LAB TESTS: THE NEW $300 CD PLAYERS

SPECIAL TEST REPORT
POLK'S SDA-SRS SPEAKER SYSTEM

ALSO TESTED
PROTON D540 INTEGRATED AMPLIFIER
CELESTION DL8 SPEAKERS
TANDBERG TCA 3008A PREAMPLIFIER
The Teac P0-300 Compact Disc Player won’t add anything to your music. No hiss. No pops. No wow. No flutter. Which means nothing comes through but the music, pure and clear. Random memory programming lets you choose the selections you want to hear in the order you want to hear them. You can repeat, edit, search, and seek with the touch of a finger. When music is your passion, listen to Teac—made purely for music.

Hi Fi in the extreme.

The Teac PD-300 Compact Disc Player won’t add anything to your music. No hiss. No pops. No wow. No flutter. Which means nothing comes through but the music, pure and clear. Random memory programming lets you choose the selections you want to hear in the order you want to hear them. You can repeat, edit, search, and seek with the touch of a finger. When music is your passion, listen to Teac—made purely for music.

Teac
COMPACT DISC CHANGER

Pioneer is introducing an "affordable" Compact Disc player with a magazine that can hold six CD's. Up to thirty-two tracks from the six discs can be programmed for play in any order. The unit will have several repeat-play options and a full-function remote control. The inexpensive magazines are designed to double as CD storage boxes.

NEW CD CONCEPT FROM DELOS

In an effort to give Compact Disc buyers their money's worth, Delos Records is about to launch a new "Concert Length" series of CD's offering the maximum playing time of seventy-plus minutes. One of the first releases will feature the London Symphony under Gerard Schwarz in an all-Beethoven program consisting of one of the overtures, the Piano Concerto No. 4 with Carol Rosenberger as soloist, and the Symphony No. 5.... Delos has also announced that it is abandoning the LP as a format for classical music. All maximum playing time of seventy-plus minutes. One of the first releases will feature the London Symphony under Gerard Schwarz in an all-Beethoven program consisting of one of the overtures, the Piano Concerto No. 4 with Carol Rosenberger as soloist, and the Symphony No. 5.... Delos has also announced that it is abandoning the LP as a format for classical music.

TOPS IN POP

The publishers of Billboard, the record-industry trade weekly, have just come up with The Billboard Book of Number One Hits, compiled by rock journalist Fred Bronson. It begins with (We're Gonna) Rock Around the Clock by Bill Haley and the Comets, which went to No. 1 on Billboard's singles chart on July 9, 1955—a date (and an event) many fans see as the beginning of the rock era.

Since then there have been over six hundred No. 1 chart singles, and this new history of hits gives a complete account of them all up to the 605th, USA for Africa's We Are the World, which went to the top of the Hot 100 in April. Phone orders for the book can be placed by calling the publisher, Watson-Guptill, at 1-201-363-5679. The price is $14.95.

TECH NOTES

Fujitsu Ten and Toyota have cooperated to develop an acoustically integrated sound system that will be built into 1986 Toyota Celicas. Connecticut is considering a law that will require AM stereo receiver manufacturers to identify clearly which AM stereo system their units are designed for. This is to help the consumer realize that there are different, incompatible AM stereo systems and that the radio he buys may not deliver stereo from a local AM stereo broadcaster. In an effort to boost the 8mm video-tape format, Sony has announced lines of prerecorded music videos and children's programming. Kodak is planning similar moves, but the 8mm format has gotten a very cold reception from video rental and retail dealers who say they already have too many inventory problems. Matsushita's Franklin Park, Illinois, plant will begin manufacturing car stereo units next spring. Sharp Electronics is planning to enter the U.S. car stereo market with a line of remotely controlled units designed to be theft resistant.

After many years of discussions about High Definition TV (HDTV) systems that would make current types obsolete, several Japanese and American TV makers are turning to what is being called enhanced definition (sometimes EDTV) NTSC systems, which offer greatly improved vertical and horizontal resolution while retaining compatibility with the hundreds of millions of TV sets now in use. Experts see little need for HDTV for 27-inch and smaller TV sets, but EDTV can make dramatic improvements in pictures this size.

MUSIC VIDEO PRICE CUTS

During the upcoming holiday season at least three home video companies are dropping their suggested list prices on selected titles. Vestron is reducing the price on a number of its bestsellers to $24.95, including music videos by Michael Jackson, the Rolling Stones, Linda Ronstadt, and Neil Diamond. Disney is cutting its price on twenty-one feature films, normally priced as high as $79.95, to $29.95. MGM/UA is matching Disney's price cut on several videos, including the original Wizard of Oz soundtrack, with a specially "enhanced" audio track, as well as music videos by the Everly Brothers and Pink Floyd. MCA Home Video has reduced the suggested retail price on all of its music videos to $29.95, including titles, like Jesus Christ Superstar and The Pirates of Penzance, previously priced at $59.95 and more.

LATIN CD'S FROM RCA

RCA Records has begun to issue some of its extensive Latin catalog on Compact Discs. Popular album titles like "Reflexiones" by José José and "Como tú quieres" by José Feliciano are included among the first releases along with an all-star sampler featuring hits by Juan Gabriel, Lucia Méndez, Rocío Durcal, and Miguel Gallardo.

ELECTRONIC EAR PROTECTOR

Listening to headphones at high continuous volume levels can cause hearing loss. The Ameritech Earsaver will shut off the sound when the volume exceeds 85 dB sound-pressure level. Normal play will resume when the volume drops down to an acceptable level. The company claims the detection level is accurate within ±2 dB for phones of various impedances. The device is particularly recommended to joggers and cyclists who listen to music with headphones but still need to be able to hear traffic. U.S. Patent No. 4,538,296 was granted to the inventors of the Earsaver.
FEEL THE BASS
With Radio Shack's Digital-Ready Mach Two.

Our finest speaker system towers above the competition. Its massive 15" woofer delivers a dramatic sonic impact that smaller speakers can't match. Whether you're listening to heavy metal or watching Discovery thunder off the pad, you can actually feel the bass! Ideal for digital audio, the Mach Two handles 160 watts of power, and liquid cooling protects the midrange and tweeter voice coils. And for great looks, the 28" high enclosure has a real walnut finish. Only 219.95 each including 5-year limited warranty. Come in and hear what you've been missing. As little as $21 monthly on Radio Shack/CitiLine credit buys a pair.

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The Technology Store

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Prices apply at participating Radio Shack stores and dealers. CitiLine is an open-ended credit plan from Citibank. Actual payment may vary depending on balance. Mach Two shown with grille removed.
CAR STEREO
The Audiovox Hi-Comp HCC 2250 receiver/cassette player in the lab and on the road
by Julian Hirsch and Christopher Greenleaf

HIRSCH-HOUCK LABS EQUIPMENT TEST REPORTS
Proton D540 Integrated Amplifier
Celestion DL8 Speaker System
Tandberg TCA 3008A Preamplifier
Nikko NR-750 Receiver
Pioneer CT-A9Z Cassette Deck
Canon VR-40A VHS Hi-Fi Video Cassette Recorder

THE NEW $300 CD PLAYERS
Lab tests of five players reveal extraordinary value in sonic performance
by Julian Hirsch

NEW LIFE FOR OLD RECORDINGS
How to tape your time-worn treasures
by Ian G. Masters

SYSTEMS
A prize-winning reader’s installation shows that the audio dollar is inflation-proof
by William Livingstone

POLK’S SDA-SRS SPEAKER: A SPECIAL TEST REPORT
The Polk flagship system offers new refinements on the Stereo Dimension Array design
by Julian Hirsch

MUSIC
KATRINA AND THE WAVES
Hands across the sea—another triumph of British-American cultural relations
by Ann Ferrar

BEST RECORDINGS OF THE MONTH
Bach’s Magnificat, Style Council, Bartók’s The Miraculous Mandarin, the Weather Girls

RECORD MAKERS
The latest from Willie Nelson and Ray Charles, André Previn, David Bowie and Mick Jagger, Julian Lennon, and more

The Polk SDA-SRS speaker on cover is tested in this issue, page 86.
Mad About Ads

M ost of the mail an editor gets is composed of complaints from readers who disagree with something they’ve read in the magazine and are angry about it. These days a number of readers are making heated complaints about ads.

