with passionate conviction and
the affection born of lifelong intimacy with
the material (the heart that isn’t melted by
the soaring sweetness of Josef Suk’s violin in
the slow movement must have stopped beating
long ago)—and it is easily the best-sounding
recording of this work yet offered to the
public. The price is steep, and the annotative in-
sert is in Japanese only (except for the blurbs
on the performers and the PCM process), but
the impeccable pressing is as impressive as
the performance and the recording. R.F.

FALLA: Spanish Dance No. 1 (see SAINT-
SAENS)

FRESCOBALDI: Toccata Decima; Cento Parte
sopra Passacaglia; Canzona Terza; Tocata
Nona; Capriccio sopra la Bassa Fiamenga; Tec-
 cata Nona; Canzona Terza detta La Crivelli;
Partite No. 14 sopra L’Aria della Reansemue,
Bob van Asperen (harpsichord). TELEFUNKEN
6.42174 AW $8.98.

Performance: Frescobaldi with soul
Recording: Very good

Frescobaldi is one of those music-history big-
 gigs whose work has not survived very well
in performance. His importance is uncontested.
He was organist at St. Peter’s, Rome, in the
early seventeenth century, and people flocked
there to hear the music—something, alas, that
did not occur much since. Like his con-
temporary Buxtehude, Frescobaldi was a semi-

gal figure for Baroque art. His personal, intense,
fantasy music comes out of the late Rena-
sissance (the style known in art history as “man-
erism”) and looks forward to J. S. Bach. But
whereas the music of Bach and the high Ba-
rism”) and looks forward to J. S. Bach. But
whereas the music of Bach and the high Ba-


ditivities with character and a


e; the written notes simply do not

tify for piano by Gershwin himself. The


cuts the record went on, I

got used to it. The musicians, after all, play in
tune, and the ensemble is fine. They are cer-
tainly consistent in everything they do and
do create an integrity of their own. Even so,
there is a heavy air of dutifulness about this
performance that is disturbing. S.L.

GERSHWIN/WILD: Grand Fantasy on Airs
from “Porgy and Bess”; Seven Virtuoso
Etudes on Popular Songs. Earl Wild (piano).
QUINTESSENCE PMC-7060 $3.98.

Performance: Dazzling, but overdone
Recording: Very good

With his diamond-sharp tone and supple
fingerwork, pianist Earl Wild is surely one
of our national treasures. When it comes to
Gershwin, I would rather hear Wild at the pi-
nial to the Concerto in F or Rhapsody in
Blue than anybody else (with the possible excep-
tion of Jesús María Sanromán in his prime).
Wild not only chooses the right tempos, keeps
the action briskly moving, and makes his in-
strument speak in a kind of musical New
Yorkese, but he adds a touch of grandeur that
sets it glittering in penthouse white tie and
tails. I looked forward, therefore, with excep-
tional eagerness to hearing his Grand Fantasy
on Airs from Porgy and Bess, but it is a bit of
a letdown. Wild has done all sorts of clever
things in his transcription—a fugatto intro-
duction I Got Plenty of Nothin’, juxtaposi-
tions of orchestral and vocal excerpts to cre-
ate an elaborate pianistic tapestry—but there-
in lies the trouble. The resulting musical pic-
ture is simply too ingenious, too gussied up,
and dying on every possible note. This is ob-
viously an “authentic” performance. The
funny thing is that, as the record went on, I
got used to it. The musicians, after all, play in
tune, and the ensemble is fine. They are cer-
tainly consistent in everything they do and
do create an integrity of their own. Even so,
there is a heavy air of dutifulness about this
performance that is disturbing. S.L.

Continued on page 124
To beat the other turntables, we gave our arm a little extra muscle.

The new Sanyo TP1080 may look like other direct drive turntables. But it plays like no other you can buy. Because of a great arm. With a little muscle of its own.

The arm. The TP1030's low mass tonearm says "precision" from its rugged, light-alloy headshell to the micrometer-adjustable stylus force gauge. We counterbalanced it laterally, as well as vertically. The counterweight is heavier and located closer to the pivot to reduce rotational inertia. The arm, with its anti-skate mechanism, rides in a bearing assembly that's virtually frictionless to provide superior tracking response.

The muscle. Most automatic turntables use a complicated linkage of gears, cams, and levers that "steal" power from the platter in order to operate the tonearm mechanism. While this arrangement works, it's far from ideal. So we gave the TP1030 a separate little DC motor and precision gear train just to operate the tonearm. No linkages to add friction or mass to the tonearm assembly. No slurring of sound when you reject a record as the shock load of the arm mechanism hits the drive motor. Instead the tonearm is picked up, positioned, and set down more gently than you've ever seen.

The rest. The TP1030's platter motor is special, too. It's an AC-controlled, direct drive servomotor that turns in incredible -0.03% wow & flutter and -70dB rumble specs. And, of course, the TP1030 offers electronic speed change with a built-in strobe and independently adjustable pitch on 33 and 45 rpm. Plus program mable operation that lets you choose automatic play of a single record, or automatic continuous repeat. Add reference touches like complete LED status indication, a built-in stylus examination mirror, a base of real wood, and dust cover, and you might think this sophisticated turntable is out of your reach.

The price. Surprise! The cost of this super-high fidelity component is just $170 * which makes it the real value winner in deluxe turntables today.

The TP1030 and also what's new in Sanyo receivers and cassette tape decks at a nearby Sanyo audio component dealer.

*Sanyo Electric Inc., 1200 W. Artesia Blvd., Compton, Calif. 90220

SANYO
That's life.
GRIEG: Five Songs; Den Bergteke, Op. 32 (see R. STRAUSS)

HANDEL: Beato in Ver Chi Può (see BRAHMS)

KREISLER: Recitativo and Scherzo Capriccio, Op. 6 (see SAINT-SAËNS)

LIGETI: Double Concerto for Flute, Oboe, and Orchestra; San Francisco Polyphony. Guinilla von Bahr (flute); Torleif Lännertholm (oboe); Swedish Radio Orchestra, Einar Warth cond. String Quartet No. 1 ("Metamorphoses Nocturnes"). Voces Intimae Quartet. Continuum. Eva Nordwall (harpischord). Bis LP-53 $8.98 (from Qualiton Records, Ltd., 65-37 Austin Street, Rego Park, N.Y. 11374).

Performance: Composer-supervised
Recording: Good to excellent

György Ligeti was born in Hungary in 1923, left his native country in 1956, and has since established himself as one of the leading European avant-gardists. His post-1956 style is characterized by a technique of composing in sound clusters that is represented here by the "Special Merit" category, for Sir Georg Solti elicits from his players the kind of cracking performances that these Liszt symphonic poems need to become convincing to twentieth-century ears. Prometheus combines splendidly defiant gestures, intensely lyric elements, and an effective bit of fugal music, but I must say that I find Festklänge rather empty of substance and overly long. Les Préludes, when accorded a reading on the order of the legendary Mengelberg's—which this one closely approaches—can still stir the blood. Full-bodied low register; the bass drum in the closing pages of Les Préludes is especially moving, and Frederica von Stade, should continue the good work. Although this is not as extravagant as a Bernstein reading, it is a performance of great dynamic and expressive range. The Fourth is Mahler's most joyous work—and, in some ways, his most "Viennese" (that is, his most Schubertian). The Viennese musicians are on home ground, and the sound is consistently wonderful without ever being lost in a welter of details. Abbado has captured the long lines of details. Abbado has captured the long lines of Liszt's Tasso, Mephisto Waltz, and From the Cradle to the Grave is outstanding in this respect. Here I get the feeling of many microphones closely placed, so that the sound emerging from the speakers seems to be from the conductor's rather than the audience's perspective. However, chacun à son gout.

In any event the performances are just splendid, and I hope that Solti will complete his disc traversal of the Liszt tone poems. It's doubtful that his recorded performances of them will be surpassed in our time.

D.H.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

MAHLER: Symphony No. 4, in G Major. Frederica von Stade (mezzo-soprano); Vienn Philharmonic, Claudio Abbado cond. DEUTSCHE GRAMMOPHON 2530 966 $8.98, © 330 966 $8.98.

Performance: Moving
Recording: Outstanding

Vienna was, of course, the last place to appreciate the genius of Gustav Mahler. True, in the early days there were such Viennese Mahler disciples as Bruno Walter, but the Viennese always preferred Bruckner and even minor native sons to their difficult Herr Generalmusikdirektor. In a sense, it was Leonard Bernstein who finally brought Mahler to a full measure of acceptance in his native city, and it is fitting that Abbado, who started out as something of a Bernstein protégé, should continue the good work. Although this is not as extravagant as a Bernstein reading, it is a performance of great dynamic and expressive range. The Fourth is Mahler's most joyous work—and, in some ways, his most "Viennese" (that is, his most Schubertian). The Viennese musicians are on home ground, and the sound is consistently wonderful without ever being lost in a welter of details. Abbado has captured the long lines of a sureness, delicacy, and glory of feeling that is most moving, and Frederica von Stade adds just the right sort of vocal simplicity to the folk-song finale. The ease and appeal of a performance like this suggest a whole new level of popularity—and not just in Vienna—for a composer once considered difficult and/or esoteric.

E.S.


Performance: Carefully detailed
Recording: Good to excellent

Kurt Masur, leading the orchestra with which Mendelssohn himself was so closely associated, goes to great pains here to minimize the pompous aspects of such occasional music as the Reformation Symphony and the Hymn of Praise symphony-cantata (composed for the Gutenberg quadricentennial festival in Leipzig) and to make the most of the textural delicacy of Mendelssohn's instrumentation and clarity of line. Indeed, the comparatively modest body of violin tone heard in the familiar Italian and Scotch symphonies suggests that Masur was seeking to approximate the sonority and balance of the orchestra as it must have been in Mendelssohn's day. Certainly the Gewandhaus Orchestra winds have a chance to display their very considerable (Continued on page 120)
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agility and finesse, most notably in the development sections of the Italian Symphony’s end movements.

The first Symphony, a product of the fifteen-year-old Mendelssohn, is a real charmer with echoes of Weber, Schubert, and Mozart. It is good to hear the Reformation divested of some of its Teutonic pomp, yet there is no loss of festive atmosphere at the end. The Hymn of Praise has its fine moments, mostly in some of the brilliant writing of the opening orchestral ochet and in its slow movement, and some not so fine ones in the more obviously ceremonial choral episodes. Masur brings out what is best in the music, commanding splendid singing from the Leipzig Radio Chorus and having in soloists Celestina Casapietra and Peter Schreier musicians of star quality. Both bring the utmost dramatic tension and sustained lyrical line to their solo and duet assignments. But, despite the finesse that Masur and his players bring to the two most popular of the symphonies, I must confess a preference for the grander scale of Herbert von Karajan’s Scotch and Leonard Bernstein’s Italian. The sound of the Eurodisc tape is as some of the climaxes (Moussorgsky’s Warrior and the fourth Brahms song in particular) clearly call for more passion as well as a greater volume of sound. The interpretations are nonetheless artistic, but competition is extremely stiff in the Moussorgsky, where Christoff and Vishnevskaya (with orchestra) and Archipova (with piano) lead the field. In the Brahms songs, the recording by Alexander Kipnis (Serenaph 60076) continues to be the touchstone. Fischer-Dieskau’s version (his third) is not available on a single disc, but there is an admirable alternative by Maureen Forrester on London STS-15113.

G.J.

MOZART: Betulia Liberata (K. 118). Claes H. Ahnström (tenor), Oria; Birgit Finnilä (contralto), Giuditta; Kari Löväs (soprano), Amital; Siegfried Vogel (bass), Achior; Kate Gabrielucci (soprano), Cabri; Ursula Reinhardt-Kiss (soprano), Carmi; Berlin Radio Chorus; Berlin Chamber Orchestra, Vittorio Negri cond. Philips 6703 087 three discs $26.94.

Performance: Lethargic
Recording: Good

One by one we are getting recordings of all of Mozart’s early dramatic and nearly dramatic works. Betulia Liberata must be classified as “nearly” operatic and not so near at that. Like the recently recorded Mozart’s Italian tour of 1770-1771. The text is a version of the story of Judith and Holofernes written by the famous Metastasio as a dramatic oratorio. Unfortunately, Metastasio displays almost no interest in either Judith or Holofernes (he does not even appear) and concentrates instead on theological disputes and the conversion of a certain Achior, Prince of the Ammonites. This material must have struck the average eighteenth-century sophistication about the same way it strikes us today. At any rate, the other composers of the day, who generally loved Metastasio, avoided Betulia Liberata like the plague, and Mozart’s version seems not to have been performed at all until modern times.

Nevertheless, at the age of fifteen Mozart was no mean vocal composer, and this score has its beauties. The most striking number is the finale for alto and chorus based on plainsong. Whenever a dramatic excuse presents itself—Achior’s description of Holofernes, Carmi’s description of the Assyrian terror, the aria Judith sings as she goes out to seduce and assassinate Holofernes—Mozart is fully equal to the task. But there is nothing truly lyrical or reflective in the text—only sappy religious meditations, and even Mozart could not rise to these occasions.

Nor do the performers here. The cast includes some excellent singers who have specialized in early Mozart, and Negri is well known as a Mozart conductor; nevertheless, the performance never takes off.

E.S.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

MOZART: Mass in C Minor (K. 427). Valerie Masterson, Christiane Baumann (sopranos); Martin Klettman (tenor); Michel Brodard (bass); Symphonic Chorus and Orchestra of the Gulbenkian Foundation of Lisbon, Michel Guillard cond. Euroclass Record Distributors, Ltd., 155 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY (10013).

Performance: Excellent
Recording: Clear, attractive

Mozart’s great C Minor Mass is supposed to have been written on the occasion of his marriage to Constanza Weber, but for some reason it was never completed. Even so, it stands as one of the monuments of the Classical period. Calouste Gulbenkian was an Armenian oil billionaire who lived in the soprano house and endowed a foundation in Lisbon that supports a variety of musical activities of international scope and quality—as evidenced by this excellent recording and performance. This is a strong, dynamic reading with an energetic forward motion that never flags. The solo singing is notably strong—one of the most admirable, presumbably Valerie Masterson (there is no way to tell for sure), is particularly impressive—and the recording is clear and vivid.

E.S.

(Continued on page 130)
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Paine set the entire text of the Roman Catholic Mass—a strange choice for one reared in a New England Protestant environment—and scored it for the Classical forces of solo quartet, chorus, symphony orchestra, and organ. In terms of coloration, these forces are employed with genuine imagination, especially the woodwinds and organ. There are plenty of derivative elements—the overuse of persistent rhythmic figures suggests Schumann, the bass ars “Et in sanctum spiritum” and the “Et vitam venturi” fugue recall Handel and Haydn, respectively—but there are plenty of original passages that would do credit to any composer at any time, of any nationality. Examples are the opening Kyrie, a somber and powerful sonata movement with highly effective use of fugato; the beautiful contralto solo in the “Qui tollis” section of the Gloria; and the majestic introduction to the concluding fugue of the Gloria.

I confess to finding the opening of the Credo rather stuffily Victorian, but the intense lyricism of the “Et incarnatus est” soprano solo could melt the stoniest heart. A most effective dramatic touch is the major resolution on “sepultus est” at the end of the Crucifixus, which is otherwise of a stygian gloom. There is some splendid neo-Renaissance lyricism in the Confiteor, which is a cappella, and in the organ-accompanied Sanctus. The hushed “Dona nobis pacem” that concludes the Mass is very moving. One could perhaps lament about some excessive string/wind doubling here and there, but remember when the work was composed: Brahms’ German Requiem had yet to be heard and Verdi’s Requiem was still some years off; Haydn, possibly Beethoven, certainly Mendelssohn and Spohr, Bach learned in the could perhaps lament about some excessive string/wind doubling here and there, but remember when the work was composed: Brahms’ German Requiem had yet to be heard and Verdi’s Requiem was still some years off; Haydn, possibly Beethoven, certainly Mendelssohn and Spohr, Bach learned in the

The Ninth, his last completed piano concerto, was composed in the late 1830s and received its world premiere in 1839. It is a work of great beauty and technical prowess, and it remains one of the most popular of Tchaikovsky's works today. The concerto features a powerful opening movement, a lyrical second movement, and a grand finale that showcases Tchaikovsky's ability to create a sense of majesty and grandeur.

The recording of this concerto is presented in high-fidelity sound, allowing listeners to experience the emotion and energy of the performance. The recording captures the nuances of the composer's intentions and the expressive playing of the performers, providing a faithful representation of the concerto's musical language. Overall, this recording is a recommended listening experience for music enthusiasts who appreciate the rich orchestral palette and the virtuosic demands of Tchaikovsky's concerto.
ano composition (there is an incomplete Sonata No. 10), is one of those late-period works that searches out the utmost simplicity and directness of expression. Successfully too, I think: the music is beautiful and moving.

One way to get an unfamiliar sonata recorded is to pair it with a familiar one. In Prokofiev's case that has to be No. 7, certainly one of the most popular piano sonatas of the twentieth century. Todd Joselson, who is recording all the Prokofiev sonatas, plays this music with restraint and elegance. The neo-Classicism of No. 9 is right up his alley. But No. 7, usually treated as a thud-and-blunder item, is also really quite appealing in this gentler, suaver treatment. The re-evaluation of Prokofiev as a neo-Classicist is quite to the point, and the recording sounds good. E.S.


Performance: Good
Recording: Good

Here is an endlessly fascinating disc—for me at least—with not a single piece of significant or distinctive music among its contents. Best of the lot, not surprisingly, is the Verdi overture, in the composer's characteristic vein for that revolutionary period (1849). Mercadante's Sinfonia, a potpourri of choice melodies from Rossini's Stabat Mater, represents an intrepid attempt to find suitable orchestral guises for stubbornly vocal music that resists such efforts. Boito's Sinfonia is also an operatic overture, and it displays intimate knowledge of Verdi's Luisa Miller. It is full of catchy melodies that make you hum along without the benefit of previous acquaintance—but it was written by a sixteen-year-old who was still far from the probingly original spirit he was to become. Most intriguing are the Puccini excerpts. The Edgar Preludio was intended for a Madrid performance conducted by Mancinelli, and it is not published as part of the complete score. Its opening sounds like a sketch for the Roman dawn in Tosca's final act. The other two are from Puccini's student years. The lyrical Preludio Sinfonia, with its luscious scoring, foreshadows Edgar. The Capriccio is a bit disjointed, but it will electrify listeners by springing on them the familiar opening measures of La Bohème with subsequent orchestral elaborations.