Readers of general magazines accept the fact that Time or Newsweek may include many ads for products they have no use for. But readers of magazines about boating, photography, or hi-fi want them not just for their editorial content, but also for the advertisements for products related to their subject matter. If such a magazine contains many ads for cars, cigarettes, or liquor, some readers become sufficiently annoyed to take pen, typewriter, or word processor in hand and fire off a letter to the hapless editor.

At the old Collier’s magazine whenever anyone protested against liquor advertisements on religious grounds, the publisher responded with a sheet of Biblical quotations about Jesus drinking wine, serving wine to his disciples, or turning water into wine.

The most abusive letters I get are the ones from readers who think it is immoral for Stereo Review to accept ads for cigarettes. I can’t, of course, claim that Jesus or anybody else in Biblical times smoked, and I don’t think the people who are angry about cigarette ads in our pages would be impressed that when I smoked I used to put away between three and four packs a day at deadline time.

I have gotten a few rather huffy letters from readers who were annoyed that our classified ads included a “Personals” section with such entries as “Asian women want you for friendship and marriage” and “Oriental beauties love men and music.” The former owners of the magazine were deaf to my objections to ads of this kind, but our present owners, CBS Magazines, decreed that the contracts with the purveyors of Oriental beauties not be renewed.

The last of those ads appeared in our September issue. I didn’t even have to appeal to President Reagan to protect the interests of American beauties who love men and music and might want our readers for friendship and marriage.

Even huffer than the complaints about the personals have been the objections to the DAK advertising supplement in our September issue. There weren’t many of them, but they were intense. A couple of printable ones are included in this month’s letter column.

What those who complain about ads seem not to realize is that the number of editorial pages depends on the number of ads. What a subscriber or newsstand buyer pays for a magazine often covers little more than the cost of its distribution, and revenue from ads is required for the production and printing costs. The more ads, the more editorial pages. It’s as simple as that.

The reason advertisers want to bring their message to readers of this magazine is that you are predominantly young, affluent people with a proven track record for buying products advertised in Stereo Review. DAK has been advertising here for several years, and it was on the basis of your response that the company decided to place the special supplement in this magazine.

You are known to be big spenders. Small wonder the Oriental beauties want you. Now that they are denied access to these pages, I feel a little guilty for having protested that they lowered the tone of the book. Jesus would probably have been more tolerant.

by William Livingstone

S P E A K I N G  M Y  P I E C E
Other Type II (high-bias) cassettes are a long way from home when it comes to reproducing the pure, dynamic sounds of digitally encoded music sources.

But, number for number, TDK HX-S audio cassettes are number one. Their exclusive metal particle formulation reproduces a wider dynamic range and higher frequency response. This enables HX-S to capture all the crispness and purity of digital performance on any cassette deck with a Type II (high-bias) switch.

With four times the magnetic storage ability of other high-bias cassettes, HX-S virtually eliminates high frequency saturation, while delivering unsurpassed sensitivity throughout the audio spectrum.

Additionally, HX-S excels in retention of high frequency MOL, which no other high-bias formulation attains.

And HX-S superiority is not just numerical. To maintain its dynamic performance, HX-S is housed in TDK's specially engineered, trouble-free Laboratory Standard mechanism. It's your assurance of unerring reliability and durability, backed by a Lifetime Warranty.

For optimum results with Type II (high-bias) and digitally-sourced recordings, get TDK HX-S. You'll feel more at home with it, wherever you go.
Buying Separates

I was quite pleased with Thomas R. Gillett's "The Case for Separate Components" in August. The "rack system" has defeated many first-time buyers, including me. After investing in one of these, I found the speakers to be quite inadequate. My only recourse was to upgrade the system. With the addition of a JVC seven-band equalizer and a pair of Bose 301 speakers, my system became the envy of my friends.

THOMAS L. CHVILICEK
Bozeman, MT

I enjoyed "The Case for Separate Components" very much. I was about to make the same mistake (buying an all-in-one system) myself. I'm trying to build a good stereo system for about $1,000 and find it very difficult because of the range of products. I'd appreciate it very much if you would refer me to any source of information that will help me to make the best choice.

RUBEN SHIZINIAN
Brooklyn, NY

STEREO REVIEW frequently runs articles offering buying advice in different areas.

In addition, the new, 1986 edition of our Stereo Buyers' Guide includes a feature on "How to Buy a Basic Hi-Fi System and detailed information on thousands of current components. So just keep reading!

In a Bind

Since you started binding STEREO REVIEW with staples, you have reduced the elegant appearance of this prestigious magazine to the status of lesser publications. I used to proudly display each issue next to my stereo system. Now it looks as though I have started collecting another magazine.

JOHN LIN
Daly City, CA

Among the "lesser publications" that use the same saddle-stitch method of binding are Artforum, The Atlantic, Business Week, Forbes, Harper's, The New Yorker, Newsweek, Scientific American, Time, and others.

DAK Backlash

I am writing to tell you what a let-down the September issue is from your usual editorial standard. Though many people may not write, I'm sure they will be equally offended by your becoming a mail-order outlet for DAK. Your readers are not interested in such junk.

PETER H. WILLIAMS
Cincinnati, OH

Preliminary reports on response to the DAK supplement suggest that vast numbers of our readers disagree with Mr. Williams.

Ed.

Thanks for making the DAK Industries "section" in September so easy to remove! I don't expect to find such advertising in my favorite magazine. I'm all for the free-enterprise system, but profit can't be all that important.

H. A. LEONARD
Tuscaloosa, AL

Wrong. For more on this subject, see "Speaking My Piece," page 4.

Taste Expansion

In response to Editor William Livingstone's September column, I'm glad to hear that STEREO REVIEW's musical mission is "to help readers expand their
PROTON INTRODUCES DYNAMIC POWER ON DEMAND.

Music is a demanding master. Nowhere does it ask more of amplifiers than in the reproduction of musical peaks. It's in this area of dynamic range that conventional amplifiers fail. They simply run out of energy before the sound does. Now, with the increased dynamics of digital audio discs and hi-fi video sound, there's more than ever to hear... or miss.

DPD lets you hear it all. Dynamic Power on Demand is a radical new design that uses two different types of circuits to supply power. The first is ideal for most of the signals that music produces. The second circuit stores power, and automatically takes over when the loudest musical passages require the big reserves; and, it provides power as long as the musical peak lasts. That's what only DPD can do — deliver its reserve capacity up to 20 times longer than other amps!

The result is performance that's fanatically faithful to your favorite Benatar or Beethoven. With more realism and dynamics than you've ever heard before. But even DPD is just the beginning of our remarkable D540 integrated amp. Add to that a unique dual action volume control, phono circuitry for either moving magnet or moving coil cartridges, complete record-playback flexibility, and the ability to bridge to mono. This is the Proton D540 with DPD.

The demands of music have never been better fulfilled.

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Inside California 800-428-1006
Outside California 800-772-0172
tastes by encouraging them to listen to the best available recordings of a wide variety of music." Unfortunately, I know of few other dedicated music lovers besides myself who actually do listen to "a wide variety of music." Not even your editor does. A classical-music lover "opening his ears" to Bach's Passions and Mass in B Minor is not an example of expanding one's musical tastes.

I implore Mr. Livingstone, as well as other music lovers, to become radical in their musical expansion. Do as I do, and listen to the best of hard rock, jazz, big bands, synth-pop, classical, and, yes, even punk, to name just a few genres.

EDWARD P. GOETTL
Inver Grove Heights, MN

I generally listen only to classical music, but I have nothing against jazz, rock, country, or any other form of music. Nor do I have any objections to transcriptions of classical works for different musical instruments.

In short, I'm neither a snob nor a purist when it comes to music. However, one has to draw the line at synthetically created music. I can imagine nothing more antithetical to the spirit of the music of Bach and Handel than the reproduction of that music by a soulless machine. The music was written to be performed by human beings, not computers, and one simply cannot analogize transcribing a lute concerto for guitar to transcribing it for synthesizer.

As for Editor William Livingstone's statement that synthesized classics such as Graziano Mandozzi's "Bach/Handel 300" could be "a wonderful first step toward the serious stuff for a lot of people"—well, that was also said about the execrable "Hooked on Classics" album several years ago, and I am unaware of any greatly increased interest in classical music because of that recording.

I think STEREO REVIEW should have declined Deutsche Grammophon's offer of 2,000 copies of "Bach/Handel 300" and, if DG was determined to be generous, asked for some real Bach and Handel music instead.

DAVID WARD
Lubbock, TX

Antiskating

I must take issue with the method of setting a tone arm's antiskating compensation recommended in August's "Troubleshooting" article by Ian G. Masters. The method Mr. Masters describes will result in the correct antiskating setting for an extremely low tracking force, but when the proper tracking force is set the antiskating force will be too low.

A better approximation of the correct antiskating setting (assuming reasonably good tone-arm bearings) can be found by playing a blank disc, or the run-out area of a short-sided LP, and adjusting the antiskating so that the tone arm just begins to move toward the outside of the record. More accurate adjustments can, of course, be made using test records, though I believe a certain amount of interpretive experience is required.

STEVE GRAHAM
Ann Arbor, MI

When she came by to pick up the rest of her stuff, I was waiting. I knew I shouldn't be there, but I had to give it one last chance.

She saw me sitting there when she came in, but didn't say a word—just brushed by me leaving a hint of perfume in the air. My favorite.

So I put the song on the Kenwood. Our favorite.

It filled up the house and it sounded great, really great. And she came into the room and put her arms around me and smiled a little smile and said, "Thank you for that.

And then she was gone.
In July's “The Compact Disc Is Here to Stay,” Marc Finer of Sony is quoted as predicting that CD's "will largely displace cassettes because there's no longer any need to dub music off of records." Mr. Finer seems to have overlooked the need for dubbing music off of CD's. The cassette will remain the most economical medium for those "personal" recordings no music store can provide. While most LP's and turntables are no match for CD's, some manufacturers now offer dbx noise -reduction systems on their cassette decks. Such decks will prove to be close contenders with the CD players. Unless a recordable CD player is marketed, I say that cassette decks are "here to stay."

LAWRENCE R. CHRISMAN
FPO New York, NY

In regard to the current battle between partisans of Compact Discs and of high-end turntables, let's take a peek at it from a physics point of view. An analog record is at best capable of a dynamic range of 45 dB, while a CD is capable of more than 96 dB! It is not unusual to hear a 100-dB dynamic range when you attend a concert, and that 50-dB superiority of the CD medium makes a big difference.

Also, when a stylus is passing over a vinyl record, pressures can exceed 100,000 pounds per square inch, and temperatures generated by friction can exceed 2,000° F at the stylus tip. Naturally, every time you play a record, a little of the sound is lost. A CD, in contrast, uses light; there is no friction and no wear, and it will sound exactly the same after thousands of playings. Whether a turntable costs $300 or $10,000, the physics behind it is the same.

Finally, some have labeled the sound of CD's "antiseptic." Well, cleanliness is next to godliness.

DAVID R. DICKSON
Salt Lake City, UT

Opera Today

I would like to commend Contributing Editor Robert Ackart for the excellent job he has been doing as a reviewer of opera recordings for STEREO REVIEW. In this age of sour, biased, carping, and captious music criticism, it is refreshing indeed to find a reviewer who can appreciate the opera singers and conductors of our time instead of constantly telling us how vastly superior past recordings and live performances were. As far as I am concerned, the commonly held notion that standards in singing or musical performance in general have declined appallingly is a canard. I am sick and tired of critics who automatically praise any recording of past generations, even mediocre ones, and who grossly exaggerate the technical flaws of modern singers, ignoring or downplaying their virtues.

Robert Ackart is a credit to your magazine. May he keep up the good work.

ROBERT BERGER
Levittown, NY

Buying Wisely

This past year I decided that it was time to purchase a CD player. I felt that it was wise to wait for a few "generations" of players to appear, having made the mistake of purchasing an early Pioneer video-disc player when there were still some technological bugs in the system (later models are vastly superior).

In the past when I have been con-
Merit
A world of flavor in a low tar.

SURGEON GENERAL’S WARNING: Smoking Causes Lung Cancer, Heart Disease, Emphysema, And May Complicate Pregnancy.
LETTERS

fronted with a dilemma in a major, big-bucks audio purchase, I have always turned to STEREO REVIEW to help me make my decision. I finally decided on the CD player I wanted, and it was Julian Hirsch's wonderfully detailed and straightforward review of the Sony CDP-520ES (July) that did it for me.

Thanks once again for helping me plow through a vast web of audio "insanity." I have been absolutely delighted with my purchase.

GABRIEL DEMOURA, JR.
North Providence, RI

Doyle Lawson & Quicksilver

I would like to thank Alanna Nash for her fine review in September of the latest and last album by Doyle Lawson & Quicksilver, "Once and for Always." Shortly after its release, Doyle left the group, but his spot has been more than adequately filled by Alan Bibey, a fine young mandolin picker and vocalist from Walnut Cove, North Carolina.

The general consensus among festival promoters, club owners, and fans is that Quicksilver has lost none of its instrumental drive or vocal purity with the personnel change, and the group is still considered one of the top three bands in the business.

There is some question in my mind, though, about Ms. Nash's saying that the band is lacking in "immediacy." I'm not sure I understand her use of the word. Is she saying that the band lacks presence or impact? If so, I suggest she make it a point to see the group live so she can see, as well as hear, the enthusiastic crowd response to their music. Quicksilver blows crowds away.

As for her comment on Terry Baucom's bass singing—he doesn't need to learn anything. If Terry doesn't "nail" the bass notes, they don't get nailed—by anyone. Terry is simply the best.

MILO CANE
Easley, SC

Reconstructing Speakers

I recently purchased a used pair of speakers at a bargain price. When buying the speakers my primary interest was in the walnut cabinets. Now that I've had them for a week or so I'm pretty dissatisfied with their sound and wish to "reconstruct" them with improved woofers, tweeters, and possibly a new crossover network.

Can you direct me to a source where I can buy quality individual "components" for speakers?

RODNEY L. CLARK
Wheelersburg, OH

Next time you should use your ears to choose speakers. As for changing the parts, that would be a case of out of the frying pan and into the fire. A good loudspeaker is an integrated design that takes account of the interactions of all the components with each other and with the enclosure, not just a collection of good parts in a handsome box.

Carts and Horses

For some time now I have meant to let you know of my dissatisfaction with STEREO REVIEW after its change of format. You are putting the cart before the horse. It seems that I read all about what equipment there is to buy, but no longer about what to play on it. Is this audiophilia as a "high end" in itself?

PETER H. HOMANN
Tallahassee, FL

As a long-time reader of STEREO REVIEW, I have found that your record-
review section is the most complete and informative among magazines of the same kind. But I find one of your symbols confusing, the Ω that stands for "digital-master analog LP." Many old analog classical recordings have been digitally re-mastered; these are not equivalent to the modern digitally recorded releases. Please make a clear distinction between the two types of recordings. Also, I rarely see the digital-master symbol at all in the pop section though many of the pop records you review were digitally recorded.

JASON LIN
Santa Monica, CA

We do not ordinarily review reissues (and when we do we identify them as such), so you can assume that the Ω symbol indicates a digital recording in LP format. We try to obtain this information whenever possible, but pop records are often not clearly labeled.

Progress

Like others, I have taken the appropriate amount of time to "normalize" and "equalize" my home component hi-fi system. I've adjusted the skate, adjusted the weight, trimmed the antenna, tuned the leads, dampened the turntable, clipped the speakers, bi-amped the amps, leveled the walls, and alienated my friends. My LP's, open reels, and cassettes go round and round. I've been Dolby C'd and dbx'd, and the only hiss left is from my cat. Until an alternative is found to replace sound via rotation, I'm hanging on to all my "dated" components. They have become trusted old friends. And besides, what am I going to do with my bulk erasers, head cleaners, stylus cleaners, record cleaners, demagnetizers, splicing equipment, sextant and compass, and ball and chain?

BRUCE M. HANGS
Littleton, MA

Onward, . . .