Claudio Scimone conducts affectionately and zestfully, and the orchestra matches the competence but incomplete refinement of the material. Don't look for substance here; look for fun, and you won't be disappointed. G.J.

RAVEL: String Quartet in F Major (see DEBUSSY)

REIGER: Wind Quintet (see COWELL)

ROOT: The Haymakers, Part 2. Erma Rose (piano); North Texas State University Grand Chorus, Frank McKinley cond. NEW WORLD NW 234 $8.98.

Performance: Energetic
Recording: Good

Primitive American art of the visual variety fetches fabulous prices these days, but few people are yet aware of an equivalent musical art. With the revival of early American music in full swing, however, it is not surprising that someone has rediscovered George F. Root. Root, born in Massachusetts in 1820, was the successor to a long line of New England singing teachers and composer-educators that stretched from the seventeenth century to William Billings in the eighteenth and Lowell Mason in the nineteenth. Root considered himself as much an educator as a composer, and his own works were all written for very practical purposes. In 1856, Lowell Mason's son commissioned a secular cantata from Root for the Mason Brothers publishing house. The subject chosen was haymaking, and Root—who had been brought up on a farm—wrote both words and music. The Haymakers, subtitled "An Operatic Cantata," was performed in 1860, apparently with rudimentary staging. It had a great success and was frequently performed in the next few years, but the Civil War put an end to such fripperies and afterwards European opera definitely triumphed in the U.S. over the awkward native attempts.

Is it possible to describe Root's masterpiece without seeming to damn it with faint praise? It is naive in outlook and execution, primitive harmonically and contrapuntally,
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**SAINT-SAËNS: Symphony No. 3, in C Minor ("Organ"), Leonard Raver (organ); New York Philharmonic, Leonard Bernstein cond. COLUMBIA M 34573 $7.98, © MT 34573 $7.98, © MA 34573 $7.98.**

**Performance:** Splendid

**Recording:** Excellent

Camille Saint-Saëns, the Renaissance man of mid-nineteenth century music who dabbled in science, wrote essays, and drew caricatures when he wasn't composing or writing caustic letters to French newspapers, actually wrote five symphonies, though only three are numbered. They have all been recorded, but it is the mammoth Third, or Organ Symphony, that the public has taken to its heart. Saint-Saëns, whose music often makes up in spectacularity what it lacks in profundity, wanted his symphony to "benefit by the progress of modern instrumentation"—and benefit it did. No other piece of the period has quite the same orchestral opulence. The composer himself had been an organist for twenty-four years and knew how to exploit the rich resources of that instrument. When the first theme of the first movement emerges again in the finale in throbbing organ tones with full orchestral accompaniment, it's a heady experience indeed. Perhaps that is why there are now fifteen recorded performances of the symphony listed in Schwann. If, by chance, there isn't a Saint-Saëns Third already in your collection, this mighty new one under Bernstein rivals any on discs to date and could be your number-one candidate. The New York Philharmonic is in excellent fettle, and Leonard Raver coaxes immense, magnificent chords from the great organ of the Methuen Memorial Music Hall. There may not be a scrap of real feeling behind the entire enterprise, and for all I know the organ passages could have been recorded separately and dubbed in later or the whole thing put together with splicing tape, but it sounds wonderful!

**P.K.**

**SAINT-SAËNS: Violin Sonata No. 1, in D Minor, Op. 75; Violin Sonata No. 2, in E-Flat Major, Op. 102. Robert Murray (violin); Jane Ab- (Continued on page 134)
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**RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT**

**SCHUBERT: Octet in F Major, Op. 166 (D. 803).**

Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields Chamber Ensemble. PHILIPS 9500 400 $8.98.

Performance: Utterly Schubertian

Recording: Exceptional

This lovable masterwork has been very fortunate in its recordings, and this newest version is definitely one of the very finest. It is surely the finest yet in terms of sound quality: the Philips engineers have achieved ideal balance among the instruments and have captured the most natural-sounding image of each of them. Aside from the sonic advantage, it becomes one of the most delicious of frustrations to try to sort out significant differences between this extremely beautiful performance and the no less beautiful ones recorded by the Melos Ensemble (Angel S-36529) and the New Vienna Octet (London STS-15436). Timothy Pay, the clarinetist in the Philips performance, may be less well known than the Melos Ensemble's Gervase de Peyer, but his playing is just as distinguished here, and the contribution of his horn-playing associate Timothy Brown, set off so effectively in the fine recording, has that 'burnished-gold quality one wants in this (Continued on page 137)
If you'd like to hear an hour or more of uninterrupted music, don't let a few old myths stop you.

Myths die hard. Those about all multiple-play turntables compromising performance are no exception, despite the achievement of the legendary Dual 1009.

Before then, serious music lovers were understandably reluctant to entrust their records to the heavy-tracking, vinyl-chewing automatic tonearms of the day.

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work especially. The degree of integration is all one would expect from this source, and the pervasive, utterly Schubertian bloom is beyond even such expectations.

The most conspicuous difference between this performance and the other two cited here has nothing to do with the level of the playing or the sound: both of the other teams play all the repeats in the variations of the fourth movement, while the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields Chamber Ensemble (this group is going to have to find a less cumbersome handle) does not. Personally, I feel no impatience when the repeats are taken and no sense of deprivation when they are not, but this may be a factor to be considered by those who feel more strongly about it one way or the other.

R.F.

SCHUBERT: String Quartet No. 9, in G Minor; Introduction and Variations on "Ich Blüemlein Alle" for Flute and Piano, Op. 160; Octet in F Major, Op. 166; Der Hirt auf dem Felsen, Op. 119 (see Going on Record, page 84)

SCHUMANN: Quartet for Piano and Strings in E-flat Major, Op. 47; Märchenérzählungen, Op. 132; Spanisches Liederballet, Op. 138 (see Going on Record, page 84)

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT


Performance: Masterly, but uneven

Recording: Very good

Robert Schumann wrote 138 songs in the year 1840 alone, and this latest product of Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau's tireless and encyclopedic activity contains nearly half of them. Few of these are new to the baritone's repertoire: a number of them are on previous Deutsche Grammophon releases 139 109 and 139 236, with Jörg Demus as accompanist, while the Liederkreis, Op. 39, with Gerald Moore, is on Angel S-36266. To complicate matters even further, the eighteen songs from Myrthen contained in the present volume are already in the catalog on DG 2530 543, a single disc. Sorry to be so statistical, but we are dealing here not with a "recording artist" but rather with a one-man industry.

Among the songs new to me in this set are several great discoveries: Flügel! Flügel! um zu Fliegen (Op. 37) is major Schumann, soaring and powerful. Of the five settings of Hans Christian Andersen's grim and disturbing poems (Op. 40), Der Soldat and Der Spielmann are standouts. The six settings of Robert Reineck (Op. 36) are a more mixed lot, but two (Ständchen and Nicht Schöneres) cannot miss with their Schubertian charm.

Fischer-Dieskau is never less than a major artist, conveying understanding, tenderness, and compassion as perhaps no one else can. Listen to his Die Lotenblume and Was Will die Einsame Träne (Op. 25), Die Rote Hanne (Op. 31), and all five songs of Op. 27, and you will experience interpretive mastery on the highest level. Even when certain aspects of that mastery are open to challenge, we bow to the intellect and seriousness of purpose behind it. But interpretive maturity and wisdom cannot always compensate for failing vocal resources. A comparison between this Liederkreis, Op. 39, and the earlier (1965) Angel version clearly confirms the superiority of the latter. Today his voice is simply not as responsive to his interpretive faculties as it once was, his top notes are effortful, and the needed musical solutions are replaced by overinterpretation: unnecessary parlando effects, fussy mannerisms, exaggerated dynamic contrasts in which ravishing pianissimos are often followed by harsh and blustering fortés.

A few scattered instances of rhythmic imprecision aside, Christoph Eschenbach provides sensitive and virtuosic collaboration in which he is aided by sonorous piano reproduction. This is an important release, a real find for those who want to build a lieder library. But do not replace the Fischer-Dieskau of the 1960's with later vintages. Vocally, those were the years!

R. C. SEEGER: Three Songs (see COWELL)

SMETANA: The Two Widows. Nada Sormová (soprano), Karolina; Marcela Machotková (soprano), Ančeka; Jiři Zahradníček (tenor), Ladislav; Jaroslav Horaček (bass), Munžal; Zdeněk Švehla (tenor), Tomáš; Daniela Soumová (soprano), Lidunka. Prague National Theater Chorus and Orchestra, František Jáek cond. SUPRAPHON 112 2041/3 three discs $23.94 (from Qualiton Records, Ltd., 65-37 Austin Street, Rego Park, N.Y. 11374).

Performance: Zeztful

Recording: Good average

The Two Widows (1874) was the fifth of Bedřich Smetana's eight operas, and it signaled the composer's return, after the serious historical works Dalibor (1867) and Libuše (1872), to the lighthearted genre he had so triumphantly mastered in The Bartered Bride (1866). Unlike the ebullient peasants of The Bartered Bride, though, the main characters of The Two Widows are well-to-do, fairly sophisticated people who converse in an intelligent and occasionally witty manner. This is more of a drawing-room comedy than a comic opera; it is entertaining and may produce an occasional smile, but there is really nothing to laugh about.

The story is slight. There are two cousins, both young widows: Karolina, full of joie de vivre, takes life as it comes, while Ančeka regards widowhood as a permanent state—or so it seems. Eventually a determined and resourceful suitor, Ladislav, convinces Ančeka to follow the dictates of her heart. There are effective arias for all the principals and skillful ensembles when the dramatic situation requires. At certain junctures the music evokes the brisk and bouncy Slavic spirit of The Bartered Bride, and it has plenty of sparkle in the finely wrought orchestral setting.

I am not familiar with the singers on this recording, but they are evidently thoroughly conversant with the opera (which, according to the detailed and multilingual annotations, has been a repertoire staple in Prague since 1923, with only spotty success before then). Tenor Jiři Zahradníček has an agreeable tone and makes a charming Ladislav. The two widows are well contrasted: Nada Sormová has a touch of acid in her tones and a considerable amount of vibrato, but she creates a very lively Karolina, while Marcela Machotková, with subtler and better controlled resources, makes a suitably demure Ančeka.

(Continued on page 140)
Taking upon itself a share in the responsibility for celebrating the sixtieth birthday (August 25, 1978) of America’s first great conductor-composer, Deutsche Grammophon has issued a new set of recordings of Leonard Bernstein’s three symphonies plus his Chichester Psalms. The performances are all conducted by the composer, and the very international nature of the cast (Israel Philharmonic, Vienna Choir Boys, Montserrat Caballé, Christa Ludwig, Lukas Foss) is explainable by noting that all the recordings were made in conjunction with the Berlin Festival of 1977. That they represent Bernstein’s ideal of performance would be a fair assumption. That they are performances and recordings of the highest quality is amply evident. Purely as documentation, the set is a considerable achievement, and all those concerned can be proud of their contributions to the whole.

But primary attention must go to a consideration of the works themselves, for it is in the very nature of a project such as this that some sort of re-evaluation of the composer and his music should result. Earlier recordings of all four works exist, but this is the first recording of the revised version of the Symphony No. 3, and the set as a whole represents Bernstein’s current view of his own music.

It would be fair to say that the symphonies have not all enjoyed a huge success, critically or publicly, at least not one commensurate with Bernstein’s enormous renown as a conductor nor even with his success as a composer. One wonders why. Obviously, it is not from any lack of talent on his part, nor any lack of craft; something far less tangible is involved, something in the very personality of the man. There are, I think, two powerful and opposing forces at work in this music, forces which relate to Bernstein’s personality and to his general view of music, and to our perception of his music as well. They are dramatically verbalized in Jack Gottlieb’s notes to this new recording of the Symphony No. 1. The first is Gottlieb’s bald opening statement: “The three symphonies of Leonard Bernstein are concerned with the loss and retrieval of faith by man, not so much in God as in himself.” The second is Bernstein’s statement: “Although everything I write seems to have literary or dramatic underpinning, it is, after all, music that I am writing.” The forces represented by each of these two thoughts are more or less present in virtually all of Bernstein’s concert music, and the more I listen to any of it, the more I become convinced that Bernstein is most successful when he is writing music and least successful when he is writing about the loss and retrieval of faith.

Jeremiah, his first symphony, was composed at a time when people still thought in terms of “the great American symphony.” Jeremiah is not “the great American symphony” (nor is Roy Harris’ Third, nor any of the others), and it is, so far as I can tell, not a masterpiece. But one cannot listen to it today, as one could not listen to it then (1944), without feeling that there is a real talent. As for the programmatic meaning, the intention, as Bernstein wrote in 1944, was “not one of literalness but of emotional quality,” and the sung text, from the Lamentations, is in Hebrew. If the symphony is “concerned” with the loss and retrieval of faith, it is unduly apparent to the listener, who is therefore free to occupy himself with the music.

That concern is a great deal more apparent in the Second Symphony; at least it is if one reads Auden’s poem, The Age of Anxiety, on which the work is based, or Bernstein’s notes about unconsciously written details that programatically relate to the poem. And yet, as one listens to this startlingly inventive and virile work, which uses much of the substance of popular music without ever descending to the level of a pop composition, the literal importance of the program fades into the distance. The music (in retrospect, it sounds curiously Hindemithian but with better basic ideas) is quite strong enough to sustain itself without the text. Interestingly, the original “program” called for dropping out the piano solo in the finale, but in the revised version of 1965 (which is the one recorded here) purely musical values take precedence over the poetic ones, and the piano now participates, even to the extent of enjoying a brief cadenza before the end. Again, the writer of music triumphs over the purveyor of philosophic concerns.

It is with the Kaddish Symphony that things begin to turn the other way (the later Mass is another, farther step in the same direction). One cannot separate music from philosophic speculation in the Kaddish because the scoring includes a narrator and his text is in the vernacular. And what a text it is! Written by Bernstein himself, it is a kind of verbal, religious strip-tease, embarrassing and unfortunate not for its concerns and its blasphemies (they are, after all, the concerns and the blasphemies of many of us) but for the theatrical air of them in language that is lacking in both subtlety and poetry. Something there is in Bernstein—as there was in Carl Orff too—that seems to demand that the most intimate matters be presented in the loudest, most public way.

And what of the music of the Kaddish? Much of it—when one can pay attention to it—seems very beautiful. The text of the Hebrew-Aramaic Kaddish (which is the prayer for the dead that never mentions the word or the concept of death) is among the most “set-table” of texts, and Bernstein sets it three times, the second of which (featuring here the incredibly beautiful singing of Montserrat Caballé) is particularly affecting. (The third setting involves a theme all too close to one in Aaron Copland’s Appalachian Spring, which brings up another problem: not that of appropriation or even of eclecticism, but that one that simply involves the very specific and different associations of that sort of tune for American audiences.) But the problem overall in Kaddish is that one all too often cannot hear the music for the words. It is again interesting that the principal difference between this revised version and the original is again in the direction of music: the narration is cut down. Would Bernstein ever allow it to be cut completely and let the music stand on its own, as it surely should?
suggesting the religious concerns and doubts rather than making them explicit?

Problems of this sort do not beset the Chichester Psalms, which are settings of the original Hebrew. The work is generally less self-conscious, less theatrical, more musical than others of Bernstein’s recent concert works, and, if it did not have Bernstein’s name on it, it could be easily accepted as a worthy if somewhat dry contribution to the sacred music repertoire. But, knowing its source, one is conscious of the absence, seemingly the avoidance, of the sort of glorious, long-lined melody that Bernstein can write and has written in such works as Candide. There is a straining for seriousness, for austerity, for profundity that one wishes he would forgo. I for one would be deliriously happy to hear such melodies as those for Make Our Garden Grow, Oh Happy We, or Somewhere in symphonic or choral context any time Leonard Bernstein wanted to put them there.

A few specifics of these performances must be mentioned. Caballe’s singing, as previously indicated, is glorious, her cantillation style completely convincing, and her breath control, well... breathtaking. Christa Ludwig is also in superb form and mighty affecting in Jeremiah. The Vienna Boys Choir and the Jeunesse Choir are unflaggingly musical, but Hebrew is not one of the languages they’re accustomed to and in last passages their dic tion is such that one is hard-pressed to distinguish a word. Lukas Foss of course plays the very devil out of the piano part in The Age of Anxiety, though his performance, and the orchestra’s, is a mite less frenetic (in the frenetic passages) than in the old original recording with the New York Philharmonic. Apart from that interpretive cavil, there is no fault to be found with the Israel Philharmonic’s playing. They sound like a major international orchestra, which, at this time, they must be. Of Michael Wager’s contribution as narrator, I find it so difficult to divorce what he is saying from how he is saying it that I cannot pass judgment. The recordings are all of excellent quality; the records are available separately or boxed together. In all, then, this is a major tribute to a major musical figure and intriguing work of the sort of glorious, long-lined melody that Bernstein can write and has written in such works as Candide. There is a straining for seriousness, for austerity, for profundity that one wishes he would forgo. I for one would be deliriously happy to hear such melodies as those for Make Our Garden Grow, Oh Happy We, or Somewhere in symphonic or choral context any time Leonard Bernstein wanted to put them there.

BERNSTEIN: Symphony No. 1 (“Jeremiah”); Chichester Psalms. Christa Ludwig (mezzo-soprano, in Symphony); soloist from Vienna Boys Choir (in Psalms); Vienna Jeunesse Choir (in Psalms); Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein cond. Deutsche Grammophon 2530 968 $8.98.