Thank you for Alanna Nash's July review of Amy Grant's "Straight Ahead." As a Christian, I appreciate any recognition given to a Christian artist. Ms. Nash hit the mark when she said that "you don't have to be a Jesus freak to get into . . ." Christian music. There are so many facets to contemporary Christian music that one does not have to give up good music if one is a committed Christian.

KAREN J. ROZGA
Milwaukee, WI

Cassette Notes

Some prerecorded-tape labels are still not including notes or lyric sheets with their cassettes. Now that cassettes are the major category of sales in recorded music, there is no reason to treat cassette buyers as second-class citizens. If Deutsche Grammophon can include a twelve-page booklet with a cassette of Strauss's Alpine Symphony, there's no excuse for Columbia not even to give a list of back-up performers with its cassette of Dylan's "Empire Burlesque."

Anyway, keep up the good work at STEREOROOT. You still serve both the classical and popular tastes better than anyone else.

DAN J. MOLONEY
Marion, OH

Correction

The photo of Sting on page 154 of the September issue was miscredited. The photographer was Gilles Larrain.
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**Panasonic**

The Panasonic PV-1442 video-cassette recorder features VHS Hi-Fi audio for lowered distortion, less wow-and-flutter, and a greatly extended frequency response compared with conventional soundtracks. Audio signal levels can be monitored for each channel with dual meters. A special video head provides video effects such as freeze frame and slow motion free from interference or noise bars. The deck can be programmed to record four programs over a two-week period. An infrared remote unit controls nineteen functions. Price: $750. Panasonic, Dept. SR, One Panasonic Way, Secaucus, NJ 07094. 

*Circle 120 on reader service card*

**JBL**

The new L series of speakers from JBL is led by the L100T (shown), a floor-standing three-way system with a 12-inch woofer, made of laminated Aquaplas for improved damping, and a 4-inch laminated-polymer cone midrange. Like the rest of the L series speakers, the L100T also uses a titanium dome tweeter molded by swirling nitrogen at high pressure against a film of the metal. The mold includes a complex pattern of ribs to give the dome additional strength. The tweeter's frequency response is said to be smooth and neutral from 3,000 to 20,000 Hz and flat out to 27,000 Hz. Like the midrange driver, it has a cast and machined frame. 

The wood-veneer speaker cabinet is lock-mi’ered. Internal connections use hard-wired, heavy-gauge cable for improved current transfer. The binding posts for external connections accept banana plugs, pins, or large-gauge wire. Price: $990 per pair. The other speakers in the line are the L80T, a three-way with a 10-inch woofer priced at $750 per pair; the L60T, a two-way with an 8-inch woofer for $550 per pair; and the L20T, a two-way with a 6½-inch woofer for $390 per pair. JBL, Dept. SR, 8500 Balboa Blvd., Northridge, CA 91329.

*Circle 121 on reader service card*

**KW Designs**

Storage racks for Compact Discs from KW Designs are made of solid hardwoods (walnut or maple) with all-dovetail joinery and finished in hand-rubbed oil. The racks can be positioned so that the discs are held horizontally or vertically. Four cork feet, provided separately, can be applied to whichever side is on the bottom. Two sizes are available: the CD10, which holds ten discs, $30; and the CD20, which holds twenty, $50. KW Designs, Dept. SR, P.O. Box 5245, Madison, WI 53705. 

*Circle 122 on reader service card*

**Koss**

Headphones in the Home Pro Plus line from Koss use Pneumalite ear cushions to improve frequency response and decrease external noise. The top-of-the-line Pro 4X Plus (shown) combines a rare-earth-magnet dynamic low-frequency element with a piezoelectric tweeter. Frequency response is rated as 10 to 40,000 Hz. Price: $100. The Pro 4AAA Plus has extra-large voice coils and oversized diaphragms. The headband is padded with vinyl, and the earcups pivot for increased comfort. Price: $85. The K/40LC Plus, weighing less than 7 ounces, has controls to adjust the volume levels of each side independently. Price: $44.95. The K-6X Plus, also a lightweight model, has an improved high-energy element. Price: $34.95. Koss Corporation, Dept. SR, 4129 North Port Washington Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53212.

*Circle 123 on reader service card*
**NEW PRODUCTS**

**Revolver**

The Revolver is a two-speed belt-drive turntable with the tone arm mounted on one platform and all other components on a lower platform. The two platforms are connected to control extraneous movement. The synchronous a.c. motor drives the platter via a stepped pulley. The base sits on three rubber feet. Each Revolver turntable is supplied with the company's Precision Instant Grip (PIG) record clamp, Starmat record mat, and lubrication oil. Price with Linn LVX tone arm and Basik cartridge: $450 in gray or red, $495 in black-ash veneer. Price without tone arm, predrilled for Linn arm: $255 in gray or red, $296 in black-ash veneer. Music Hall, Dept. SR, 108 Station Rd., Great Neck, NY 11023.

**Carver**

The Carver Car Amplifier, rated at 120 watts per channel into 4 ohms, uses proprietary Magnetic Field Amplifier technology. A built-in crossover network at 115 Hz can be switched in for biamping. Pressing a button on the Carver amp bridges it for use as a 240-watt mono amp. Automatic-reset circuit protection prevents damage and eliminates the need to replace fuses. An infrasonic filter eliminates inaudible low frequencies that would otherwise drain electrical power.

Input sensitivity is variable from 250 mV to 3 V. Distortion at rated power is said to be no more than 0.05 percent. The amp is 10¼ inches wide, 6 inches high, and 2 inches deep, and it weighs approximately 5 pounds. Price: $350. Carver Corp., Dept. SR, 19210 33rd Ave. W., Lynnwood, WA 98046.

**Marantz**

Two new Compact Disc players from Marantz include random-access programming for playback of selected tracks in any order. Specifications for both players include a frequency response of 5 to 20,000 Hz (no tolerance stated), dynamic range of 96 dB, and wow-and-flutter below measurable limits. The CD-74 (shown) can be programmed to play up to twenty-four tracks. Unwanted tracks can be canceled from the program. When used with compatible Marantz components, the player can be operated by remote control. Price: $599.95.

The CD-150 can be programmed to play up to sixteen tracks in any order. The program material remains audible in the forward and backward search modes. Repeat functions are the same as on the CD-74. Price: $399.95. Marantz, Dept. SR, 20525 Nordhoff St., Chatsworth, CA 91311.

**John Bowers Ltd.**

The John Bowers Active I is a biamplified loudspeaker system with an optional outboard control unit. Each Active I speaker includes three drivers: 150-mm woofer and bass/midrange cones and a 26-mm tweeter. One built-in amplifier module delivers 200 watts rms into 4 ohms for the bass and bass/midrange drivers; the other delivers 100 watts into 8 ohms to the tweeter. The low-frequency drivers are said to use an advanced motor system for improved transients and higher power-handling capabilities. There is a six-position frequency-response adjustment switch for the woofer and a three-position switch for the tweeter.

Although the Active I speakers can be driven by any line-level signal, the companion Active Control Unit was developed to handle the increased dynamic range of Compact Discs and other sources. Its frequency response is given as 45 to 18,000 Hz ± 2 dB. The speakers are finished in black-ash, natural-oak, or walnut veneers, and they measure 24⅞ inches high (with the supplied stands), 10 inches wide, and 14 inches deep. The control unit’s dimensions are 11¼ inches wide, 2¼ inches high, and 7⅞ inches deep. Prices: Active I speakers, approximately $2,900 per pair; Active Control Unit, approximately $700. Distributed by Anglo American Audio, Dept. SR, P.O. Box 653, Buffalo, NY 14240.

**More New Products on page 148**
Introducing Karat — a new generation of bookshelf speakers from Canton.

With Karat, Canton leads the way into the digital era of sound reproduction. The result is sound so natural and free of coloration you must hear them to appreciate the acoustic achievement this series represents.

Like the entire Canton product line, from our mini-speakers to our floor-standing speakers, the Karat bookshelf series offers value. Value in sound reproduction is first and foremost that's why every element in the Karat series is designed, engineered and manufactured at the Canton factory in Germany.

Value in terms of detailing goes into every Canton speaker as well. That's why we offer our speakers in a variety of fine finishes, like walnut and oak veneers, rich black, bronze and white lacquers and now a premium finish, gloss mahogany. For at Canton, we believe speakers should look as good as they sound.