BERNSTEIN: Symphony No. 2 (“The Age of Anxiety”). Lukas Foss (piano); Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein cond. Deutsche Grammophon 2530 969 $8.98.

BERNSTEIN: Symphony No. 3 (“Kaddish”). Montserrat Caballé (soprano); Michael Wager (speaker); Vienna Boys Choir; Vienna Jeunesse Choir; Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein cond. Deutsche Grammophon 2530 970 $8.98.

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Here is a disc of rarities uniting lyrical Grieg and satirical Strauss. The five Grieg songs and his pastoral cantata Den Bergtekne (rough translation: The Mountain-Enthralled) receive affectionate and idiomatic performances. The singing is competent rather than rapturous, but, since Grieg songs (except for A Swan) are hard to find on records, the program is commendable.

Der Krämerspiegel (rough translation: A Mirror for Shopkeepers) is a strange cycle of a dozen songs dating from the period (1903) when Strauss was involved in a feud with the German music publishers. In these settings of cleverly malicious poems by Alfred Kerr, he takes on the whole bunch of them, naming names (Breitkopf, Lienau, Bote und Bock, etc.), punning, and indulging in quotations from Der Rosenkavalier, Death and Transfiguration, and Till Eulenspiegel. There are moments of wit and moments of inspiration, and the music ends with a very pretty piano postlude, but the cycle goes on too long for its own good. (Of course, no publisher was willing to accept it in the composer's lifetime. Boosey and Hawkes of London, unnamed in the text, finally published it in 1959.) The versatile baritone Knut Skram gives a committed performance, which is well accompanied and recorded in bright and spacious sound.

Performance: Occasionaly overstated
Recording: Good

I found it uncomfortable to listen to this performance from the very outset because of the narration, which begins as if we are going to hear Peter and the Wolf, then refers to the work itself as an "opera-ahatorio" in which Oedipus contends with unsleeping "dayi-ties," etc. Musically, Sir Georg Solti's framing of the work seems more efficient than moving, while both Kerstin Meyer and Benjamin Luxon seem at odds with Stravinsky's notion of the "lofty dignity" imposed by his use of a Latin text; both singers have a tendency to overdramatize rather than understate. The latter, of course, is what Sir Peter Pears does, as eloquently and effectively as he did in the earlier of Stravinsky's own recordings of the work some twenty-five years ago. That version, recently reissued as Odyssey ® Y-33789, is still far and away the most successful performance of Oedipus Rex yet recorded, and no matter that Jean Cocteau spoke his narration in French; the various English versions are so stuffy, lackluster, or just plain silly-sounding that the French is far preferable. Besides, Cocteau's narration is so vivid that one is mesmerized even if one doesn't understand all the words. Among stereo versions, Bernstein's (Columbia M 33999) is the most effective, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra playing more crisply than the London Philharmonic does for Solti, all the singers on a uniform level of excellence, and more presence in the sound.

Performance: Occasionally overstated
Recording: Good

STRAVINSKY: Oedipus Rex. Sir Peter Pears (tenor), Oedipus; Kerstin Meyer (contralto), Jocasta; Benjamin Luxon (baritone), Messenger; Donald McIntyre (bass), Creon; Stafford Dean (bass), Tiresias; Ryland Davies (tenor), Shepherd; Alex McCowan, Narrator. John Alldis Choir; London Philharmonic Orchestra, Sir Georg Solti cond. LONDON OSA-1168 $7.98.

Performance: Good
Recording: Occasionally overstated
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Performance: Individual Recording: Good

Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau is a versatile and altogether exceptional artist, but he is not, and never was, a Wagnerian Heldenbärtion. His high-paced, lightweight voice commands neither the power nor the dark sonority required for such roles as Hans Sachs, Wotan, and Telramund. But it can stand up to the more lyrical challenges of Wolfram and Amfortas with reasonable expectations of success, and, in fact, Fischer-Dieskau has performed these roles with distinction. On records, however, he has not allowed natural limitations to deter him from interpreting the Dutchman, Telramund, and Hans Sachs, and now he has even gotten around to Wotan's imposing Farewell, the closing scene of Die Walküre. The results of these endeavors have always been a mixture of revelations and frustrations, and so they are in the present sequence of Wagnerian scenes. Wotan emerges here as an unusually tender father, but his awesome power is barely suggested. To the monologues of Amfortas, the artist brings rare eloquence and a profoundly moving expression of grief that make the vocal limitations seem unimportant. As for the Dutchman, there is plenty of brooding and mystery, but little of the character's ferocity. Declamatory overstress simply cannot make up for what nature denied this artist after so generously blessing him with heart, intellect, and interpretive mastery. With all this said, however, I can still recommend this disc for the display it offers of exceptional lyric singing and textual illumination. We must face the fact that the German Heldenbärtion, the proud race of Van Rooy, seems to have vanished like the Nordic gods. Among their contemporary impersonators Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau stands very high, and we should be thankful for that. Rafael Kubelik was probably inhibited on this occasion by a desire not to overpower his soloist. The orchestral framework is, accordingly, effective but somewhat lacking in spaciousness and grandeur. G.J.


Performance: Good to very good Recording: Good

As in the previous volumes of the Leontyne Price "Prima Donna" series that RCA has been releasing over the past dozen years, the arias here follow a historical-chronological sequence that makes sense in a certain way, yet proves disconcerting when listeners gripped by Lady Macbeth's ominous soliloquy are suddenly heartened by Rosalind's Czardas. 

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To the best of my knowledge, none of these operatic characters is in Miss Price's active repertoire, but that is hardly relevant. Superstars of her stature are not required to have large repertoires any more; a dozen or so roles suffice to please their world-wide audiences. Besides, Adriana Lecouvreur, Lady Macbeth, Marietta (Die Toten Stadt), and Rusalka could be excellent Price roles. She does the respective arias very well here; in fact, her version of Marietta's Lied surpasses all other recent versions.

In general, Miss Price is in good voice. She has been conserving her resources wisely in recent years, accepting relatively few engagements and resisting the kind of overstretch that jet planes impose on some of her not entirely unwilling colleagues. There are some lovely things on this record. The Berlioz aria may not lie perfectly in her range, but the opening lines are floated with a delicate legato and the melancholy mood is nicely sustained to the end. "Dich, teure Halle" is not rendered with the near-martial emphasis usually given it by German sopranos but with a more inward approach that is welcome for its rich-toned lyricism. Throughout the program, the intonation is consistently pure, the musicianship secure, and the artistic impulses and ringing top notes generally recall her best recorded efforts.

I have some reservations, however. The top range remains Miss Price's field of glory, but there are rough attacks and strident tones that previously were not there. They are particularly damaging to the murderously difficult Idomeneo aria, which is managed creditably but certainly not with ease. The same is true of the Czardas from Die Fledermaus, which calls for virtuosic abandon and gets studied competence instead. "Voi lo sapete," lying too low for comfort, is further weakened by a draggy tempo. Here and elsewhere a certain carelessness with the Italian texts is also noticeable. And "In questa reggia" must be marked a failure on all counts, even past its near-disaster opening.

The recorded sound varies but is generally good; Nello Santi provides good routine accompaniments, veteran producer Richard Mohr affectionate if somewhat overwritten annotations.

G.J.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ENGLISH MUSIC.

Performance: Lovely
Recording: Excellent

These four lighthearted works are just the thing to pull from your collection when you need a little cheering up. Britten's Simple Symphony is a succinct and sunny work for strings, deservedly popular and almost as well played here by the Orchestra da Camera di Roma under Nicolas Flagello as with Britten himself conducting on the London label. Its "Boisterous Bourée," "Playful Pizzicato," "Sentimental Sarabande," and "Frolicsome Finale" are based on themes Britten chose from his own childhood compositions. Flagello also keeps the soufflé from falling in Alan Rawsthorne's lighter-than-air Light Music for Strings and in Francis Chagrin's Five Aquarelles, which are mood portraits of children ranging in temperament from dreamer to mischievous maker. It is especially good to have the Capriol Suite by Peter Warlock available again, particularly in this immaculate rendition. Warlock killed himself at thirty-six during a bout of severe depression, but you'd never guess it from this sparkling suite. P.K.
Recordings of the late Maria Callas' stage performances in Italy, Mexico, New York, London, and other places have long been hot items in the flourishing worldwide "pirate" trade. A recent change in Italian law legitimized unauthorized concert recordings dating back twenty or more years, and a large number of them were released in Italy by Forni/Cetra. Whether this also gives the go-ahead for worldwide distribution is for legal minds to ponder. The fact is that Turnabout has now issued in its historical series seven sets representing Callas in her vocal prime (1949-1955). Thus, for the first time, collectors are able to acquire them at attractive trade prices ($4.98 per disc) instead of paying piratical ransoms.

The documentary appeal of these recordings is undeniable. Through them we witness the rise and early triumphs of a fascinating and controversial artist on her way toward becoming one of the most influential musical personalities of the century, establishing new standards and re-creating roles in operas that had been dormant for generations. Of the seven operas in the release, three (Nabucco, Macbeth, I Vespri Siciliani) never received complete studio treatments with Callas, and there are no commercial recordings of Callas with conductors Vittorio Gui, Erich Kleiber, and Leonard Bernstein. Then too, of course, everything here has the unvarnished spontaneity of a stage performance.

But along with these enormous pluses I must also point to the minuses. Clandestinely and amateurishly made, these recordings are far below today's commercial audio standards and, with one exception, fall far short of most studio productions from the 1949-1955 period. Under no circumstances can they be considered true representations of the operas in question: they are rather documentations of the art of Callas and the conductors and singers involved. With this in mind I feel no need to call attention to individual technical shortcomings. Let me just say that they are encyclopedic in range, involving distortion, poor balances, brusque editing, surface noise, and a general technical inadequacy.

Distortions in the powerful choral passages are particularly damaging to Nabucco (Naples, 1949), the earliest recording and, in fact, the first available representation of the young soprano, who is surrounded by such veterans as baritone Gino Bechi and bass Luciano Neroni. Despite their seniority, Callas dominates all her scenes by the sheer force of her magnetism and splendid vocal security. Boldness is the key element in her singing; she sails into her music with a demonic intensity that befits the character she portrays and brings out the taint of the role. The documentary appeal of these recordings is undeniable. Through them we witness the rise and early triumphs of a fascinating and controversial artist on her way toward becoming one of the most influential musical personalities of the century, establishing new standards and re-creating roles in operas that had been dormant for generations. Of the seven operas in the release, three (Nabucco, Macbeth, I Vespri Siciliani) never received complete studio treatments with Callas, and there are no commercial recordings of Callas with conductors Vittorio Gui, Erich Kleiber, and Leonard Bernstein. Then too, of course, everything here has the unvarnished spontaneity of a stage performance.

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Authoritative, and the rest of the cast comes through effectively. Neroni is not always steady but consistently powerful and authoritative, and the rest of the cast is competent or better.

There is no trace in these recordings of the vocally precarious later Callas. She is in outstanding form in I Vespri Siciliani (Florence, 1951), despite a momentary lapse in the Bolero, and the indifferent recorded sound cannot
conceal the vast interpretive range she brought to the dramatically complex role of Elena. Her meaningful ways with recitatives, already amply evident in Nabucco, are further documented here. This opera had enjoyed more success in Germany than it did in Italy in the preceding decades, which in part explains the welcome presence of Erich Kleiber. Boris Christoff’s Procida is magnificent and Enzo Mascherini’s Monforte is acceptable, but I cannot say as much for Giorgio Kokollos-Bardi’s Arrigo.

In Macbeth (Milan, 1952), Callas already appears as an established star of La Scala. This was her first portrayal of Lady Macbeth, but the mastery she would disclose in her commercial recording of that lady’s three scenes seven years later (Angel 35763) is already in evidence. Only the Sleepwalking Scene appears less dramatically illuminating by comparison, but then her account of it on the Angel disc is the ultimate. The other vocal contributions are on a generally high level. Mascherini is not sufficiently responsive to Callas’s bel canto matches the soprano’s) makes us reconcile that librettist Felice Romani was a poet.

Moments, however, are eloquent, and Callas and Cesare Valletti (a tenor whose affinity for the part of Rinaldo, and Rolando Panerai, with that admirably sharp and biting diction of his, is a memorable Ashton.

The sets come in utilitarian but handsome boxes. There are no texts, only brief but informative notes by Richard Freed. Whether this initial adventure will be followed by future ones will, I suppose, depend on many factors. But I know that admirers of Maria Callas will welcome the release of these treasures from bondage. —George Jellinek

**VERDI: Nabucco.** Maria Callas, Gino Bechi, Luciano Neroni, Gino Sinimberghi, Amalia Peni; others. Chorus and Orchestra of the Teatro San Carlo, Naples, Vittorio Gui cond. TURNABOUT THS 65137/39 three discs $14.94.

**VERDI: Il Trovatore.** Maria Callas, Boris Christoff, Giorgio Kokollos-Bardi, Enzo Mascherini; others. Chorus and Orchestra of the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, Erich Kleiber cond. TURNABOUT THS 65134/36 three discs $14.94.

**VERDI: Macbeth.** Maria Callas, Enzo Mascherini, Italo Tajo, Gino Penno; others. La Scala Orchestra and Chorus, Victor de Sabata cond. TURNABOUT THS 65131/33 three discs $14.94.

**VERDI: Il Trovatore.** Maria Callas, Gino Penno, Ebe Stignani, Carlo Tagliabue, Giuseppe Modesti; others. La Scala Orchestra and Chorus, Antonino Votto cond. TURNABOUT THS 65140/41 two discs $9.96.

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**CHECK US OUT!**
Composer RICHARD RODGERS, recipient of this year's STEREO REVIEW award for outstanding contributions to the quality of American musical life, gives as well as receives and has endowed many awards himself. This year he gave one million dollars to the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters to establish the Richard Rodgers Production Award. The income from the gift will be used for an annual award to make possible an introductory New York production of a musical play by a composer, librettist, and lyricist not already established in the theater. With his wife, Rodgers is shown (center) presenting the check to Academy president Jacques Barzun. Mrs. Rodgers said that the gift is "a vote of confidence in musical theater and in New York City as its fountainhead."

By William Livingstone

Following his golden-jubilee concert at Avery Fisher Hall, pianist CLAUDIO ARRAU received his seventy-fifth birthday gift, the traditional inscribed tray, from Henry Steinway of Steinway and Sons. According to tradition in Holland, a man achieves wisdom when he reaches fifty and sees the patriarch Abraham. This derives from the Bible verse John 8:57 ("You are not yet fifty years old. How can you have seen Abraham?"). Taking no chances on wisdom, the Dutch make sure that a man of fifty sees Abraham by treating him to a cake decorated with a likeness of the patriarch. On his fiftieth birthday, conductor COLIN DAVIS received this five-foot Abraham cake from Bob Bouma (left) and Ernst van der Vossen from the Dutch headquarters of Phonogram International, for which he records.

The Oklahoma Symphony Orchestra received a donation of $5,000 from LEONARD BERNSTEIN. Keith Drake (right), chairman of the orchestra's fund-raising drive, accepts the check from Mr. Bernstein, who is president of Norman Laboratories, a loudspeaker manufacturer in Norman, Okla. Meanwhile, another LEONARD BERNSTEIN (below) was made an honorary member of the National Symphony Orchestra by its director, cellist-conductor Mstislav Rostropovich, as part of the composer-conductor's sixtieth-birthday celebrations at Wolf Trap. For more news of the latter Bernstein, see Best of the Month (page 113) and review (page 138).

A star of the opera house, concert stage, recording studio, and TV talk show, soprano JUDITH BLEGEN sang at the opening concert of this summer's Mostly Mozart Festival at Lincoln Center conducted by Pinchas Zukerman. She is shown here holding Mozart dolls from the Center's gift shop and modeling the shop's best-selling item, the Mostly Mozart T-shirt. This fall Miss Blegen recorded her Mozart festival selections—Exsultate Jubilate and L'Amero Sard Costante—plus a couple of concert arias for Columbia. Zukerman again conducts and provides violin obbligato. The album is scheduled for January release.
Soprano RENATA SCOTTO got the fall season off to a big start with the release of four new recordings in September and October: Verdi's Nabucco (Angel) and Otello (RCA), plus Puccini's Madama Butterfly and an album of operatic duets with Placido Domingo (both Columbia). In addition to opening the Met's television season as Desdemona in Otello on PBS in September. Miss Scotto has also been a frequent guest on TV talk shows. When she appeared on Dick Cavett's show on PBS, Cavett sang a few notes for her and asked whether his voice had operatic potential. "Not for opera," said Miss Scotto. "For Gilbert and Sullivan maybe—if you come to me for a one-hour singing lesson every day for three years."

On tour in Los Angeles, pianist VLADIMIR HOROWITZ took time out between concerts to autograph albums at Tower Records for more than 3,000 admirers. Here he displays a certificate of commendation presented to him by L.A.'s Mayor Tom Bradley for fifty years of memorable service to the performing arts in the U.S. Two October releases in RCA's Horowitz Collection series bring its total to seven albums. On the new ones he plays Chopin, Prokofiev, and Barber.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is proud of the number of its members who have won Pulitzer Prizes in music. At an ASCAP luncheon in New York in honor of this year's winner, composer MICHAEL COLGRASS, guests included (l. to r.): ASCAP president Stanley Adams, Colgrass, composer Richard Wernick (winner in 1977), publisher Warren MacKenzie, and Pulitzer-Prize-winning ASCAP composers Ned Rorem (1976) and Jacob Druckman (1972). Does the Pulitzer Prize still have much effect on a composer's career? "Absolutely," says last year's winner Wernick. "It cinched my academic promotion, got me more performances, and—more important—got me more commissions."

The winner of this year's Avery Fisher Prize is the young cellist YO-YO MA, who was born in Paris of Chinese parents. This was the first time the prize had been awarded to a single recipient. Winner Ma is shown here at Lincoln Center with Avery Fisher in the hall of the same name.

What are Bubbles and the Jock doing in Central Park? Well, after recording Verdi's Rigoletto for Angel this summer in London, soprano BEVERLY SILLS and baritone SHERRILL MILNES returned to New York in September and took a ride in the park before beginning further Angel sessions for an album of operetta duets. (Miss Sills' Victor Herbert album issued in 1975 is among the top ten best sellers in the history of the Angel label). Chatting about a title for the new operetta disc, due this month, Miss Sills jokingly suggested 'Sills and Milnes Together Again.'
JESSE BARISH. Jesse Barish (vocals, guitar, piano, flute); instrumental accompaniment. Count On Me; Feeling for a Song; Power of Love; Love That's Right; You; Grand Illusion; and four others. RCA APL1-2555 $7.98, © APS1-2555 $7.98, © APK1-2555 $7.98.

Performance: Lovesick
Recording: Good

Jesse Barish's Count On Me was one of the better-sounding songs on the last Jefferson Starship album, and it is clearly the best-sounding song on the first Jesse Barish album. I don't know what I expected, but the rest is mostly a letdown. Barish takes Marty Balin's thing for sickly sweet, convoluted phrases even further than Marty takes it, and a melody really has to have some charm to carry that kind of lyric. Some of the melodies here are nice, but detached; they're having no part of these lyrics. Can't say I blame them. N.C.

THE BEACH BOYS: M.I.U. Album. The Beach Boys (vocals and instrumentals); other musicians. She's Got Rhythm; Come Go with Me; Peggy Sue; Kona Coast; and eight others. BROTHER/REPRISE MSK 2268 $7.98, © M8 2268 $7.98. © MS 2268 $7.98.

Performance: Beside the point
Recording: Variable

One of the things that annoys me somewhat about the public pronouncements of most folks with a vested interest in the New Wave (funny how appropriate that term sounds in a review of the Beach Boys) is the odd selectivity of their prejudices. For example, Tom Robinson thinks that the Stones should break up but worships the water Bob Dylan walks on, while Johnny Rotten grovels before Neil Young's guitar case. Let's have some consistency, dammit. If everybody from the Sixties is burnt out and irrelevant, then there should be no exceptions.

What has that got to do with the Beach Boys' new album? Not a heck of a lot, actually, although Greg Shaw, who heretofore has supported the Boys through thick and thin despite being one of the New Wave's leading exponents, announced recently that it may be time to admit that they've lost it, at least on the basis of this record. I know what he means, but I think it's a premature judgment. "M.I.U." is pretty dire, a collection of out-takes from earlier efforts, and a lot of the musicians are Brian Wilson childhoodishness, but it exists, after all, for no other reason than to extricate the Boys from their contract with Warner Brothers, with whom their relationship over the years has been stormy at best. If their debut album for their new label, however, turns out to be as piffle-ridden as this one, then we should start to worry. In the meantime, as lugubrious (you won't believe it) as most of "M.I.U." is, you have to admire anybody who titles a song Match Point of Our Love. Do you suppose that was meant as a Cream parody, or as an indication that Brian harbors a secret passion for Chrissie Evert? S.S.

BLONDIE: Parallel Lines. Blondie (vocals and instrumentals). Hanging On the Telephone; One Way or Another; Picture This; Fade Away and Radiate; Pretty Baby; 11:59; and six others. CHRYSALIS CHR 1192 $7.98, © 8CH 1192 $7.98; © CCH 1192 $7.98.

Performance: Arch
Recording: Fine

Blondie was lead vocalist for the Zombies (She's Not There, Time of the Season, Tell Her No) during the Sixties and subsequently had some solo hits, but it's been a while since he's made a new record. This album shows him to have become a more adventurous singer with the passage of time—the breathy, lachy, almost effete style of the Zombies days has given way to a tougher and more adventurous attack. The material is middle-of-the-road pop, only slightly above average, the standout being Who's That Knocking on My Door.

It would take a real curmudgeon to actively dislike the music on this album, but by the same token I can't say that I'm exactly enthusiastic about it either. Blondie, I'm afraid, is one of those groups that is a lot more fun on paper than in the actual execution, at least so far. The band itself plays rather well, but the songwriting . . . well, if your music is a pastiche of Sixties Phil Spector and surf stuff, while your lyrics are oh-so-Seventies-coy, the end result can't help but be kind of quasively self-conscious, cute but basically false. And Debbie Harry's gum-chewing pose isn't all that convincing, really; I was there, Jack, and the bad girls in my high school would have eaten her for breakfast.

Still, like I said, it's so obviously frivolous that it seems almost unfair to come down too hard on these kids; they're just having fun. It's worth noting, however, that the only time they really rock out is on a marvelous old Buddy Holly tune, I'm Gonna Love You Too, in which the cuteness is appropriate for a change, bubblegum being eternal. Which only proves that while Debbie and Co. are undoubtedly too smart for their own good, even they can't write really dumb songs Like They Used To.

S.S.

COLIN BLUNSTONE: Never Even Thought. Colin Blunstone (vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. I'll Never Forget You; Who's That Knocking on My Door; Never Even Thought; Do Magnolia Do; Touch and Go; Lovelight; and three others. ROCKET BXL1-2903 $7.98, @ BX5-2903 $7.98, © BXK1-2903 $7.98.

Performance: Good
Recording: Fine

Colin Blunstone was lead vocalist for the Zombies (She's Not There, Time of the Season, Tell Her No) during the Sixties and subsequently had some solo hits, but it's been a while since he's made a new record. This album shows him to have become a more flexible singer with the passage of time—the breathy, laconic, almost effete style of the Zombies days has given way to a tougher and more adventurous attack. The material is middle-of-the-road pop, only slightly above average, the standout being Who's That Knocking on My Door.
ing on My Door, a light, bouncy, jazzy item; Never Even Thought, the production number of the disc, written by Murray Head (who sang the role of Judas in the first recorded version of Jesus Christ, Superstar) and appeared in the well received film Sunday Bloody Sunday); and the charming and sassy Do Magnolia Do with its traces of Nashville pop. I do wish the songs were better, but I can’t fault the production or the sound, for both of which Bill Schnee is responsible; they are first-rate.

J.V.

DEBBY BOONE: Midstream (see Best of the Month, page 115)

ELKIE BROOKS: Shooting Star. Elkie Brooks (vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. Only Love Can Break Your Heart; Since You Went Away; Stay with Me; Putting My Heart on the Line; Shooting Star; and five others. A&M SP-4695 $7.98.

Performance: Needs direction
Recording: Good

I liked Elkie Brooks’ last album, “Two Days Away,” which was produced by her legendary pros Jerry Leiber and Mike Stoller. In it she took on updated arrangements of such Leiber/Stoller classics as Love Potion #9 and Saved and made them shine. Alas, this time out there’s a different producer and a hamuriscum choice of material. Brooks is a good singer—times a very good singer—but she is very dependent on technique and short on interpretation unless carefully directed. I look forward to hearing Elkie Brooks again, but next time I hope she’ll have a better program and a producer who knows how to bring out the best in her.

CAPTAIN AND TENNILLE: Dream. Daryl Dragon (keyboards); Toni Tennille (vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. I’m on My Way; Dixie Hummingbird; If There Were Time; Back to the Island; Good Enough; Dream; and five others. A&M SP-4707 $7.98, © AAM 4707 $7.98.

Performance: Where’s the music?
Recording: Smooth

An older, conjugal version of the peanut-butter Donny and Marie Osmond, the Captain (Daryl Dragon) and his Tennille ooze through the grooves of their new album like some kind of “inventive” cheese party dip in which it’s a challenge to taste the cheese. (You know, dips like avocado-rum, curry-cashew, or orange-garlic, which sort of wander around your palate looking for a place to land.) It’s the same with the Darling Duo’s approach to their material here. Their slowly-slowly version of the old Johnny Mercer Dreams, for instance, and their thickly pasty run-through of the Greenfield/Sedaka You Never Done It Like That go down easily enough at first, but almost immediately afterward one’s ear begins to feel a bit queasy. Daryl still rummages away at the keyboards, creating effects that sound as if he might be a Mighty Wurlitzer closet case, and Toni retains her eamed cheese vocal smile no matter what she’s singing. Presumably their fans will continue to gobble it all up, but I’ll stick with plain old honest Cheddar, thank you. P.R.

NATALIE COLE: Natalie...Live. Natalie Cole (vocals); Natalie Cole Rhythm Section; vocal accompaniment; orchestra. Insepara-

Mathis & Williams, Inc.

Whoever first came up with the idea of pairing Johnny Mathis and Deniece Williams had a flash of true inspiration, because on the basis of what each had done previously, they were not exactly a likely combination. Mathis has stayed at the top for the past twenty years by adhering stolidly to the middle of the road, periodically releasing albums of standards, show tunes, film themes, and other people’s hits—predictably pleasant but hardly exciting. He has not been identified with the soulstream except for his 1973 album I’m Coming Home (Columbia KC 32435), which was produced by Thom Bell and eagerly endorsed by a younger audience. He seemed then to be moving in a fresh direction, but he quickly relapsed into the slightly arthritic mode that had made him a favorite with the supper-club set. Still, “I’m Coming Home” showed that Johnny Mathis was far more versatile than his total recorded output might have suggested. (One of my favorites remains his very first album, “Johnny Mathis: A New Sound in Popular Song,” on which he was showcased as a jazz singer with arrangements by Gil Evans, John Lewis, Teo Macero, Bob Prince, and Manny Albam. Originally released in the late Fifties, it has happily been reissued on Columbia Special Products P 13089.)

Deniece Williams is apparently the perfect cure for Mathis’ stiffness, as was obvious from their first collaboration on his previous album, “You Light Up My Life” (Columbia JC 35459). Though the album as a whole presented a somewhat freer-wheeling Mathis than we had become used to, he and Williams struck a special spark on the two tracks they did together. The genuinely talented new singer er prodded the relaxed old pro, challenging him to dig into the rhythmic possibilities of the songs with a more emphatic approach. Mathis responded admirably, and “That’s What Friends Are For,” which has the two singing together throughout, was a natural next step.

The key to their collaboration is that both Mathis and Williams are able craftsmen. Mathis can evidently sing just about anything he wants to, and well, and Williams is no slouch either. She bites into the songs with her high, almost metallic-sounding voice, the perfect complement to Mathis’ suede-finish tones. There are so many delights to be found on “Friends” that it is hard to single out special tracks, though Johnny “gets down” on Ashford and Simpson’s You’re All I Need To Get By in a manner that might surprise those who’ve considered him a bit straight for their tastes. Additional standout songs are Heaven Must Have Sent You, I Just Can’t Get Over You, and Just the Way You Are. There’s no dross on this album, no lackluster moments. S’wonderful all the way.

—Phyl Garland

JOHNNY MATHIS AND DENICE WILLIAMS: That’s What Friends Are For. Johnny Mathis, Deniece Williams (vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. You’re All I Need To Get By; Until You Come Back To Me; You’re a Special Part of My Life; Ready or Not; Me for You, You for Me; Heaven Must Have Sent You; Just the Way You Are; That’s What Friends Are For; I Just Can’t Get Over You; Touching Me with Love. Columbia JC 35453 $7.98, © JCA 35453 $7.98, © JCT 35453 $7.98.

“Mathis can sing just about anything he wants to . . .”
Burton Cummings: one of the best singers in rock

ble; Mr. Melody; Party Lights; Cry Baby; Be Thankful; Our Love; I'm Catching Hell; and nine others. Capitol SKBL-11709 two discs $11.98. © 8X2B-11709 $11.98. © 4X2B-11709 $11.98.

Performance: Disappointing
Recording: Good

Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put together from Natalie Cole's latest album is a severe disappointment. In this collage put togeth}
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Some speakers sound fine, until you hit a low passage. Then they turn to mud, or rumble at you like a cheap turntable. Chances are, that muddy, distorted sound is in fact, the result of an inadequate amplifier stretched to its limits. Clipping! To improve your sound, you need plenty of reserve power. The Phase 400 Series Two delivers the tremendous power reserve you need for sonic accuracy over the audible frequency spectrum. To accurately reproduce low frequencies without clipping, your speakers require up to 50 times the minimum power requirement of the mid-range frequencies. With the Phase 400 Series Two, when you listen to the 1812 Overture, you hear the blast of the cannon with awesome clarity. Even the deepest notes are clearly distinguishable. ACCURACY YOU CAN HEAR. To improve accuracy, the new 400 Series Two utilizes an advanced BI-FET input stage. This integrated circuit keeps the output virtually identical to the input. Distortion and noise are reduced to virtually inaudible levels. Beautiful music in, beautiful music out. ACCURACY YOU CAN SEE. You might have some questions about the 400's instantaneous LED output meters. Conventional-style VU meters are slow in comparison because they have to move the mass of the needle The LED's meter contains 32 graduations, plus 4 fixed flashers to alert you to clipping. You have a visual safeguard, in addition to the Electronic Energy Limiters to prevent damage from overloads. See your Phase dealer about the Phase 400 Series Two. We think you'll recognize accuracy when you hear it. And when you see it.

Electronic Energy Limiters to prevent damage from overloads. See your Phase dealer about the Phase 400 Series Two. We think you'll recognize accuracy when you hear it. And when you see it.
ical and instrumental accompaniment. *Sailing Without a Sail; Foolish; Ridin' in the Sky; 25 Words or Less; Gypsy Woman; and five others.* EMI/AMERICA SW-17002 $7.98, © 8XW-17002 $7.98.

**Performance:** Quietly excellent  
**Recording:** Very good

Here's a really happy surprise. Michael Johnson plays superb guitar and sings with a kind of lazy, forthright intimacy that involves the listener immediately. How very good he is on guitar can be heard in *Gypsy Woman,* in which he uses the instrument as another voice, commenting on his own singing. How good he is vocally (and in familiar, demanding material) can be heard in his version of *Almost Like Being in Love:* he takes Frederick Loewe's melodic Viennese breeze across and through the Scottish heather of Alan Jay Lerner's lyrics and comes up with something uniquely his own. *Bluer Than Blue* has already been a chart hit for him, and it's easy to understand why—he has class and charm in any song. You may not be sandbagged by the quiet excellence of Johnson's work, but I'll bet you won't stop listening to him over the whole ten bands of this album.

**RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT**

**MARGIE JOSEPH: Feeling My Way.** Margie Joseph (vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. *I Feel His Love Getting Stronger; Come On Back to Me Lover; You Turned Me On to Love; Picture of a Clown.* Highly recommended.

**Performance:** Satisfactory  
**Recording:** Good mix

I've never been able to understand why Margie Joseph hasn't made it bigger than she has, for the bulk of her work is a full cut above most of what comes thudding through the airwaves these days. She has achieved a rare balance of spirit and restraint that enables her to build pyramids of intensity without letting a song run away with her. As for her voice, she possesses as fine a natural instrument as many a superstar, and she manipulates it with the keen sensitivity of a true artisan. The crux of the problem might be that she sounds just a bit too much like Aretha Franklin, specifically in terms of vocal timbre and phrasing. But careful listening reveals different shadings in style, and it is notable that Ms. Joseph always avoids the sort of hyperdramatic overkill that is the Soul Queen's hallmark.

"Feeling My Way" is quite possibly her best album. It is highlighted by exceptionally inviting songs, all written by Johnny Bristol, who also served as producer. He has brought to this effort a distinct gift for melody and a finely tuned rhythmic sense. Some peaks of delight here are *I Feel His Love Getting Stronger, You Turned Me On to Love,* and *Picture of a Clown.* Highly recommended.  

**P.G.**

**GREG KIHNBAND: Next of Kihn.** Greg Kihn (guitar, vocals); instrumental accompaniment. *Cold Hard Cash; Chinatown; Everybody Else; Understander; Secret Meetings; and three others.* BESEEKLEY JBZ-0056(H) $7.98, © PZA 8380-0056(H) $7.98, © PZT 5380-0056(H) $7.98.

**Performance:** Straight but solid  
**Recording:** Good mix

Greg Kihn's band follows a lot of conventions—you can hear echoes of Springsteen and Elvis Costello and Bob Seger and others. ATLANTIC SD 19182 $6.98, © TP 19182 $7.98, © CS 19182 $7.98.

**Performance:** Tempting  
**Recording:** Satisfactory

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(Continued on page 156)

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Don't make a decision on speakers until you've heard all sides.

There are literally hundreds of high fidelity speakers to choose from. But before you make a purchase decision, you should listen to our speakers. And the reasoning behind them.

We pioneered the concept of omni-directional sound radiation. That means we arrange multiple drivers so that they radiate sound in virtually all directions. This results in a number of benefits.

First of all, high frequency sound waves travel in a beam along a fairly direct axis. So with conventional directional speakers, you have to be sitting on or very near this axis to really get the full impact of the highs. But with an omni-directional speaker, the sound is much more uniform throughout the entire listening area.

Secondly, in a concert hall environment, the listener hears a high ratio of indirect or reverberant sound to direct sound. Since omni-directional speakers radiate sound in many directions, they can more closely duplicate this concert hall ratio of indirect to direct sound.

Naturally, we think that the easiest way to appreciate the difference is to listen to our speakers for yourself. However, we'd like to warn you that our speakers are designed to impart as little coloration as possible. So don't expect "bigger than life" sounds with artificially sweetened highs or especially enhanced lows. Our speakers are designed to reproduce just what's been recorded. Nothing more and nothing less. We think that makes them nicer to live with in the long run.

So before you choose any speaker, listen to ours. And we think we'll win you over to our sides.

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DoDI DESIGN ACOUSTICS  
Speakers with an all-around better sound.
"I HAVE to become a superstar. My mother really expects this," Genya Ravan told me almost eight years ago. Well, she hasn't quite reached that status yet, but she's come a long way from Lodz, the Lower East Side, and London, three important stops on her route. It all began in Lodz, an industrial city in the heart of Poland, where she was born Genya Zelkovicv "in the mid-Thirties." In 1947 the Zelkovicv family moved to the U.S. and settled on New York's Lower East Side, a traditionally rough neighborhood that has been an ethnic melting pot since the 1890's. There Mr. Zelkovicv opened a candy store, and Genya grew up in a world of street gangs who moved, leather jacketed, through the streets to the sounds of transistor rock-'n'-roll. She joined one of the gangs, the Furies, and recalls having to hide her leather jacket from her unsuspecting parents, who now called her Goldie because someone had told them that the name Genya might be considered downright un-American.