Visit your local Canton dealer today and learn the value of a sound investment: Canton's Karat series — products of German quality and craftsmanship.

Canton North America, Inc.
254 First Avenue North
Minneapolis, MN 55401
Simultaneous Recording

Q Is it possible or desirable to make two cassette recordings simultaneously from the same disc? Or is dubbing the only way? I have two identical, fairly good cassette recorders.

EUGENE J. BOGUCKI
Short Hills, NJ

A It is both possible and desirable in terms of achieving optimum signal-to-noise ratio and frequency response to feed two recorders simultaneously rather than dubbing from one tape to the other. Some amplifying equipment with inputs and outputs for two recorders has the circuitry to do just that. If your receiver, integrated amplifier, or preamp has only one set of tape input/output jacks, then use "Y" connectors to feed the right- and left-channel signals from the tape-output jacks of your receiver to the equivalent line inputs of both recorders. The line outputs of recorder A are connected to the receiver's tape-input jacks; the line outputs of recorder B are connected to the receiver's aux input.

If you make the connections correctly, the signal to be taped will appear at both recorders. You can then monitor the recording of recorder A with your receiver's tape-monitor switch. Recorder B can be heard by switching to the aux input, but only after the recording is complete.

FM Interference

Q Recently the only full-time classical music station in Milwaukee moved its transmitter to an area some 35 miles from my home, and now I'm having severe reception problems. I have tried everything with my receiver from a simple dipole antenna to a large Yagi system, but when the signal is strong enough to avoid hiss, there is tremendous interference from numerous other FM stations. I can receive a listenable signal in mono, but I want stereo. Do you have any suggestions?

JOHN L. MILEWSKI
Milwaukee, WI

A You seem to be caught between a rock (hiss) and a hard place (interference). As I diagnose your problem (with an assist from Julian Hirsch), the hiss is from inadequate signal strength when you are using a simple antenna, and the interference is from front-end overload when you are using a high-gain Yagi antenna. Aside from the possibilities offered by a new FM tuner that is both more sensitive and more resistant to overload, you might investigate the use of a directional antenna that has lower gain. Your existing Yagi will serve. If you put an attenuator in the signal path you can reduce the Yagi's gain as needed while preserving its directionality. Assuming that you have a 75-ohm feed from your antenna, it's worth trying Radio Shack's $4.95 variable attenuator (No. 15-578), which will provide up to 20 dB attenuation.

Class A Power

Q I'm having reservations about purchasing a 100-watt-per-channel Class A power amplifier that's been recommended to me. I own relatively inefficient speakers and the power of the amplifier may not be enough to drive my speakers to the volume levels I want. A friend tells me not to worry, because 100 watts of Class A power are equivalent to 250-300 watts of power from conventional Class A/B amplifiers. What watts are what, anyway? Is there an industry standard that allows accurate comparisons?

ERIC C. PALIK
Lyndhurst, OH

A Yes, there is an industry standard—it is called Ohm's Law, and it states that \( P = E^2/R \). Or, to convert it into English, power output \( (P) \) in watts is calculated by dividing the signal voltage \( (E) \) squared by the load resistance or speaker impedance \( (R) \) that it appears across. Example: If your amplifier were to deliver 15 volts of audio signal to your speaker's 4-ohm impedance, it would be putting out about 56 watts.

In other words, the wattage output of an amplifier is determined solely by the voltage it develops across a load and not by its class of operation or any other factor. Some amplifiers, because of their greater dynamic headroom or current capacity, can put out more voltage for short periods or into lower impedances, but this has nothing to do with their operating class as such.

Incidentally, I've long felt that the virtues of Class A operation (reduced crossover distortion and lower distortion overall before feedback is applied) are highly overrated. It is a theoretical advantage without a significant audible consequence. This sort of thing goes on all the time in hi-fi design, and it is usually unobjectionable. Like chicken soup, it can't hurt. Unfortunately, in the case of pure Class A output-circuit designs, a substantial practical price is paid in terms of heat, size, power limitation, and cost in order to achieve a dubious sonic advantage.

Power Input/Output

Q I intend to add a turntable to my stereo system. The ones I've looked at have a "10-watt power consumption" specification. Will my 17-watt receiver be sufficient to power such a turntable, or is this information irrelevant?

TOM PLOWMAN
Simi Valley, CA

A Irrelevant is the right word. Your receiver does not "power" your turntable, it simply receives the very small voltages from the turntable's phono cartridge and amplifies them sufficiently to drive your speakers. The "power consumption" specification of your turntable refers to the amount of current drawn from the a.c. line by its motor, and it has nothing to do with your amplifier's 17-watt power output rating—which, incidentally, is rather low by today's standards.

Why Prerecorded?

Q I was recently told by a language maven that the word "prerecorded" was a silly redundancy. His point was that either something was recorded or it was not, and no "pre" prefix was called for. Do you agree?

JAMES FRANKLIN
Washington, D.C.

A Neither silly nor redundant, the "pre" provides a clear signal to those concerned with such matters that the audio or audio/video content of a particular tape has been commercially duplicated. This distinction is helpful when a home recordist in conversation seeks to differentiate commercially produced audio or video cassette recordings from tapes that have been privately dubbed off-the-air or copied from discs or other tapes.

The question is far from trivial, since the Supreme Court was asked last year...
Thinking about a new car?

"...you have to hear it to believe it."

Popular Mechanics

"I've experienced all kinds of car stereos, but nothing like this (Delco-GM/Bose) system."

Chicago Sun Times

"...this sonic paradise..."

Stereo Review

Our experience has convinced us that, regardless of your interest in music, you will require less than one minute of listening to know that you want the Delco-GM/Bose Music System in your next General Motors car.*

Delco GM BOSE

Sound so real, it will change how you feel about driving.

*Available on selected models of Cadillac, Buick, Oldsmobile and Chevrolet.
to judge whether those who duplicated (rerecorded) prerecorded material for private use were flouting the copyright laws. I'm relieved that the court's decision absolved home recordists of possible charges of grand larceny.

Now ask me about "recorded live."

**Equalizer Settings**

Please send me information on the agreed-upon settings for a seven-band home equalizer with controls at 60, 150, 400, 1,000, 2,400, 6,000 and 15,000 Hz. One of the articles I've read said to decrease the 125- to 250-Hz band when making an equalized tape for car use, but my unit has neither of these bands. What is the best way to use my unit?

DAN ARTH
Lancaster, NY

There are no "agreed-upon settings" for an equalizer. An equalizer should be considered a very flexible tone control that can individually adjust (boost or cut) the relative levels of the frequency bands in the audio range. The amounts of adjustment required—if any—and the frequencies at which it is applied depend on the specific program material you are playing and the performance of your speakers in a particular acoustic environment.

Experiment with the controls, moving them in small increments, to achieve the most natural—or pleasing—sound to your ears. Assuming that you've got a reasonably flat frequency response, the controls are likely to produce the following subjective effects when set for moderate boost:

60 Hz: Adds solidity to bass
150 Hz: Adds boominess to bass
400 Hz: Adds warmth and body to bass
1,000 Hz: Brings solosists forward
2,400 Hz: Produces hollow, nasal quality
6,000 Hz: Enhances the sound of cymbals
15,000 Hz: Adds detail, shinner, and air

Keep in mind that unnecessary or excessive boost is likely to sound unpleasant. The effect of the boost will provide some clues as to the effect of cutting back on the frequency bands.

Those writers suggesting a 125- to 250-Hz cut are probably referring to the performance of speakers installed in the rear package shelf of a car. The acoustic horn formed by the tilted rear window and the package shelf plus reflections off the rear window can interact to produce a boost of those frequencies. However, there are just too many variables in speaker setups and car interiors for you to assume that your car needs that correction. Since adjacent controls on any equalizer interact strongly, I suggest that you take the panel markings as rough guides rather than gospel. A certain amount of trial and error is always necessary when equalizing tapes.

**Adding a Midrange**

I own a pair of speakers that have 10-inch woofers and 3-inch tweeters. I recently bought a 100-watt-per-channel integrated amplifier and have already blown out two tweeters. Can I remove the stress from the tweeters by adding a midrange driver to each system? Can I mount the midranges in the bass-reflex ports? Or should I trade up to a system with greater power-handling capacity?