So it was Goldie Zelcovicv who, in 1962, jumped onto the stage at Brooklyn's Lollipop Lounge and sang with Richard Perry's group, the Escorts, and it was Goldie Zelkovicv who reaped from that impromptu performance her first professional job. She recorded four sides for Coral as the Escorts' lead singer, and one of them, Somewhere, hit the charts in Detroit.

"The Detroit disc jockeys," she recalls, "thought using the name Zelkovicv was some kind of joke, and they couldn't believe their eyes when they saw me at record hops—they had thought I was black." That was a compliment, for Goldie had great admiration for black singers, particularly Jeanette "Baby" Washington, and doubly a compliment because it came from Detroit, whose "Motown Sound" was about to make a significant impact on the entire pop-music industry. A black sound was, to use the predictive vernacular, where it was about to be at; Goldie was right on target.

By 1965, the Motown Sound was everywhere, matched in popularity only by that of the British rock groups who had begun invading the American market with a style that was their own but, by admission, had its origin in black blues. Having left her Escorts, Goldie formed an all-girl group called Goldie and the Gingerbreads.

"This was when Eric Burdon and the Animals were hitting it big with House of the Rising Sun," she recalls, "and we were appearing at the Wagon Wheel, on 45th Street, when their manager walked in. 'Bloody hell, a girl's band,' he said, and he was so impressed that he suggested we go to England."

It turned out to be a good move for Goldie and the Gingerbreads. They toured with the Animals, the Yardbirds, and the Rolling Stones, they were given their first TV exposure by the Beatles, and they became a favorite entertainment at parties thrown by the day's jet set. They recorded for British Decca and scored a hit with their first release, Can't You Hear My Heart Beat, produced by Eric Burdon.

"We were semi-big, and very cooking," says Genya. "No original tunes, because that wasn't the thing. I was doing Shout, and things like that. Atlantic released some of our things over here, but they didn't catch on. My organist, Margo Lewis, was a bitch; this chick was just great. Jimmy Smith heard her and flipped out. My drummer looked like Sophia Loren, a very pretty chick, and I still haven't found a cat that can be as funky as this chick was with her foot. My guitarist, too, was in—where the group eventually broke up. "We had reached a dead end. Breakups are often like rehearsals, a real drag. It happens with a lot of groups; you reach a point where you're not growing any more, you're not learning, you're not absorbing. But, believe me, we were very tight. I loved them. I don't love them any more, but I loved them then. It ended very badly. It ended like chicks; it didn't end with wishes of 'good luck,' nothing like that. I'm sure they don't want to see me, and I don't want to see them.'"

While Goldie and the Gingerbreads were still together, Goldie met a drummer by the name of Les DeMerle, who introduced her to jazz. "Actually, I had been turned on to jazz by King Pleasure. I loved the things he did, but Les took me down to hear Thad Jones and Mel Lewis, and all of a sudden I was meeting a lot of jazz people. It was a whole new world I hadn't known about. All I knew from was Shake It Up Baby, but jazz had a feeling, and I wanted it." It was during the brief period with DeMerle's jazz quintet that Goldie changed her name back to Genya and adopted the surname Ravan. "Whoever heard of a jazz singer named Goldie Zelkovicv? It just didn't sound right; besides, I was working with charts for the first time, and I had such talented jazz people as Frank Foster and Garnett Brown writing charts for me. Frank Foster and I really dug working together. We used different musicians, and I learned that with charts you could change musicians."

Genya Ravan's jazz experience, though artistically rewarding, was brief. By 1969 she was back in the pop world, stirring up excitement in clubs, on TV, and in such rock palaces as the Fillmores East and West, backed by a powerful band called Ten Wheel Drive. Genya and Ten Wheel Drive recorded three albums for Polydor, all of which made the company's best-seller list, but by 1971 personality conflicts had begun to threaten the band, and when Clive Davis—then president of Columbia Records—made a bid for Genya, she made the move without hesitation.

Eager to find a replacement for Janis Joplin, who had just died, Davis—or so the story goes—paid Polydor $100,000 to get Genya out of her contract. If Genya's mother's expectation was to come true, this was surely the event that would do it; Clive Davis was enjoying a reputation as the recording industry's number one star-maker, he was credited with the superstardom of Janis Joplin, Sly Stone, Donovan, Blood, Sweat & Tears, Chicago, and, to some extent, Miles Davis. Since Genya already had developed an impressive following, the switch to Columbia, with its well-oiled distribution and promotion machinery, might just take her over the top. Sad to say, it
GENYA RAVAN: Urban Desire. Genya Ravan told me, “Hey, man, that’s root city!” and spunk one used to associate with her. Will she ever pay a visit to Lodz? “I’d love to,” she recalls. “I mean, spending all that money and then dropping me just like that. I just had to go away and get my head together.”

During the next few years, Genya recorded an album for Dunhill (it was called “They Love Me”—she hates it), spent some time in California, and then returned to New York to become a record producer. She produced Cray and Ford’s “You Know My Music” and Rosie’s “It’s Better Late Than Never” for RCA, the Dead Boys’ “Young, Loud and Snotty” for Sire, and demos by Jimmy Miller, the Shirts, and the Miamis. But she really wanted to produce her own album, and that opportunity finally came earlier this year.

Urban Desire—promoted, and heavily so, as a “decidedly decadent” album—brings back the leather-clad Goldie of the Lower East Side, a gutsy rock-and-roller whose songs dig deep into a world of motorcycles, hard loving, and street survival. It’s raw rock with a slight polish (no joke intended) that—in conjunction with the frank lyrics—brings the Sixties into the Seventies. Her Columbia album proved Genya capable of affecting the clarity and smoothness of Annie Ross, but her voice is as down-to-earth as a pair of well-worn sneakers. No one will assume she’s black, but the influence clearly remains, something of a shock when I first heard it, but her voice is as down-to-earth as a pair of well-worn sneakers. No one will assume she is black, but the influence clearly remains, something of a shock when I first heard it, but her voice is as down-to-earth as a pair of well-worn sneakers. No one will assume she is black, but the influence clearly remains, something of a shock when I first heard it, but her voice is as down-to-earth as a pair of well-worn sneakers.

Because of the direction Genya seemed to be taking in 1972, “Urban Desire” came as something of a shock when I first heard it, but she is obviously more comfortable in this idiom, and the album sounds better each time I play it. There is a lot of good material, one of my personal favorites being Aye Co’lorado, Genya’s own song about her first affair with a Puerto Rican, which features a guest appearance by Lou Reed and Darling, I Need You, a 1975 song by John Cale, co-founder with Reed of the Velvet Underground.

It’s good to see the return of Genya Ravan, and to find that she has lost none of the energy and spunk one used to associate with her. Will she ever pay a visit to Lodz? “I’d love to,” she told me. “Hey, man, that’s root city!”

—Chris Albertson

B-I-C’S FM ANTENNA GETS A GREAT RECEPTION.

In the fall of 1977, B-I-C introduced the Beam Box FM 10, the first electronically directable FM antenna. It sits conveniently near your receiver and requires no special installation. By simply adjusting its knobs you maximize the FM signal you want and minimize signals you don’t want. At $89.95, we thought it was quite a breakthrough. So have a lot of people.

“I spent literally hundreds of dollars for FM antenna installations before I found the Beam Box. It really works. In fact, it works great.” J.L.B., Alexandria, Virginia

“The Beam Box is the greatest thing that has happened to my FM tuner. In several different locations I tried dipoles, rabbit ears, cable TV hook-ups, and stationary outdoor antennas with sad results. So sad, I never taped FM music. Upon incorporation of the B-I-C Beam Box in my system I detected an improvement that was unbelievable, specifically in cleanliness of signal, stereo separation and station lock-on. Additionally I was able to pick up more stations. I am now making perfect FM recordings.” A.G.M.D., Hill AFB, Utah

“Since buying and installing the Beam Box, my reception problems have been completely eliminated. I receive stations in Connecticut and Long Island with absolute fidelity, which I think is pretty outstanding since I live in New Jersey. I am finally confident that my ‘prestige’ tuner is performing as it was designed to.” J.P., Edgewater, N.J.

“Great invention! Perfect reception. No multipath. This is a great advance. Works beautifully in a New York apartment.” T.W., New York City

Now B-I-C introduces the new FM 8 at only $49.95. It’s a bit less fancy and therefore less expensive than the original Beam Box FM 10. Performance is virtually the same. If you’re unhappy with your FM reception and can’t improve it with your present FM antenna, The Beam Box may be your answer.

**BIC**

**THE BEAM BOX**

**CIRCLE NO. 14 ON READER SERVICE CARD**
LORI LIEBERMAN: Letting Go. Lori Lieberman (vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. Let Me Down Easy; Letting Go; You're the One; Boston; Jingle; What I Would Do; and three others. MILLENNIUM MNLP 8905 $6.98.

Performance: Wry and observant
Recording: Very good

“Letting Go” is filled with sensitive, often deeply felt, but always self-pitying work by Lori Lieberman. She's best in her own material (she wrote six out of the nine songs here). That's partly because the music lies easily within her limited range—she has a narrow but extremely expressive contralto—and partly because she delivers the wry lyrics of such songs as Boston, Late Last Night, and Letting Go with a deft, low-key punch that leaves just the right aftertaste. All of her material seems to reflect the same observant awareness, and the chunks of experience that she passes along to us have the tart tang of truth about them.

Best here is Lieberman's own Jingle, apparently drawn from her experience of going out to audition for a Burger King jingle at an advertising agency. She gives the works: “I sang it from my gut, I would have sung it kneeling/Have it your way!” The presiding trend setter doesn’t much care for it. “Well, I sank in my chair and walked around annoyed/And my pride just melted all over his corduroy....” On the way out he asks her if she can send him some songs he’s written, since she’s already done a couple of albums.... “Have it your way,” she replies. She spends the rest of her day trying to dodge feeling lousy by hitting Doubleday’s and some of the other Fifth Avenue stores. The song ends as she’s back on the bus, with the driver singing out of tune as passengers get on and off. Jingle is the kind of offbeat material that not too many composer/performers attempt.

Since Lori Lieberman seems to have a pocketful of wry, perhaps she might consider a whole album of this kind of truth-telling satire.

KENNY NOLAN: A Song Between Us. Kenny Nolan (vocals); instrumental accompaniment. A Song Between Us; I'd Love You to Love Me Back; Connect the Dots; But Love Me; Your Love; and five others. POLYDOR PDI-6151 $7.98.

Performance: Sweet
Recording: Very good

Kenny Nolan is another one of those all-around types who write their own words and music, do their own arrangements, and have their own production unit. He began by writing hit songs for others but recently started singing his material himself. It doesn't work out too well. The sentiments in most of his songs are awfully sweet to begin with, and his high voice and rather cloying singing style tend to compound the problem. Still, after prolonged exposure to Nolan's preciosity, you may start telling yourself, in his words, to “.... take one beautiful day at a time/Why rush into tomorrow?” Such clichés may be all his lyrics have to offer, but some of the songs

(Continued on page 159)
In California, recording studio time can go for as much as $165 an hour. In New York, it's higher. (What isn't?)

In light of these costs, it's obvious that "paying your dues in the studio" can be a prohibitively expensive proposition.

Unless you own a Pioneer RT-2044.

By every standard, the RT-2044 is a professional four-track studio machine. It features a synchromonitor function for sound-on-sound, and sound-with-sound recording. So you can make live overdubs, or sound tracks accompanying yourself on instruments.

It has three permanently mounted tape heads to give you the kind of frequency response and signal-to-noise ratio you'd normally only get in the studio.

It comes with three motors to insure perfect tape speed at 7½ or 15 ips, with either 7" or 10½" reels.

And it has all the other features you'd expect in a professional tape deck: jam-proof logic controls, a frequency generator that lets you calibrate the tape to avoid making distorted recordings, a special cue-lock for easier editing, and even continuously variable bias settings that let you get the most out of your tape.

All told, the only thing the RT-2044 won't do that a recording studio will is give you an hourly bill. Because it costs $1,650, just once.

Which is not only hundreds less than many similarly endowed "professional" tape decks, but it's nowhere near what you'd spend in the studio earning how to sound truly "professional."

Feel free to try out the RT-2044, or the two track RT-2022, at any participating Pioneer dealer.

But don't spend too long playing with them. Our dealers may start charging for studio time.
"I see great danger in the confusions of our age, which so often has misunderstood the call of art as the call to art; thus the artistic activity of [our] time, [instead of] positively affecting life, has called more and more of the young away from life." It might be Bob Dylan talking about the strumming hordes that followed in his wake. Instead, it is the equally influential (for his time and place, which was the Germany of the Weimar Republic) and equally popular poet Rainer Maria Rilke speaking in 1922 about his own followers who hoped to find in his poetry a Way of Life and the Ultimate Answer.

Popular music in 1978 is still trying to shake loose—at least the "serious" and/or "meaningful" segment of it—from the shadow of Dylan's work. In the meantime there is still an enormous cottage industry at work churning out carefully primitive ballads that offer opinions on everything but real life itself. It is generally meticulously folksy, to the point where enunciation of the final "g" in any word ending in "ing" would immediately label you as one of them, "them" being the fakes, the phonies, and the sell-outs, the despicably successful Professionals who don't know what's going on. They use the word "pop" to refer to anything that anyone can buy at a convenience store, and they regard with contempt anything that is "serious". The kind of singing it would be a privilege to hear in any time.

But, unfortunately—at least as far as sales are concerned—the time happens to be now. And now is the time of the huge entertainment complexes that have audience tastes so cataloged, so programmed, so demagogued, and so just plain figured out that the chance of this record's getting much beyond the window at Doubleday's or on the turntables of a few connoisseurs is about as likely as Tony Orlando's turning up as our representative at the SALT talks. The kingdom from whence Ms. Kral comes—ruled over by the Dowager Empress Mabel Mercer and blessed with a court that probably includes every good American singer performing today—has always been terra incognita as far as the record biz has been concerned. And it seems likely to stay that way, no matter how many raves appear in the media, no matter how many disarmingly humanly radiant voices appear on our airwaves that bear little resemblance to the rubbery seaweed with library paste that's inside? Or that the newest “serious—meaningful” pop singer is shown on his album cover holding a guitar that he hasn't learned to tune, let alone play, yet? The recordmakers try to figure us out with as much care as a con man eyeing a new rich widow—and most of the time they fleece us with our squealing consent.

So, it's up to you. You can go out and get the new Irene Kral album, safe in the knowledge that you've bought something as fine and as lasting as an Hermes wallet or a Rolls-Royce car. It doesn't take as much living up to as you might think, and it won't give you an inferiority complex because you don't get every nuance immediately. What it will do is introduce you to a particular kind of excellence that you might have missed so far. And it might convince you that excellence is really the easiest thing of all to absorb, that Ultimate Answers are probably achieved only on the Ultimate Day, and that reality, as expressed in this interpretation of Irene Kral's work, is twofold: the degraded musical culture that we live in, and the relentless pandering to it by the people in charge of the record business. The pesky stuff surrounds us like a sea of damp Kleenex. If something is built or manufactured or artistically conceived to last, if it is a work of possibly enduring value, it seems to be immediately judged stodgy, pretentious, almost surely boring, and, at the extreme, probably dangerous (that group of over-thirty nihilists must never be trusted against!). No, much better to take what the market analysts tell us we want. That way we can look down on it and enjoy it at the same time. We've grown so used to certain commercial additives being injected into our entertainment that we no longer care (or dare) to commit ourselves to our own taste and judgment. It is we, the Tweedledoes, who have told the Tweedledeums of Market Research that they can't go too far wrong if they include those surefire ingredients that make things easier for us. The makers of a Disney family picture are as fully aware that they must include certain types of scenes in their products as are the makers of X-rated porn features. In any supermarket you'll see the customers pass blithely by the fresh-produce counter on their way to the frozen foods. It's easier. (What does it matter that the picture on the broccoli-with-hollandaise-sauce box bears little resemblance to the rubbery seaweed with library paste that's inside?) Or that the newest “serious—meaningful” pop singer is shown on his album cover holding a guitar that he hasn't learned to tune, let alone play, yet?) The recordmakers try to figure us out with as much care as a con man eyeing a new rich widow—and most of the time they fleece us with our squealing consent.

IRENE KRAL: Gentle Rain. Irene Kral (vocals); Alan Broadbent (piano). The Gentle Rain; The Underdog; You Are There; Some-
here. Connect the Dots for instance, are actually rather pretty. P.K.

TONY ORLANDO. Tony Orlando (vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. Save the Last Dance for Me; That Is Rock & Roll; A Lover’s Question; Let the Good Times Roll; Since I Met You Baby; and five others. Elektra 6E-149 $7.98, © ET-8149 $7.98, © TC-5149 $7.98.

**Performance:** Plodding  
**Recording:** Good

Despite some ambitious arrangements and a helping hand from the dynamic Etta James, Tony Orlando’s “comeback” album is a disappointment. The opening cut is a bow to disco fever called Don’t Let Go that pits an impressive array of solo instruments against swinging strings and a solid beat. Orlando’s head-on style would seem to be much more suited to the one-two, one-two bounce of I Count the Tears and Save the Last Dance for Me, but his plodding, totally undistinguished delivery reduces them to the old Tie a Yellow Ribbon mold. The rest of the album aims for updated rock-and-roll. The classic Let the Good Times Roll, to which Ms. James contributes lots of energy, and Ya Ya are the only cuts on the whole album with any pizzazz. But even here Orlando doesn’t bring much personality to the music—he just sings, and with a voice that seems to have deteriorated during his latest brief retirement. Whatever happened to Dawn?

—Edward Buxbaum

JOHNNY OTIS: The Original Johnny Otis Show. Johnny Otis (vocals, drums, vibraphone); Little Esther, Mel Walker, Redd Lyte, Jimmy Rushing, the Robins, Marilyn Scott (vocals); instrumental accompaniment. Harlem Nocturne; My Baby’s Business; Round the Clock; Preston Love’s Mansion; Beer Bottle Boogie; Uneasy Blues; All Nite Long; Wedding Boogie; and twenty-four others. Savoy SJL 2230 two discs $7.98.