T. LATTANZI
Nashville, TN

One of the reasons speaker designers include midrange drivers in a system is to increase overall power-handling capability, but that is done in the original design stage, not as an add-on after the system is complete. To do the job right, you would have to redesign the crossover completely and also replace the tweeter. But if you were to do all that and then mount the midrange in the port, you would detune the enclosure and lose bass performance. Yes, you should trade up to a better system.

**Better Sound on Dubs?**

I recently made up a party tape consisting of dubs from my old Sixties records, plus some new stuff. I used an expensive high-bias tape in my cassette deck because I wanted to get the best possible quality. To my surprise, when I played back the tape it sounded better than most of the original records. I thought there was always some loss in taping discs.

SAM FIDELMAN
San Jose, CA

I'm about to lay a heavy paradox on you: Even though your tapes sound better to you, there really was a loss of fidelity in the transfer. I suspect that your recording process injected a high-frequency boost that—to your ears, with your equipment, in your room—caused the tapes to sound more realistic. The boost could come about through a lower-than-required recording bias in your deck or might be built into the tape itself. I wouldn't worry about the boost, except that if your recording bias is much too low for the tapes used, you risk distortion. And discs that already have enough sizzle may become too piercing in the dub.

Sony's just found a way to give you a compact disc library on a silver platter.

Starting September 1, when you buy any Sony(TM) home, car or portable compact disc player, you'll be entitled to receive a Sony Compact Disc-Count Coupon Book good for up to $200 in discounts on your choice of 100 select compact disc titles.

Each coupon is worth $2.00 off the regular retail shelf price on select CD titles.*

Just look for the discount certificate inside specially marked Sony cartons. With it, you'd be able to build a complete CD library in no time.

But hurry, because this offer is for a limited time only. So see your local Sony dealer or these Sony Compact Disc-Count Centers for details on the best offer in compact discs you've heard in a long time.

**DISC-COUNT AVAILABLE AT ALL LOCATIONS OF THESE PARTICIPATING RETAILERS:**

BOSTON COMPACT DISC
(Boston Area)
RUGGED TAPE & RECORDS
CAMERLOT MUSIC
DISCOUNT RECORDS
FUBSIDE
(Chicago Area)
GOOD VIBRATIONS
(Harmony House)
HARMONY HOUSE
(Des Plaines Area)
I & M MUSIC WORLD
(Chicago Area)
LICORICE PIZZA

LISTENING ROOM
(Wall-to-Wall Sound)
LISTEN UP
(Denver Area)
MUSICLAND
SAM GOODY

**SONY**

THE LEADER IN DIGITAL AUDIO**

*Compact Disc Players must be purchased between September 1 and December 31, 1985.

**All coupons must be redeemed prior to March 31, 1986.
To find out why the top-selling compact discs are mastered on Sony Digital equipment,

play them back on a Sony Compact Disc Player.

Today nearly everyone knows that state-of-the-art music is the Compact Disc.

But did you know that 19 out of 20 top-selling pop and classical Compact Discs were mastered on Sony Digital equipment?*

Why? Because music industry leaders acknowledge digital recording as the most dramatic audio breakthrough of the century... and this breakthrough was pioneered by Sony®. In fact, Sony invented the Compact Disc system and introduced the first home, car and portable Compact Disc players.

From third-generation home players that are the “benchmark” of the industry, to a full range of car and portable CD models, Sony sells more types of Compact Disc players than anyone else in the world.

So, when you consider which brand of Compact Disc player to buy, there's no doubt you will draw the same conclusion more people reach every day... Sony.

Because, after all, if the top-selling Compact Discs are mastered on Sony Digital equipment, shouldn't you play them back on Sony Digital equipment?

*19 of the 20 top-selling pop and classical Compact Discs listed in Billboard's August 3, 1985 issue were mastered on Sony Digital equipment.
"CARVER CD PLAYER: SUPERB SOUND PLUS THE DIGITAL TIME LENS"

"Leave it to Bob Carver to come up with a CD player designed to please both those who love CDs and those who still have reservations about their sound quality."

—Leonard Feldman

AUDIO MAGAZINE

The Carver Compact Disc Player answers the audiophile's demand for a CD Player which provides not only the greater dynamic range and richer bass expected from compact disc technology, but also the musicality, spectral balance and spatial qualities of well executed analog high fidelity recordings.

LOGICAL

How logical it is for a physicist dedicated to delivering music with maximum dynamic impact to offer a state-of-the-art CD player. Anyone who ever wondered why Carver makes amplifiers capable of delivering hundreds of watts of power need not wonder any longer after they have heard the Carver Compact Disc Player as a sound source.

There are dozens of models of compact disc players now available, many of them demonstrating little regard for the finer points of digital playback technology. Bob Carver was in no hurry. He wanted to do digital right. And he did.

The state of the art has advanced considerably since the first players appeared several years ago. The Carver Compact Disc Player makes use of the latest triple laser beam pick-ups, sophisticated oversampling, digital filtering technology and, very importantly, Carver's unique distortion reducing digital signal that effectively removes the low level quantization distortion existing in all other CD players.

Except for features like display and programming, the real determining factor in CD player quality is its ability to reconstruct music from digital information bits. And that is not an easy job nor one that can be effectively achieved while skimping on circuitry.

IMPROVED TRACKING

The Carver Compact Disc Player reads discs with more precisely focused laser power than most other models, resulting in improved tracking and less chance of drop-outs when dust or smudges are encountered on a CD.

The Digital Time Lens circuitry restores the octave-to-octave balance originally intended by the musician and recording engineer.

DIGITAL FILTERING

Along with a potentially audible signal ranging up to 20kHz, there are endless images of the signal at 40kHz, 80kHz and 160kHz. While they are above the range of human hearing, they must be removed from the signal to prevent harmonic problems which could turn into audible distortion. Earlier CD models placed an anti-imaging filter after the digital/analog converter stage. Carver uses DIGITAL filtering ahead of the D/A converter through a process called multiple oversampling. The signal is passed through a shift register which delays the samples, so that the weighted average of a large number of signals is generated. Through a complicated process, frequency bands are suppressed between 20kHz and 160kHz, eliminating harmonic distortion problems early on before the complicated D/A 16 bit translation.

The same oversampling process also distributes the same amount of noise over twice as wide a frequency range, resulting in half as much noise in the final signal. Then after translation to analog, the signal is once again filtered for a gentle roll-off above 20kHz. This yields a marvelously natural musical sound to the final output.

ABSENCE OF PHASE ERROR

One of the important tests applied to determine the effectiveness of digital-to-analog translation circuitry is the reproduction of a square wave.
Reproduction of a 1kHz digitally generated signal was as close to a true square wave as I have ever seen from a CD player that used digital filtering. (The Carver Digital Disc Player) shows a virtual absence of phase error.

PLUS THE DIGITAL TIME LENS

On top of this unerring ability to produce natural, real-sounding music from the CD's digital bits, the Carver Compact Disc Player has the remarkable Digital Time Lens circuit to insure your listening enjoyment.

The Carver Compact Disc Player is the world's only compact disc player to address the problem of the bright, hot, harsh sounding midrange and a lack of ambience and spatial detail characteristic of the majority of compact discs currently available.

When Bob Carver obtained his first compact disc player, he was surprised at the sound derived from most of the compact discs he purchased. The three-dimensional perspective which his analog system provided in lush abundance on phono discs evaporated into a flat, brittle wasteland. After extensive testing, Bob uncovered two fundamental flaws in almost all compact discs: 1) An unpleasant, harsh spectral energy balance. The overall octave-to-octave energy balance was shifted on the CD towards more midrange above 400Hz; 2) The amount of L-R signal (which carries the spatial detail of the music) on the CD was inexplicably, but substantially, reduced when compared with the amount of L-R signal found on the corresponding analog disc.

Carver's circuitry corrects the ratio of L-R to L+R by performing one extra, but important mathematical operation on the signal stream that all other CD players fail to perform. This final operation makes all the difference. The result is a natural sound with more of the three-dimensional information that places us in the same space with performers. You won't need the Digital Time Lens on all CDs. But it is there when you need it.