**Performance:** Gems among the paste  
**Recording:** Good restoration

Savoy Records was a small, independent, California label specializing in black music in the late Forties and early Fifties. Johnny Otis—who is white, by the way—was on hand as artist, songwriter, talent scout, arranger, and occasional vocalist. He grew up in the Thirties idolizing the big swing bands, but by the late Forties when the big band era was dead he made a precipitate and lucky switch to rhythm-and-blues, turning out several hits. His last big single was Willie and the Hand Jive on Capitol Records in the Fifties.

The Savoy catalog was purchased by Arista Records, and various double-disc reissues from the Savoy vaults have appeared from time to time. The thirty-two selections in this Otis package range from brilliant to so-so. The first four cuts, made when Otis was leading a neo-swing orchestra with access to the Count Basie arrangement book and Basie’s vocalist Jimmy Rushing, are very exciting—especially Preston Love’s Mansion, in which trombonist Henry Coker takes a solo that the fellows who made it into the history books wouldn’t be ashamed of. Otis’ talent discoveries included Mel Walker, a cautious but engaging vocalist whose duets with Little Esther resulted in big hits of the time, and the mysterious Marilyn Scott from the Carolinas.
who Otis found and lost after recording the exciting "Beer Bottle Boogie and "Uneasy Blues." Walker, Little Esther, and "Preacher" Lee Graves have great fun with "Wedding Boogie." Otis' fondestness for and first loyalty to the swing music of his youth is evident not only in his use of brass but also in his vocal on "All Night Long," an adaption of Fats Waller's recording of "The Joint Is Jumpin'". In the spoken coda, after the cops have come to break up the party, Otis uses the Waller line, "Don't give your right name."

Now, having mentioned some of the delights of this collection, I must also report that, considering the number of the selections, they are few and far between. Pete Welding, who wrote the detailed liner notes (in which Otis is quoted at length), accepts Otis' own contention that he found artistic satisfaction in his r-b-s-b success beyond what he might have found as a swing-band leader. That may be so, but there is a dulling monotony to most of these recordings. They were commercial ditties knocked out fast and cheap to take advantage of a newly discovered audience, and they sound it. Worse, they sound dated. But there are some fine moments nonetheless.

Dolly Parton: Heartbreaker. Dolly Parton (vocals), instrumental accompaniment. I Really Got The Feeling; It's Too Late To Love Me Now; With You Gone; Baby I'm Burnin'; and six others. RCA AFL 2797, $7.98; © AFPI-2797, $7.98; © AFPI-2797, $7.98.

Performance: Image change complete? Recording: Very good

I said to a friend, "The best thing about this may be that Dolly Parton doesn't wear one of those two-sizes-too-small jump suits in the cover photo," and the friend said, "Does that make it a collector's item?" Maybe. I don't think the content would, although it is perfectly clear that Dolly can cut the mustard among pop singers—and she is definitely among pop singers with this album. It's almost a throwback to the girl-singer-and-orchestra shick of the Fifties, but of course it sounds up to date (just as the Seventies, another throwback to the Fifties, sound up to date). Anyway, there's very little of Dolly Parton, Country Singer (or even Former Country Singer), to be heard here. There's a lot of the Dolly Parton who told some TV talk-show host, "I want to be a superstar, it's as simple as that," and a lot of the Dolly Parton who is interviewed in Playboy and Playgirl, a lot of the woman-of-the-world Dolly Parton. And she's not bad, of course, as woman-of-the-world singers go; the lighthearted quality of her voice goes well in this new environment, and she has that distinctive sound and such an easy time with the subtleties of pitch. I doubt if any other singer could show you as good a time with these particular tunes. But then comes the inevitable "So what?" It's awfully hard to find any poignancy if you stop speculating about Dolly's changing her image and just listen to the record. Some singer-songwriters aren't important enough to be obliged to be poigniant, but Dolly Parton is. Obligated, that is, to the minority who listen rather than absorb. This album seems to me to serve the majority well enough, being up-beat, cute, and facile, but it gives its obligation to the minority only a lick and a promise.

N.C.

(Continued on page 163)
CAROLE BAYER SAGER: ... Too. Carole Bayer Sager (vocals); Marvin Hamlish (piano); Bruce Roberts, Melissa Manchester (piano, vocals); Russ Kunkel, Jim Gordon (drums); Lee Ritenour, Steve Lukather (guitars); Alice Cooper (vocals); other musicians. Peace in My Heart; You're Interesting; Shadows; One Star Shining; It Doesn't Add Up; and five others. Elektra 6E-151 $6.98, © ET-8-151 $7.98, © TC5-151 $7.98.

Performance: Tepid
Recording: Good

It would be nice if I could be nicer about this album. Carole Bayer Sager has collaborated as a lyricist with just about everyone in the music business at one time or another, and she's written some really good things. You're Interesting, a song that she's written with Peter Allen and has included here, is one of them. But her wavery, tentative delivery makes the almost four minutes she takes to sing it seem interminable. She pulls in Marvin Hamlish on piano to accompany her in a flashy Don Costa arrangement of To Make You Smile Again, but the result is as tepid as English beer. Sager has the contacts, prestige, and power to make recordings like this indefatigably, but it seems rather pointless.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

THE SHIRTS. The Shirts (vocals and instrumentals). Reduced to a Whisper; Tell Me Your Plans; Empty Ever After; Teenage Crutch; 10th Floor Clown; The Story Goes; and five others. Capitol 8WX-11791 $7.98, © 8WX-11791 $7.98, © 4WX-11791 $7.98.

Performance: Nifty
Recording: Fine

As far as I'm concerned, the Shirts were far and away the stars of the "Live at CBGB's" album; they were the least doctrinaire participants (they couldn't care less about punk ideology), they had interesting ideas about songwriting, and though as instrumentalists they were obviously influenced by decidedly non-New Wave sources (Steve Howe of Yes, for example), they had as much energy and drive as any of the hard-core punks. They were also blessed with a lead singer, the utterly adorable Annie Golden, who had great moves and a powerful (if occasionally out of control) voice that was difficult to reconcile with the fact that she appeared to weigh about 300 pounds. It's taken a long time for the Shirts to land a record deal compared with the unseemly haste with which many of their colleagues were hustled into the studio, a sad situation that they attribute in part to a Manhattenite prejudice against their native borough of Brooklyn (they may be right). But, if anything, the wait probably did them some good, giving them time to tighten up a bit. and I am happy to report that their debut album is unusually promising. Oh sure, this is still a young band with some growing to do; a lot of their songs, especially such ballads as Tell Me Your Plans, try to cram too many deliberately clever time and chord changes into too small a musical frame. But even those, miraculously, don't lose the furious momentum and rock-and-roll kick that make the Shirts so endearing on stage. When they learn to relax a bit, they should really be something. In the meantime, the band already takes an intelligent

(Continued on page 165)
Lyricist Alan Jay Lerner, who ought to know whereof he speaks, recently wrote: "We live in a disposable age where what is new today is junk tomorrow. In popular music, what is junk tomorrow is also junk today." What he means, I'm sure, is not that the age itself is disposable, but that its culture is. Anyway, I could have danced all night with joy when I read those words and the plain common sense they represent. Most particularly because I'd just been confronted with two new releases, Shaun Cassidy's "Under Wraps," and "Cheryl Ladd," by the TV starlet of that name, that bear the same relation to music that frozen pizza does to food. Both albums are junk—expensive, carefully packaged, and unabrasive to the ear—and, like frozen pizza, they contain nothing to nourish the soul.

Shaun Cassidy's popularity has little to do with the way he sings. He is a teenage sex symbol following in the footsteps of such Bobby Sherman and his half-brother David Cassidy, and the promotion of him is as intense, as calculated, and as cynical ("Milk him dry now; who knows who these crazy kids are gonna latch onto next . . . .") as it would be for a new hair-spray. And Shaun Cassidy's records have little to do with music. They are simply easy tokens of his charismatric presence to throw around teenybopper households. I'm sure he could sell just as many records by sitting in front of a microphone and telling his fans what he did that day, how many cheeseburgers he ate, how many records he listened to, and what kind of girl he most likes to date. But the commercial system has dubbed him a "singer," and therefore he makes records.

And those records sell—do they ever! And, because few people have Alan Jay Lerner's courage or common sense, and because some of us in the media have, sheep-like, ever since the invention of the Demographic Youth Bulge in the Sixties, avoided telling it as we hear it for fear of being labeled part of the gross, untrustworthy, over-thirty Establishment, records such as "Under Wraps," not only get made but reviewed. They're reviewed respectfully, because of the sales they represent, in the trade journals; exalted as "popular phenomena!" by the hip weeklies desperately afraid of offending the Kids lest they take it out on advertising revenue; and treated everywhere else with a patronizing, sentimental fondness, dating back to the days of Gidget Goes to an Orgy, that seems based on a conviction that everything teenagers do is somehow "cute." Well, to hell with all that. Shaun Cassidy can't sing, he can barely manage to mouth the simplest lyric, and he comes across in this album more as a case of permanently arrested musical development than as in any way "cute."

Cheryl Ladd, on the other hand, is so damned cute that one's first impulse is to squeeze her like a tube of toothpaste or French anchovy glop. Her reality quotient is, in truth, on just about that level. She's the girl who replaced Farrah Fawcett-Majors on the world's most inane TV show, and she's not wasting any time carving out a piece of pop notoriety for herself. Her new record, junk incarnate and enshrined, seems to be just one of the several fronts she's moving on right now. She claims to have spent part of her early professional career as a singer. Just where that might have been boggles the mind, since on this recording she sounds like a Playboy Bunny doing "impressions" of soul singers from Bessie Smith through Janis Joplin. It will come as something of a surprise to her fans, I'm sure, that on these tracks she has a folkstreet/black accent that would do credit to Muddy Waters. It is, like Bob Dylan's transmogrification into an Okie from Milwaukee the minute he hit a recording studio, one of those show-biz marvels that sometimes gives one a little tinge of suspicion about a performer's sincerity. Ms. Ladd's album may or may not sell (her audience is perhaps a little cooler in responding to her allure than Cassidy's prisoners of love are in succumbing to his), but, along with those of her "singing" TV cohorts, it doesn't really deserve review because nothing in it tries for excellence on any level.

The sadness I feel about the unadulterated hype these albums represent is twofold: one, that the public sits still for this kind of thing; and, two, that as a reviewer I've been lazily content to take a sort of madness-of-the-crowd, that's-show-biz attitude toward it. Mr. Lerner's brave words have helped me to see the light, and I promise that in future I won't hesitate to tell you when a new piece of junk hits the pile.

—Peter Reilly

Shaun Cassidy: Under Wraps. Shaun Cassidy (vocals); orchestra. Hard Love; Taxi Dancer; Lie to Me; One More Night of Your Love; It's Like Heaven; Our Night; She's Right; Midnight Sun; Right Before Your Skies. Warner Bros. BSK 3222 $6.98, ® M 3222 $7.97, © M 3222 $7.97.

Cheryl Ladd. Cheryl Ladd (vocals); orchestra. Think It Over; Walking in the Rain; Skinnydippin'; I Know I'll Never Love This Way Again; Lady Gray; Good Good Lovin'; You Turn Me Around; I'll Come Runnin'; Here Is a Song; The Rose Nobody Knows. Capitol SW-11808 $6.98, ® 8XW-11808 $7.98, © 4XW-11808 $7.98.
middle course between the complexity (stereility?) of the art rockers and the passion (misplaced aggression?) of the punks. Believable, assured, unselfconscious, the Shirts are, in other words, something like the best of both worlds. Long may they drip dry.

CANDI STATON: *House of Love*. Candi Staton (vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. Victim; Yesterday Evening; I Wonder Will I Ever Get Over It; I'm Gonna Make You Love Me; and three others. WARNER BROS. BSK 3207 $6.98, © M8 3207 $7.98, © M5 3207 $7.98.

**Performance:** Engaging

**Recording:** Very good

In the past, Candi Staton did not make a strong impression on me. Though her records were well done for the most part, she seemed to be one of the numerous competent but unspectacular soul singers scuttling about in the wake of the real heavies. But her new album offers a great deal to solidify her previously nebulous image. Much of the material here is lightly rocking, traditional r&b reminiscent of the engaging fare that gushed out, like black gold, from Memphis a decade ago. Indeed, there are moments on Victim, So Blue, and I Wonder Will I Ever Get Over It when she sounds a bit like a female Al Green, but without his affectations. This hint of the past lends a nostalgic touch to her rendition of the evergreen I'm Gonna Make You Love Me, while Yesterday Evening is more contemporary in tone, with a better than average melodic line and imagination apparent in the lyrics and arrangement.

The most exciting goody tucked into this surprisingly good set is the final track, a deeply emotional, unadulterated gospel reading of the Thomas Dorsey classic *Take My Hand, Precious Lord*. Here Staton sets aside all the flashy embellishments of show biz and simply lets her roots hang out to a piano accompaniment that rings true to the styles of the black church. It is ample evidence that she is a singer as capable of interpreting the moods of Sunday morning as of Saturday night. Should she ever decide to reverse the migration from gospel to pop that has marked the careers of so many artists of her genre, she might well set in motion a tidal wave of response.

P.G.

JESSE WINCHESTER: *A Touch on the Rainy Side*. Jesse Winchester (vocals, guitar, keyboards); instrumental accompaniment. A Touch on the Rainy Side; A Showman's Life; Sassy; Candida; High Ball; Holly; and four others. BEARSVILLE BRK 6984 $7.98, © M8 6984 $7.97, © M5 6984 $7.97.

**Performance:** Overproduced

**Recording:** Very good

Jesse Winchester wasn't a one-issue folk artist when he was a draft exile in Montreal and not allowed to tour the States (as he has since done) or to record in Nashville (as he did in this case), but his music then had an edge on it that's clearly missing here. He's still capable of being elegantly and eloquently laconic, and he can still write a mighty pretty little melody, but his older albums seem to have a much greater sense of purpose and responsibility behind them than this one does. This one seems to aspire to be another of those airy, pleasant, undistinguished albums so common to the late Seventies. Jesse Winchester, finally able to use those sharp Nashville studio...
"I had it fitted with a special filter so it plays only the Top 40."

Johnny Winter’s recent association with master bluesman Muddy Waters has prompted him to go back and play hardblues, raise hell, and have fun the way he did before he was hailed as a major rock star a decade ago. Winter’s enthusiasm for the freedom of blues playing as opposed to the orthodox trapings of rock is evident on this new album, and, while he may not be the guitarist the media claimed he was in 1968, he is a capable and experienced musician.

But enthusiasm is sometimes a problem with these performances. Winter gets so carried away with the energy and excitement of stomped-holler blues that he winds up playing standard guitar solos and indiscriminately growing his way through the vocals. Part of the greatness of blues as a musical form is its potential for subtlety, and Winters almost misses that entirely—except for a fine, restrained reading of Jimmy Reed’s ‘Honest I Do,’ the best cut on the disc. The most disorganized cut is Winter’s own ‘Nickel Blues,’ in which neither he nor brother Edgar on piano appear to be listening to each other (boy, they really must have been loose on this one). But there’s a great funny line in the lyrics: “Guess I’ll pack my bags, throw a nickel in the air/If it comes down tails, I’m gonna get mine outta here.”

LORNA WRIGHT: Circle of Love. Lorna Wright (vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. Night Music; Love Is Forever; Get a Little Crazy; Magic in Your Eyes; You Have Me; You Can’t Find Yesterday; and five others. Rocket BXLI-2902 $7.98, © BXS1-2902 $7.98, © BXX1-2902 $7.98.

Performance: Promising
Recording: Good

Johnny Winter’s enthusiasm for the freedom of blues playing as opposed to the orthodox trapings of rock is evident on this new album, and, while he may not be the guitarist the media claimed he was in 1968, he is a capable and experienced musician.

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Kentucky; Fiddler's Dream; and four others. FLYING FISH FF-068 $7.98.

Performance: Rocky Mountain highs
Recording: Excellent remote

Telluride, Colorado, at whose fourth Bluegrass and Country Festival this album was taped, has got to have one of the most spectacular settings of any village anywhere. Peaks of the San Juan range, two miles high, surround it on three sides. Playing in such a setting, I should think, would both inspire and humble a picker, for what he’s doing is going out and nestling beside one of nature’s real beauties, one of nature’s greatest hits, you might say. And these pickers do seem inspired, or something, for they put some life into this live recording. Peter Rowan’s Land of the Navajo, a haunting song that uses bluegrass instrumentation to make an unbluegrass sound, is my favorite, but there are several contenders, starting with John Hartford’s Nobody Eats at Linebaugh’s Anymore (it’s about poor old Broadway in Nashville now that the Grand Ole Opry has moved to the outskirts of town). Byron Berline does some outstanding fiddling in three different songs, and the “bluegrass and country” ranges from the new-frontiers/semi-electric bluegrass of Berline’s band Sundance to the almost-jugband stuff by Dan Sadowsky and Washboard Chaz. This festival was held in June 1977, and, judging from this disc, I’d say the quality of music in that month was worthy of a place where Mother Nature once patted her foot. N.C.