In the beginning, Carver hoped, indeed he expected, that once recording artists and engineers became more experienced with CD technology fewer and fewer CDs would require the Digital Time Lens. But both laboratory and listening tests reveal that the great majority of even the most recently released CDs benefits significantly from the Digital Time Lens.

EASY TO USE

Ease of operation is a hallmark of Carver components and the Carver Compact Disc Player is no exception. A subtle but easy-to-read LCD display not only shows selection number, elapsed time and total time of the CD, but also "talks" to the user. Turn on the Carver Compact Disc Player and the display asks for a disc. When the disc tray is open, the display reminds you with an OPEN readout. When a CD has completed playing, the multi-function display reads END.

With the Carver Compact Disc Player's Programmable Random Access Playback System, track search and programming of different selections is a snap, as is automatic repeat of a previous selection or an entire CD. For classical music lovers, the Carver Compact Disc Player has complete indexing capabilities as well.

The large, easy-to-use feather-touch controls include pause, fast forward and reverse. You can even monitor music at high speed to find a certain portion of a selection.

We know you really enjoy music so, you owe it to yourself to begin your digital experience with the only full feature CD player that has the Carver touch. The only CD player that can actually improve on what is already the best playback medium ever offered.

Audition the Carver Compact Disc Player with Digital Time Lens at your Carver Dealer.

A. Square-wave reproduction, 1kHz

B. Two-tone phase test signal (200Hz and 2kHz) with Digital Time Lens off.

A. Lissajous pattern showing spatial detail (L-R)/(L+R) ratio from an LP record.
B. The same instant of music but taken from the CD version. Note the decreased (L-R) content, as shown by the narrowed trace.

A. Ultra-low-level (4 significant bits) 1kHz signal as reproduced by conventional CD players.
B. Same signal with dither added before D/A conversion by Carver CD player. Note that dither has caused the distorted step-wise approximation of the 1kHz tone virtually to vanish. Quantization distortion has been reduced to insignificance.

IF YOU ALREADY HAVE A CD PLAYER

By buying a CD Player you made a commitment to vastly improve your sound source. now you can go the short extra step that lets digital realize its true potential.

That step is the CARVER Digital Time Lens. Simply connect it between your CD player and your preamplifier or receiver.
Shopping for a VCR

The first step in shopping for a video-cassette recorder is to decide how you will use it, how much you can spend, and which features will be useful to you. That's your homework.

Let us assume that you are now in the store. You have already decided what you want your VCR to do, and you have selected a few machines that appeal to your aesthetic sense as well as your pocketbook. The time has come to examine features more closely.

A clock/timer is standard, but you might look for one that is easy to set. All timers allow presetting the stop and start times for recording transmitted programs; some recorders also have a built-in memory that will activate the machine at the same time each day without reprogramming.

If you do a lot of traveling, a multi-event programmable timer is especially handy. With one of these, you can not only program the machine to start and stop several times but also to switch channels. Today's VCR's can be programmed from one day to a year in advance (the average is two to three weeks), and the number of "events" (channel changes) ranges from one to nine.

Great, you say, but don't forget that you have to pay for these features, so be discriminating. Sacrificing a few events and cutting down the number of days you can program in advance may mean that you can afford another feature you might otherwise have to do without.

For instance, remote control. When you see an inexpensive machine with remote control, it is probably not wireless, but perhaps you don't need to operate your VCR from a great distance. If you are buying a unit with remote control, you should also check the control module's features.

I was looking at a cable-ready machine when I asked the clerk if I would be able to record one cable channel while watching another. "Yes," he replied, "but you need a converter." The attachment he recommended cost $99, and I wonder how many of them he has sold to people who don't need it. Unless you subscribe to a pay channel whose signal has to be unscrambled inside the cable converter, you will not need a special attachment in order to view that channel normally on a cable-ready VCR.

Then there is the question of heads. They say that two heads are better than one, and VCR's often have three or more. There is a lot of planned confusion here. VCR's need at least two video heads to produce a picture of acceptable quality. Adding one or two more can enhance the overall sharpness, but it serves mainly to improve special effects. Two heads are better than one, and VCR's often have three or more. VCR's need at least two video heads to produce an acceptable picture. Adding one or two more serves mainly to improve special effects.

Even if your TV set is not equipped for stereo sound, a VCR with an MTS decoder will allow you to record stereo broadcasts when they begin in your area.

Stereo is just that, two-channel sound, but the hi-fi designation takes the equipment a giant step further, producing a sound that many manufacturers have indicated that their machines have as many as seven video heads; a "five-head" machine can turn out to have a three-head video scanner and two audio heads.

Find out how many video heads a model has, but don't take the salesperson's word for it—ask to see the technical specifications for that machine. If you want four heads only because you're afraid of being stuck with an outdated machine, think again. The real advantage of four heads is being able to generate smooth slow motion and steady stills, and if that capability is not something you need, perhaps the cost of the extra heads should be applied to a more practical feature. One sales clerk told me that four heads would make it possible for me to add stereo! In fact, one has nothing to do with the other: two heads and stereo get along quite nicely.

And what about stereo? Here there is more confusion, for some VCR's boast stereo sound, some have something called hi-fi stereo, and others are said to be "stereo-ready." What does it all mean?

If a VCR is stereo-ready or hi-fi-ready, you will have to buy an adapter to obtain the desired audio effect. In the future, more commercial television broadcasts will have stereo sound, also called MTS (Multichannel Television Sound). Some new television sets already have the MTS feature built into their audio receiver, and others are equipped with the appropriate connectors for a future add-on. Even if your television set is not equipped with MTS, a VCR with a built-in MTS decoder will allow you to record stereo broadcasts when they become a reality in your area.
The picture says a thousand words, but the sound will leave you speechless.

The new Panasonic VHS Hi-Fi Video Recorder.

Feel the excitement of a concert. Or the thrill of a car chase. With this new Panasonic VHS Hi-Fi recorder you don't just hear sound, you experience it. Get incredible sound from hundreds of prerecorded VHS Hi-Fi tapes. Sound reproduced with such richness and intensity, it even rivals the reality of compact discs. Beyond that, the PV-1740 turns any TV into a stereo TV, right through your stereo system. This year, over 100 TV stations will be broadcasting in stereo. So you'll be able to enjoy more lifelike TV sound than ever before.

The new PV-1740. It's on the leading edge of video technology. Tech-4™ heads give you virtually jitter-free effects. A wireless remote lets you control every major function right from your favorite chair. It will even let you preset to record up to 8 shows over 3 weeks. And to make it easier, your settings are displayed right on your television screen.

Panasonic VHS Hi-Fi. So advanced, even years from now, it'll still leave you speechless.
Introducing one brilliant idea on top of another.

Unmatched FM Stereo/AM Stereo reception and video control makes them fantastic. X-Balanced circuitry makes them phenomenal. Sansui's 130 watt S-X1130 and 100 watt S-X1100 Quartz PLL Audio/Video receivers are so far advanced, they even have a special decoder that lets you receive broadcasts of all AM stereo systems. What's more, their unique X-Balanced circuitry cancels out external distortion and decisively eliminates IHM, for the purest all-around listening pleasure.

But the advantages don't stop there. Both receivers are complete Audio/Video control centers that are radically different—and significantly more versatile—than any others on the market. The S-X1130 delivers all the highly advanced audio and video performance of the S-X1100, with the added bonus of sharpness and fader controls for enhanced video art functions. And both units offer additional audio dexterity for expanded stereo or simulated stereo, plus sound mixing capabilities.

For more brilliant, innovative ideas, check out our full line of superior receivers. You'll know why we're first, the second you hear us.

There's more worth hearing and seeing from Sansui. Write: Consumer Service Dept., Sansui Electronics Corp., Lyndhurst, NJ 07071; Carson, CA 90746; Sansui Electric Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.
VIDEO BASICS

consumers feel is on par with digital Compact Discs. They find themselves using their hi-fi video-cassette machines to make tapes that are strictly audio. The inherent advantage of hi-fi VCR systems is that they combine extraordinary audio fidelity with extended playing time. And, unlike Compact Discs, they allow a user to record from a variety of sources.