Performance: A little flat
Recording: Variable

Seems an inauspicious way to revive Willie Nelson’s Lone Star label, this little hodgepodge of regional and heretofore dormant talent (first I’ve heard of the Geezinslaw Brothers or Don Bowman in years), but that’s the thing about undertaking to make Austin, Texas, a recording center. You have to start with the fact that Jerry Jeff Walker and Asleep at the Wheel and other local biggies (including Willie Nelson himself, represented here with two trebly-sounding minor songs recorded in, for Crissakes, 1961) are already signed up with other labels out of Nashville and New York and such places. Still, this isn’t bad if you take it as a little novelty kind of thing. Bowman, who usually isn’t as funny as he thinks he is, comes up with some actual satire in Wilton and Wayne (“If I could get Willy . . . if I could get Waylon . . . to sing along with me,,” which, of course, he does), and Cooder Browne’s modified Texas swing goes very nicely in there. I remember the Geezinslaws as being a lot funnier than this, though, and I reckon I’ll stick with Bobby Bare’s version of Ray Wylie Hubbard’s Up Against the Wall Redneck Mother. But it’s a start, and people, including musicians, are attracted to Willie, so I expect Lone Star to develop a little more kick as it ages. N.C.
CROWN HEIGHTS AFFAIR: Dream World. Crown Heights Affair (vocals and instruments). Galaxy of Love; I Love You; Say a Prayer for Two; Dream World; Things Are Going to Get Better; and two others. DE-LITE DSR-9506 $7.98, 0 DC8-9506 $7.98, 0 DCR4-9506 $7.98.

Performance: Loud but lean
Recording: Very good

If raw energy were all that counted, this group of singing instrumentalists would walk away with a ton of trophies, so dense is the cloud of dust they stir up with their whumping and thumping. Unfortunately, little happens behind all that furor. The songs are based on trite little phrases that are repeated ad infinitum, vocally and instrumentally. Maybe too much of the effort went into the production of the disc; the first track, Galaxy of Love, is so cluttered with special electronic effects that it might better have launched a bona fide rocket than the tin can with an outsize fuse the album turns out to be. The screaming horns and plodding rhythm section deserve special dishonor. Rather than a dream world, Crown Heights Affair has created an overamplified nightmare.

P.G.

Cissy Houston: Think It Over. Cissy Houston (vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. Think It Over; Love Don't Hurt People; Somebody Should Have Told Me; After You; I Just Want to Be with You; and four others. PRIVATE STOCK PS 7015 $7.98.

Performance: Struggling to overcome
Recording: Satisfactory

Cissy Houston has spent so many of the best years of her life supporting other artists as a background singer at recording sessions that she must by this time be due a Vinyl Heart for distinguished service. It is easy to understand why others have wanted to employ her talents. As a former lead gospel singer, she has the power and thrust to lift off almost any song from ground zero, forcing it to soar. Then, too, there is her throaty voice, a fine, rich instrument that can move into the higher registers without exhibiting any traces of strain. She endows whatever she sings—no matter how trite—with conviction and emotion. She is, in short, a first-rate musician.

In view of what Houston has to offer, it is lamentable that this new solo album is laced with third- and fourth-rate material. Admittedly, the disco numbers that make up two-thirds of this set are catchy in a pedestrian sort of way, but the singer is so much better than what she sings here. Most of the time she is done in by a leadenly monotonous beat, and there are only spotty traces of her extraordinary abilities. Only After You and I Just Want to Be with You are fully representative of her vocal and instrumental talents.

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used it in connection with this enigmatic al-
vorite phrase, but I doubt that he would have
four others. SALSOUL SA 8507 $7.98; ®
Moon Maiden; Soda Fountain Rag; Hippo
LUV YOU MADLY

ORCHESTRA. Luv You
Madly Orchestra (instrumentals and vocals).
Moon Maiden; Soda Fountain Rag; Hippo
Hop; Fleurette Africaine; Rocket Rock; and
four others. SALSOUL SA 8507 $7.98, ® S8
8507 $7.98, ® SC 8507 $7.98.
Performance: Disco Duke
Recording: Good
“Love you madly” was Duke Ellington’s fa-
vorite phrase, but I doubt that he would have
used it in connection with this enigmatic al-
bum of Ellington compositions butchered in
disco style. Kermit Moore arranged and con-
ducted this mess, but concept and production
are credited to Duke’s nephew, Stephen
James, who, along with Moore, also wrote the
album’s two original compositions, proving in
a most graphic way that creativity and taste
do not necessarily run in the family.
An opening eight-minute medley begins
with science-fiction-movie effects that modu-
late into Duke’s six-tone musical phrase, In
the Beginning God, disco-beats its way
through atrocious snatches of such popular
Ellingtonia as Satin Doll, Caravan, Take the
“A” Train, I Let a Song Go Out of My Heart,
and Mood Indigo, and fizzes out with a con-
fusion of computer sounds, screaming wom-
en, cowbells, and a gong, all of which is some-
how supposed to be a rendition of Duke’s
beautiful 1962 composition Melancholia.
The ladies return, sighing, oohing, and aching
through Moon Maiden and three other lesser-
known Ellington compositions drenched in
disco clichés. Duke’s first composition, Soda
Fountain Rag (1916), gets a corny Saturday
morning TV cartoon treatment, and Billy
Strayhorn’s Lotus Blossom, which ends the
album, has been reduced to something that
has both the technical sound and the style of
bridge music from a Forties radio production.
The two new selections are easily forgotten,
but I should mention that one of them, Hippo
Hop, seems to have been mastered at a frac-
tion of the speed of the original recording;
playing it at 45 rpm makes the strings sound
less like the Portsmouth Sinfonia, but the real
advantage is that it shortens what is a painful
experience at any speed.
The producer’s mother, Ruth Ellington
(Duke’s sister), wrote the album notes—a
brief history of each selection—and I suppose
this whole thing was done as an attempt by
the Ellington estate to invade the lucrative
disco market. Ellington was not the purist
among the best of the “shake it, make it, take
action of his TGIF monster hit Last Dance has
it” songs about disco fever. Jabara’s own ver-
tin of Duke’s sister), wrote the album notes—a
perhaps next time around
the Ellington estate to invade the lucrative
disco market. Ellington was not the purist
among the best of the “shake it, make it, take
action of his TGIF monster hit Last Dance has
it” songs about disco fever. Jabara’s own ver-

PAUL JABARA: Keeping Time. Paul Jabara
(vocals); vocal and instrumental accompani-
ment. Didn’t the Time Go Fast; Saturday Ma-
tine; Dancin’; Last Dance; and four others.
CASABLANCA NBLP 7102 $7.98, ® NBL8
7102 $7.98, ® NBL5 7102 $7.98.
Performance: Super
Recording: Topnotch
Fresh from his featured role in the disco-or-
oriented film Thank God, It’s Friday, Paul Jab-
bara delivers one impressive performance af-
ther another on his second L.P. He teams his
high-steppin’ version of Carol King’s Take
Good Care of My Baby in a medley with his own What’s a Girl to Do, sung solo with in-
fecious glee by Pattie Brooks. A new Jabara
song, Dancin’ (Lift Your Spirits Higher), is
among the best of the “shake it, make it, take
it” songs about disco fever. Jabara’s own ver-

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Love Theme. Prelude PRL. 12158 $7.98. © PRL8 12158 $7.98. © PRL9 12158 $7.98.

Performance: Formula disco
Recording: Imbalanced

At first glance, this album has lots of promise. It contains only four cuts, suggesting that Musique would like to give us dancing folk plenty of time to work up a disco sweat. Unfortunately, the engineering focuses so lopsidedly on the four girls’ voices and on the percussive beat that the strings (and there are a lot of them) are never given a chance to vary the dance mood. The music gets monotonous, and adjusting your equalizer doesn’t help.

The title cut, of the “everybody-jumpin’-till-you-see-the-sun-in-the-sky” variety, just goes on and on. Summer Love is much better, although it is another disco cliche, this time a pitch to the beach scene. The instrumental reprise on side two, oddly enough, is dance. In the Bush has caught on in the raunchier discos, but it too needs remixing. There’s a lot of music buried in the tracks—electric guitars, strings, and I think I heard a keyboard or two—that would make this album more fun to dance to if it were brought forward.

—Edward Buxbaum

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT
SUPERMAX. Supermax (vocals and instrumental). Dance, Dance. Dance. Don’t Stop the Music: I Am What I Am; Lovemachine; and four others. VOYAGE V444 $6.98.

Performance: Heavy!
Recording: Superb

The Germans have done it again. This Frankfurt product is the debut of both a new group and a new label, and it’s one of the heaviest dance, dance, dance discs of the year. In fact, the first song is called Dance. Dance. Dance (not to be confused with several others of the same title) and it goes with a syncopated, percussive rhythm augmented by sexy electronics. Sexy the album stays with Push, Push (Sexy Chocolate Girl), which I thought was the most sensuous disco song I’d ever heard until I swayed through six minutes of Don’t Stop the Music two cuts later on the same side (listen to this one even if you don’t dance—I’m sure you’ll think of something else to do while it’s on). Other high spots here are the soaring finale to Watch Out South Africa, Here We Come and composer-arranger Kurt Horenstein’s vocal work on the soulful I Am What I Am (again, not to be confused with the very different song of the same title by the Village People).

The sound throughout is clear as a bell and perfectly balanced despite the density. Wow!

—Edward Buxbaum

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT
THE SYLVERS: Forever Yours. The Sylvers (vocals); instrumental accompaniment. Don’t Stop, Get Off; Love Changes; Forever Yours; Come On Down to My House; and six others. CASABLANCA NBLP 7103 $6.98.

Performance: Bounce to every ounce
Recording: Very good

Like the Jacksons, the Sylvers have grown up, though they have apparently retained
We might as well face up to it: any Who album that contains three John Entwhistle songs, none of which are funny, is in trouble right from the start. "Who Are You," baffles me. If there was ever a time when the Who could have been expected to come roaring back with the kind of raw energy and sly wit that has been seeping out of their music since the dawn of the Seventies, it is right now, when the New Wavers are breathing heavily down their necks.

Not that they have anything to prove, mind you. Paul Weller of the Jam said it best recently when he remarked that all the punk bands that claim never to have listened to the Who are simply not telling the truth. And I certainly don't mean to imply that the relatively reflective tone of both "Quadrophenia" and "The Who by Numbers" is an indication of creeping senility. In fact, both those albums have more than their share of real rock magic; you just have to listen a little harder to catch it.

No, it's just that Townshend's duet album with Ronnie Lane earlier this year was so bloody marvelous, and the interviews Pete has given lately (especially the two-part in Trouser Press) suggested that he was as in touch as ever with the fans, the state of rock, and how what has been going on around him affects his own elder-statesman position. So while it was obvious that the new album would be, as usual, a meditation on the Who's relationship with rock, the very last thing I would have expected was that the product itself would be so ... well, for want of a better word, Winwoody (as in Sometimes I Feel So Uninspired).

To be blunt about it, "Who Are You" is the very first Who album that I have ever found to be dismissable. Indeed, it's the only one I've ever had to push myself to listen to more than a couple of times. It's toneless, for starters, and at the very least I expect Pete to knock out a good melody or two, even now when he appears to have turned over an unprecedented amount of the songwriting responsibility to Entwhistle. Of course, there's nothing dishonorable about sharing one's muse temporarily; every creative person hits a dry stretch now and then. But somehow I can't help feeling that there is some more fundamental problem behind the lapses of "Who Are You,"

Perhaps the title should be taken literally, as a question of identity. Perhaps Pete really is out of touch, not in the sense of not reading the papers or keeping up with the younger bands, but of being caught in a Yeatsian funk: the center cannot hold, and mere punk is loosened upon the world. In the album's one moderately compelling song he wails that "music must change," and he clearly means it; but what's never resolved is whether he means it the way the punk bands do—Death to the Dinosaurs—or the way the Sixties progressives believed that every new record had to be some kind of adventurous staking out of new musical turf (the pipe dream that rock was limitless).

Maybe Pete's frustrations are not with growing old, after all, but with rock itself. Chasing the Lost Chord well into disillusionment, he seems as let down by rock as Jimmy, the hero of "Quadrophenia," was let down by being a Mod. And if the central focus of one's life begins to dissolve, the resulting depression could easily explain producing an album as basically empty as this one. How else can you account for New Song, the first track, in which we are explicitly told that it is just the same old stuff, but now dished out without a shred of conviction?

I should mention, I suppose, at least in passing, that as an ensemble the Who still plays immensely better than just about anybody else and that the integration of Entwhistle's one-man horn section with Pete's synthesizer work is, in the abstract, quite breathtaking. But the surface sheen of the material here cannot disguise the fact that there is next to nothing below that surface, and because of that the Who now seems to me like a band without a future. Believe me, I don't like having to say that, but until I figure out whether "Who Are You" has some deliberately world-weary melancholy undercurrent that I haven't connected with yet, that's the inescapable conclusion.

The above was written before news came that the Who's Keith Moon, the most gifted and original rock drummer of the last twenty years, had died. Since replacing him would be like replacing one of the Marx Brothers—all but impossible—his death would seem to signal the end of the group as well. Anyone who doesn't own all their earlier albums is the poorer for it; "Who Are You" notwithstanding, they were the greatest rock band ever.

—Steve Simels
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(Continued on page 178)

This long-winded, painfully pretentious, and numbingly simplistic version of The Odyssey may succeed in bringing Homer’s saga to a wider public, but the voyage is slow going. Twentieth-Century Fox must think it’s got hold of something in Michael Rapp’s The Greek Suite; the album and the accompanying text are lavish, and no expense seems to have been spared to make it a sumptuous item on the vocal and instrumental levels as well, with singers and narrators in there trying every minute. But what we really have here is simply the last word in schlock. Poor Penelope (Yvonne Iversen) moans away for her missing husband in an interminable rock aria that, for this listener at least, is going to resemble Mary Magdalene’s I Don’t Know How to Love Him in any hurry. “Motherland, he’s just a man/And he’s been gone so long,” this witless wife intones, and it’s about as moving as a stalled car.

All the sound effects of storms, one-eyed giants, six-headed monsters, and simpering Circes cannot for a single minute bring this score up to the level of its subject. Steal as the composer will from the style of Hadridakis, Michael Rapp’s Aegean is less a sea than a musical desert.

P.K.

THE WAR OF THE WORLDS (Jeff Wayne—Gary Osborne), Richard Burton (narrator); Julie Covington, David Essex, Philip Lynott, Jo Partridge, Justin Hayward, Chris Thompson (vocals); instrumental accompaniment. COLUMBIA PC2 35290/2 discs $13.96.

Performance: Numbing
Recording: Superb

Orson Welles’ 1938 radio adaptation of The War of the Worlds frightened half of New Jersey (the “invasion site”) out of their homes and sent the rest of the country into a panic. You can get a fairly good recording of the broadcast on a two-disc Murray Hill set (S44217), and a satisfactory abridged reading by Patrick Waddington of the original H.G. Wells novel is available from Listening Library (1 Park Avenue, Old Greenwich, Conn. 06870). I cannot similarly recommend this new musical version, despite the imposing presence of Richard Burton as narrator and the most lavish packaging I’ve seen from Columbia Records in ages (including booklet with full-color illustrations of the story). Jeff Wayne and Co. are supposed to have spent more than two years preparing the album, and I feel as if it took every bit as long to play through the four slow-going sides.

Burton is expertly calm and imperturbable, and one wonders whether the producers ever told him what his contribution would be used for. His narration is surrounded by incessant music, composed by Wayne, that seems undecided whether to be hard rock or sci-fi film score; it never gets very far in any direction, except maybe in getting on one’s nerves. There are silly songs about the Black Smoke, the Red Weed, and the Flashing Heat Rays released by the invading Martians, who only sing “Ulla, Ulla” as the band plays on. There is some strong singing among the human characters, portrayed by a whole assortment of pop/rock notables, but long instrumental interludes keep bringing what action there is to a standstill. This particular interplanetary mission should have been aborted.

P.K.

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CHOOSE YOUR FAVORITES AT DISCOUNT PRICES!
RUNAWAYS, like so many other Broadway musicals of late, moved uptown after making its mark off-Broadway at Joseph Papp's Public Theater, the first production of which—way back in 1966—was Hair. With its tribe of talented youngsters rounded up (in part from the streets) by writer/composer/director Elizabeth Swados, Runaways is a kind of descendant of Hair, more solemn in its sermonizing but almost as exuberant on the musical level. The show is set in an abandoned playground where the adolescent cast members, real or imagined refugees from unhappy homes, sing and dance with a fierce energy—and take time out to berate the audience as if it were made up of the parents whose mistreatment led them to run away. Although the songs have astonishing verve and are played, sung, and danced to an up-tempo beat that varies from rock to reggae, in the theater the show can become depressing, since, between numbers, much of the blame for the performers' plight seems to be directed squarely at the audience. One would think, therefore, that the record of Runaways would be even more effective than the stage production, because the listener would be spared the extramusical propaganda. It doesn't quite work out that way. Ms. Swados manages to get in a few licks at the listener's conscience in her liner notes, and the preaching quality is retained in the song To the Dead of Family Wars—although there's a kind of escape clause in it: we're told that it isn't our fault that kids run away, since it started with Adam and Eve (sounds like a cop-out to me). Then, too, the sizzling vitality of the show doesn't quite come through in the album; the sound is fine, but the hard edges seem to have been smoothed away in the recording studio. It's still affecting, however, to hear Venutra K. Robinson singing about the teenagers controlled by Times Square pimps in Minnesota Strip; The Revenge Song is a powerful ragtime number in which the kids tell how they dream of getting back at their neglectful parents; and Karen Evans egging on a team of would-be looters in Enterprise sounds scary indeed. Also memorable is the samba-like No Lullabies for Luis, in which Ray Contreras, as a young man on the needle, sings ironically about becoming "the first Puerto Rican junkie on the moon."

RUNAWAYS' debt to the past is acknowledged in the self-conscious Where Are Those People Who Did "Hair"? It never quite reaches Hair's level, but there are more than a few poignant moments in the seventeen numbers performed here (out of forty-one in the show). And there are enough infectiously joyous moments to leave you paradoxically feeling pretty good about life when the musical lecture's over.

KEN McINTYRE: Introducing the Vibrations. Ken McIntyre introduced a new sextet called the Vibrations and added Japanese trumpeter Terumasa Hino, who makes a significant contribution to the proceedings, sounding infinitely better than he has on his own recordings. The compositions, all by McIntyre, were written between 1956 and 1962 but are heard here in new arrangements. Theme, Shortie, and Clear Eyes are taken at unusually slow tempos, the sort of snail's pace at which New Orleans clarinetist George Lewis used to carry The Old Rugged Cross, and they work very well. Clear Eyes, arranged for Terumasa's trumpet and McIntyre's oboe, is stunning. That Ken McIntyre has to record for a European label is a sad reflection of the attitude most American record companies have toward jazz. At least Inner City is bringing some of our valuable exports back home where they belong. C.A.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

DAVE McKENNA: McKenna. Dave McKenna (piano). Avalon; I Say I'm Sorry; How High the Moon; Darn That Dream; Tangerine; and five others. CHAROUCO CR 202 $7.98.

Performance: Beautiful Recording: Good

Dave McKenna knows a good tune when he hears it, and he can make it even better when he plays it. In this set of ten solo performances he puts both hands to work on familiar material, dresses it up with imagination and good taste, and leaves us with a most enjoyable listening experience. McKenna is not an innovative pianist, and ears tuned in to Cecil Taylor or McCoy Tyner will certainly find his playing conservative, but he is a fine keeper of the flame. C.A.
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I sometimes marvel at the current Fats Waller revival. Since September 1977 two biographies have been published (one by his son Maurice Waller [Schirmer], the other by me [Contemporary Books]) and Ain't Misbehavin', a musical revue based on compositions Waller either wrote or made famous, opened on Broadway last May, was greeted ecstatically by the public and critics alike, and is sold out for months ahead.

Why should Thomas Wright "Fats" Waller become popular again all of a sudden? He died in 1943 at the peak of his career as composer, pianist, and entertainer. His many recordings have been kept in print, but until very recently they were ordinary catalog items selling slowly but steadily to jazz fans and to those fortunate folk who heard or saw Waller while he lived. He played "stride" piano, a muscular but sensitive New York style often confused with ragtime and boogie-woogie, a style few but fanatics and connoisseurs would recognize. He composed wonderful melodies, but they would be considered archaic in today's disco market. He was uproariously funny—his wisecracks and bons mots were part of his appeal—but in this era of hostile and scatological humor they would seem tame, even timid.

To enjoy Waller is easy and to appreciate him is a pleasure, but this easy pleasure requires much good will on the part of the listener. Do the jaded and rapacious audiences of today possess such good will or can they be made to discover it? On the evidence of the smash success of Ain't Misbehavin', they most certainly can. Thanks to director Richard Maltby Jr. and his effervescent cast, the revue is not only a triumph of conception, staging, and performance, but a vindication of Waller's spirit. He was a very loving and lovable man, and the show proves that his musical invitation to friendship is impervious to time. So score one for civilization.

The original-cast recording is also a triumph, not only for the cast but for producer Thomas Z. Shepard, who has successfully translated the verve, sass, and joie de vivre of the stage performance onto disc. This is a notable achievement, since recording studios and sessions are rather clinical, and actors used to bouncing off live audiences may freeze in front of the microphone or sing with less oomph than they do at curtain time. But having both seen the show and heard the recording, I can testify that there is very little aural or emotional difference between what goes on at the Longacre Theatre and what goes on in this LP's grooves. Andre DeShields' saucy arrogance is there, as is Armelia McQueen's regal buffoonery, Charlaine Woodard's zany energy, Ken Page's rowdy sense of fun (he is the Waller lookalike in the show), and the delightfully salacious, hard-boiled stance of Nell Carter, who sings with the attack and timbre of the late Dinah Washington (whom Waller discovered in a Chicago club in 1942 and encouraged in her career).

F or all that isn't enough, there is a surfeit of delight in the selection of songs that Waller composed or performed during his career (from 1922 to 1943). In several cases, director Maltby and associate director Murray Horwitz have written lyrics to Waller tunes that fit them perfectly, so great is their understanding of their subject and his times. While it is true that Ain't Misbehavin' is, as a whole, a single prolonged great moment, there are exquisite and hilarious peaks within that moment. One of them is The Jitterbug Waltz, set in a dance palace with the last couples swaying slowly as the band winds down. The lyrics are new, but they conjure up Waller's cosmopolitan ten- derness, his knowledge of and love for the people of Harlem in its vanished Golden Age.

Two more are The Ladies Who Sing with the Band and When the Nylons Bloom Again, both from Early to Bed, a 1943 Broadway musical for which Waller composed the score and George Marion Jr., a Hollywood screenwriter, wrote the witty and bitter lyrics. Armelia McQueen has a field day singing the latter tune as a hilarious satire on grande-dame pop divas; she sounds somewhere between Grace Moore and Kate Smith. (When, oh when, is someone going to record the complete score of Early to Bed, Waller's last triumph and the likely prototype of others had he not died that same year? Are you listening, William Bolcom and Joan Morris?) Mesdemoiselles Carter, McQueen, and Woodard have a raunchy romp with Cash for Your Trash, a World War II song that the government urged Waller to write and promote as part of the campaign to save scrap
metal, rubber, twine, and discards to be converted into war material, with Uncle Sam offering cash rewards for tireless scavengers. Waller and his manager, the late Ed Kirkeby, cheerfully produced the ditty, and official Washington was happy until someone down there found out what “trash” meant in Harlem slang, upon which the tune abruptly lost its G.I. certification. Waller had a healthy attitude toward sex—he found it at once natural and hilarious—and it is a delight, in these times, to have a historical example of American citizens making suckers out of the government instead of the other way around.

Nell Carter and Armelia McQueen have richly deserved showcase solos on Mean to Me and Squeeze Me, respectively, but it is Charlaine Woodard who—even with her gift for superbly berserk physical and vocal comedy—has the best voice in this remarkable cast, and she displays it stunningly on Keepin’ Out of Mischief Now, a Waller melody with lyrics by his principal lyricist Andy Razaf. The song is a rhapsodic embrace of fidelity to a lover by a girl who has been around, and Woodard’s interpretation is not only thrilling vocally but has the theatrical sensitivity of a fine actress simply becoming the character she portrays. When she sings, you feel that the man she’s singing to is a very, very lucky fellow.

Black and Blue, again by Waller and Razaf—and movingly sung by the company—is a quietly desperate and dignified statement of the agony of being a black American in 1929, when the song was written. It serves now as an anthem of times that are, to this country’s honor and relief, largely past. The song is a heart-stopping moment in a show that is all heart.

Along with the Waller classics Ain’t Misbehavin’ and Honeysuckle Rose there are twenty-one more gems, all delivered with marvelous pizzazz and class. Until you have a chance to see the show, this original-cast recording is a happy way to jump on the Waller bandwagon. As Fats himself might have said: “Oh, man, this is really ready!” —Joel Vance

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Ramsey Lewis draws deeply on his solid roots in jazz, rock, classical, and Latin music to emerge triumphant with an enduring musical milestone: his new album, “Legacy.” On one side Ramsey realizes his lifelong desire to play with a full symphony orchestra in “Legacy.” It’s a composition by James Mack which Ramsey premiered with the Kansas City Philharmonic in January, 1978. “Legacy,” which utilizes a classical framework, leaves ample room for the patented Lewis piano to stretch out and search for new spaces while revisiting the best from the past.

And on the other side, Ramsey steams ahead with the kind of witty, sophisticated funk that’s made him one of America’s favorite piano-men.

Ramsey Lewis shares his “Legacy.”

On Columbia Records and Tapes.
Of the most fertile and imaginative musical minds in America today, and there are no signs of stagnation. In my five years on stereor review's jazz desk, I have reviewed ten Jarrett records, and I have had reservations about only one of them—the organ album, "hymns/spheres" ( ECM-2-1086). Which leads me to make a little confession: I have run out of superlatives. Therefore, to avoid repeating myself, let me simply say that "my song," his latest, is yet another outstanding album of Jarrett compositions and performances; that he is supported with characteristic sympathy by Norwegian saxophonist Jan Garbarek and two other Scandinavians, bassist Palle Danielsson and drummer Jon Christensen; that side one is almost twenty-five minutes of lyrical, brooding music while the remaining twenty-four minutes (no skimping on time here) are livelier (even fiery as we pass through Mandala, the second track); and, finally, that although it presents a facet of Jarrett's music we have heard before, "My Song" belongs on your shelves along with all the other Jarrett albums. What? You don't have any other Jarrett albums? Where have you been the last five years?

—Chris Albertson

KEITH JARRETT: My Song. Keith Jarrett (piano, percussion); Jan Garbarek (tenor saxophones); Palle Danielsson (bass); Jon Christensen (drums). questar; my song; tabarka; country; Mandala; the Journey Home. ECM ECM-1115 $7.98, © MFE-1115 $7.98, © MSEL-1115 $7.98. Recording: Spectacular

MIKE NOCK: Magic Mansions. Mike Nock (acoustic and Fender pianos, synthesizers); Charlie Mariano (soprano saxophone); Ron McClure (acoustic and electric bass); Al Foster (drums); Nacho Mené (percussion); Lyn Williamson (vocals). Twister; hybris; Blackout; Everglad; and three others. Laurie LES-6001 $7.98 (from Laurie Records, 20 F. Robert Pitt Drive, Monsey, N.Y. 10952).

Performance: Moderate fusion

Recording: Very good

New Zealander Mike Nock came to this country in 1961, formed the early fusion group the fourth way with violinist Michael White in 1968, and slipped quickly from California to the New York music scene three years ago. Since arriving in the U.S., he has appeared and recorded with such artists as Coleman Hawkins, Art Blakey, Yusef Lateef, John Handy, Tal Farlow, and John Klemmer, but he has yet to establish his name with the public. The Fourth Way made three albums (for Capitol and its subsidiary Harvest) before disbanding in 1970, and "Almanac" (Improvising Artists 37.38.51), an excellent album released last year, was actually recorded in 1967, so "magic mansions" is nock's first recording as a leader in eight years. It appears on the Laurie label (which I hadn't seen since the late fifties when it gave us two excellent albums by the late Bernard Peiffer) and bodes well for Nock's future.

Nock began performing on the synthesizer ten years ago, and he uses it here, but not excessively. He is at his best on acoustic piano, though, and I would like to see him devote an entire album to that instrument so that his interesting style could be better displayed. Saxophonist Charlie Mariano, a former Charlie Parker disciple turned fusioneer, here joins Nock on the soprano saxophone and proves that he still has an affinity for jazz, especially on hybris, which is the kind of wonderful stuff I can't help wishing this whole album had been made of.

C.A.

SOPRANO SUMMIT: Live at the big horn jazzfest. Bob Wilber, Kenny Davern (reeds); Marty Grosz (banjo, guitar, vocals); Milt Hinton (bass); Fred Stoll (drums); Swing parade; Song of songs; Ole Miss; Black and tan fantasy; I had it; and three others. Jazzology J-56 $6.98.

Performance: Disappointing

Recording: Poor remote

Soprano summit, headed by reed players Bob Wilber and Kenny Davern and featuring that wonderful keeper of the flame Marty Grosz, is fast building up a sizable collection of albums. We have heard them on the World Jazz, Concord Jazz, and Chiaroscuro labels, all to their great advantage, but this set on Jazzology does not do Soprano Summit justice. The performances were recorded during two sets at the 1976 Big Horn Jazz Festival in Mundelein, Illinois, and it sounds as if it had been taped off an inferior public-address system; the spoken introductions appear to have been delivered into a bucket, the music sounds muffled, and there is a low-frequency hum throughout. Fortunately, all but two of the selections, I had it but it's all gone now and A Porter's love song, are in better albums by the group, so this is an offer you can afford to refuse unless you must have absolutely everything Soprano Summit has done.

C.A.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

MEL TORMÉ AND BUDDY RICH: Together Again—for the First Time. Mel Tormé (vocals); Buddy Rich (drums); orchestra. Lady Be Good; When I Found You; Bluesette; Here's That Rainy Day; and three others. CENTURY CRDD-1100 $13.95 (from selected audio stores).

Performance: Just grand

Recording: Spectacular

This direct-to-disc recording by popular-jazz superstars Mel Tormé and Buddy Rich is spectacular listening in every way. Tormé sounds better than ever as he swings through such standards as Lady Be Good, Bluesette, You Are the Sunshine of My Life, and—his best, most incisive track—Blues in the Night. Rich and his drums are part of our national heritage by now, and he continues to demonstrate why. The director of recording for this was Keith Grant, and he's captured a sound so close to optimum live listening conditions that even my plants turned toward the speakers. "Together Again" is an album that's more than worth your time, the extra money it costs, and your undivided attention. Bravo to everyone involved!

P.R.

RECORDING OF SPECIAL MERIT

MIKE WOFFORD: Afterthoughts. Mike Wofford (piano). Struttin' with some barbecue; Oblivion; Monk's mood/off minor; Cabin in the sky/Nina never knew; I'll see you again/our Waltz; and five others. DISCOVERY DS-784 $7.98 (from discovery records, P.O. Box 48081, Los Angeles, Calif. 90048).

Performance: Superb

Recording: Very good

Pianist Mike Wofford turned forty this year. Though he began recording as a leader a little over ten years ago, this is only his fifth album. When you hear it (and you should), you will probably wonder why it isn't his tenth. It is equally perplexing that Wofford's name is barely known even in jazz circles. Is there no justice?

(Continued on page 184)
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"Afterthoughts" is Wofford's second album for Discovery and, I believe, the first to feature him unaccompanied throughout. Recorded earlier this year, it contains a marvelously varied program of jazz and pop standards, ranging from ballads by Noel Coward, George Gershwin, and Michel Legrand to tunes by Bud Powell, Thelonious Monk, and Lil Armstrong. Wofford plays them all with immense feeling and the kind of musical imagination he exhibited on his Joplin album ("Scott Joplin: Interpretations '76"—Flying Dutchman BDL1-1376). He has a relaxed style, and he plays with a lyricism that is rarely found today among pianists his age. There are no bravura performances here; superb musicianship and taste prevail.

C.A.

COLLECTION

MONTREUX SUMMIT, VOLUME 2. Woody Shaw, Maynard Ferguson (trumpets); Hubert Laws, Tys van Leer, Bobbi Humphrey (flutes); Stan Getz, Dexter Gordon, Benny Golson (tenor saxophones); George Duke, Bob James (keyboards); Eric Gale, Steve Khan (guitars); other musicians. Be Cool; Rites of Darkness; The Moontrane; Red Top; and three others. COLUMBIA JG 35090 two discs $9.98, JGA 35090 $9.98, JGT 35090 $9.98.

Performance: Low yield
Recording: Good remote

Mon Dieu, another Montreux! Columbia assembled an army of current jazz and fusion favorites for a concert at the 1977 Montreux Jazz Festival, and the result is mostly a study in excessiveness. Like Volume 1 (reviewed here last April), this follow-up album is an odd mélange of substantial jazz and the kind of simplistic fusion-funk fare that often passes for jazz.

From a jazz point of view, only two of the seven tracks in this album make the grade: The Moontrane, a composition by trumpeter Woody Shaw, and Red Top, a tune written by Lionel Hampton and probably best remembered as an instrumental by saxophonist Gene Ammons (on EmArcy) and as a 1952 vocal version of Ammons' solo by King Pleasure and Betty Carter (on Prestige). Here both tunes have been arranged by trombonist Slide Hampton, whose charts never cease to impress me, and they are played by the more dedicated jazz players in this monstrous assemblage. Two Part Invention, featuring Bob James on acoustic piano and Hubert Laws on flute, is neither jazz nor rock-fusion music, but rather a classically oriented piece that displays the technical prowess of both players; it's somewhat out of context here, but it shows a side of Bob James that is more rewarding, artistically, than the one exemplified by Night Crawler, a blander-than-water tune that takes up all of side four and dares to put the pathetic playing of Bobbi Humphrey side by side with the fine flute of Hubert Laws. Night Crawler is less than sixteen minutes in length, which is skimpy as album sides go, but it seems endless. Tys van Leer's arrangement and adaptation of Kanon for Flutes (composer's name withheld) has a pleasant, classical open and close between which is sandwiched some dreadful funk à la mode, and Steve Khan's Rites of Darkness isn't worth the electricity it took to perform it. All told, Columbia has sacrificed quality for quantity with this bummer of a concert.

C.A.
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Conventional speakers tend to narrow certain frequencies.

In actual test, speakers should be placed the same distance apart as you are away from them.
"About the only thing I have that's better than a Koss Pro/4 Triple A are some extremely expensive electrostatics."

David Driskell
Audio Salesman
Los Angeles, California

I think the Pro/4 Triple A sounds really similar to an electrostatic headphone, very crisp, very good in the midrange and the highs, yet very dynamic and full in the bass.

There are few stereophones of any kind that can match the full-bandwidth sound of the new Pro/4 Triple A. That's because the Triple A's oversized voice coil and extra large diaphragm reproduce recorded material with a life-like intensity and minimal distortion never before available with dynamic stereophones.

If there's any clipping, it's in your amp.

With a frequency response from 10Hz to 22KHz, a highly efficient element and a perfect seal for low bass response to below audibility, the new Triple A lets every note blossom to its fullest harmonic growth. You'll hear so much more of your favorite music you'll think you're listening to a whole new record.

The pneumatic ear-cushions do three things; they're a lot more comfortable, they eliminate listening fatigue, and they develop a deep, clean bass response.

What more can we say except that the unique dual suspension headband makes the Triple A one of the most perfectly fitting, perfectly comfortable stereophones you'll ever slip on.

I talk a lot about the private listening experience. Especially with couples where she wants to watch a TV program and he wants to listen to Bach. They can be together and still do their own thing.

One of the beautiful things about the Sound of Koss stereophones is that you can listen to your favorite music at any volume without disturbing anyone else. And that's beautiful.

The workmanship of the Triple A is beautiful. Even the inside which most of my customers never see is very machined, very precision made.

Why not stop by your audio dealer and take a good, long look at the new Koss Pro/4 Triple A. And while you're there listen to the Koss CM line of loudspeakers. They're in a class by themselves, too. Or write c/o Virginia Lamm for our free full-color catalogue. Better yet, listen to a live demonstration of the Sound of Koss with your own favorite record or tape. We think you'll agree with David, that when it comes to the Pro/4 Triple A, and other Koss stereophones and speakers, hearing is believing.

Koss stereophones/loudspeakers
hearing is believing™

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CIRCLE NO. 2 ON READER SERVICE CARD