Unless you are watching old Garbo movies or the Honeymooners, stereo sound is clearly an improvement over mono, and hi-fi sound is even better. But if all you want to do is to time-shift All My Children to the evening hours or capture the CBS Evening News while watching another network, paying the added price for these audio features doesn’t make much sense. There are many prerecorded stereo video cassettes on the market already, but it will be a while before stereo broadcasts become commonplace. By that time you may be ready for a new machine anyway—or even for a second one.

One last bit of advice for discount shoppers. Having told you how great and well built the machine is, your salesperson is going to turn around and urge you to purchase the store’s own extended warranty. This is often where the store makes its money. The machine you purchased already comes with a limited warranty, and rarely will any major problem occur while the store’s plan is in effect. You know that something is not right when the clerk forces you to refuse the offer five or ten times. Once, when purchasing a turntable from such a store, I finally had to tell the clerk to stop pushing his warranty or forget the sale. That works every time.

The inherent advantage of hi-fi VCR’s is that they combine extraordinary audio fidelity with extended playing time. And, unlike CD’s, they allow a user to record from a variety of sources.

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Clear, clean sound begins with clean equipment. Europeans have known this for over 30 years. And they’ve made the products of Cecil E. Watts their choice.

Imported from England, the Watts Manual Parastat II is now improving American sound systems with impressive results. The Parastat II actually "washes" dust, impurities and pollution from records without harmful fluid buildup. Watts . . . the difference will impress you.

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THE Audiovox Hi-Comp HCC 2250 stereo digital-synthesis AM/FM receiver/autoreverse cassette player presents a very attractive and functional appearance, especially when all the lights are on. The panel lights even change color from amber to green when the mode is changed from radio to tape play. A large multifunction, multicolor LCD display at the right of the panel shows the time in amber numerals whenever the radio is on or while a tape is playing. The time reading is replaced by the tuner frequency when the radio is tuned on by rotating the volume knob. The status of the various control functions is shown by highly legible letters with internal illumination. When a cassette is loaded edgewise into the front-panel slot, certain tuner displays are replaced or supplemented by appropriate tape indications, such as arrows to show the direction of tape motion.

On the lower left of the panel is the large knob for power on/off and volume control. When it is pulled out it becomes a center-detented balance control. Sharing the same control shaft is a fader tab. The bass and treble tone controls are small knobs in the upper left that are normally recessed flush with the panel. Pressing a knob in and releasing it causes it to extend forward for adjustment after which it can be pushed in again to prevent unintentional changes. When the radio is on each knob is surrounded by a ring of amber light, which changes to green when a cassette is inserted.

The other controls are light-pressure pushbuttons (the tape-transport mechanism is controlled by internal solenoids). Next to the tape opening are large buttons labeled EJECT and PROG (to change tape direction). Below the opening are the rewind and fast-forward buttons, which also serve to initiate the tuner's scan and seek modes. In scan mode the tuner stops at each receivable station along the band and pauses for 8 seconds before proceeding. In seek the tuner moves to the next signal and remains there until the button is pressed a second time. A similar pair of buttons marked DN and UP step the tuned frequency in the indicated direction by one channel increment (0.2 MHz for FM and 10 kHz for AM) for each momentary touch or continuously if the button is held in.

There are six preset buttons, each usable for one AM and one FM station. In tape operation, pressing the 5 button initiates a rapid scan through the tape, with the deck playing 8 seconds of each recorded selection before proceeding to the next; a second touch on this button restores normal playing. The deck will skip rapidly forward or backward through the tape if the 6 button is pressed and then either the FF or REW button.

The FM performance of the Audiovox Hi-Comp 2250 was consistently transparent, full, and obviously resistant to multipath.

A group of smaller buttons are used to select Dolby B noise reduction, 70-microsecond equalization for chrome or metal tapes, loudness compensation, and the radio band. In radio operation, the MIL equalization button becomes a local sensitivity selector to prevent overload from a strong nearby station. The CALL button replaces the tuner frequency display by the time, and the M/E button is used to store a received frequency in memory for recall by the desired preset button.

The Audiovox Hi-Comp HCC 2250 is rated to deliver 15 watts per channel into 4-ohm loads from 50 to 20,000 Hz with no more than 1 percent total harmonic distortion. It can drive either two or four speakers but has a 50-watt total maximum-power rating. The tape-deck frequency response is rated as 40 to 14,000 Hz ± 3 dB, with 0.1 percent rms flutter and a signal-to-noise ratio of 60 to 61 dB with Dolby B. Although the radio has built-in power amplifiers, a DIN socket on a short integral cable carries d.c. control voltages and line-level outputs from its preamplifier section for driving an external power amplifier. Price: $400. Audiovox Corp., Dept. SR, 150 Marcus Blvd., Hauppauge, NY 11788.

Lab Tests

We connected the HCC 2250 to two 4-ohm loads for our tests. Following our usual procedure, we carried out the tests by modulating our FM signal generator, connecting its output to the receiver's antenna jack, and measuring at the speaker outputs. Tape-transport measurements were made in a similar manner by playing standard test tapes. As a result, the performance of the unit's built-in amplifier is included in each of our measurements. Since the power-amplifier sections are bridged, neither side of the speaker outputs can be grounded.

As sometimes happens, our test sample's radio was slightly misaligned, and an FM input signal had to be detuned by 10 kHz for minimum distortion. Since the user does not have this option, and our Panasoni generator is accurate to within 0.5 kHz at the 100-MHz test frequency, we chose to set the receiver to the frequency of the generator.
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and let the measurements come out accordingly. The effect on the mono usable sensitivity was slight: it measured 18 dBf (2.2 microvolts, or µV, across the 75-ohm antenna input impedance) and was improved to 16.6 dBf (1.85 µV) when we tuned the generator for minimum distortion. The tuner distortion in mono was typically about 1 to 1.2 percent at high signal levels with the nominally correct tuning. In stereo, it was about 1.35 percent.

The capture ratio was degraded by the alignment error, typically measuring 4.5 to 5 dB but improving to 1.5 dB with a tuning offset. The i.f. bandpass of the FM tuner was quite asymmetrical, yielding an alternate-channel selectivity reading of 47 dB on one side of the signal frequency but over 100 dB on the other. The same effect showed up in the respective adjacent-channel readings of 2 and 11 dB, which averages out to about 6 dB.

Stereo channel separation was a function of signal strength, a common feature of car radios. It measured about 34 dB over much of the frequency range at 65 dBf (500 µV) but fell to about 12 dB at 35 dBf (15.5 µV). This channel-blending action affected all audio frequencies, unlike some circuits that blend only the high frequencies. Its effect was to make stereo reception possible only at fairly high signal levels, but it also kept the noise level at acceptable values.

The audio frequency response measured through the FM tuner was flat within about ±2 dB from 70 to 20,000 Hz, falling off at low frequencies to -13 dB at 20 Hz. The loudness compensation boosted both low and high frequencies at reduced volume settings. The 1,000-Hz power output at clipping was 15.6 watts with 4-ohm loads and 9 watts with 8-ohm loads. The 1,000-Hz distortion was a constant 0.53 percent from 0.1 watt to the clipping point (this was obviously the power distortion, even though we used 30-percent modulation to minimize distortion). Measured over the full audio range, the distortion was at its minimum—a respectable 0.17 percent—at 3,000 Hz, rising at both lower and higher frequencies. We were unable to develop the rated 15-watt output below 100 Hz, but at 50 Hz the distortion at half power and less was about 3 to 4 percent.

The tape frequency response rolled off steeply above 12,000 Hz and below 60 Hz, but it was virtually identical in both directions of tape motion. The fluctuations in high-frequency output caused by poor head contact were also much smaller than we normally find in car stereo tape decks. Flutter was 0.18 percent JIS-weighted rms and ±0.27 percent CCIR-weighted in reverse and about 10 percent less in the forward direction.

The Audiovox Hi-Comp HCC 2250 was easy to operate on the bench, and its legible displays and practical control layout should make it easy to operate in a car as well. The alignment error was not that unusual for car radios, and while it degraded the measured performance of the receiver in some respects, it should have no effect on its sound. On our test sample, the local-sensitivity switch appeared to be nonfunctional; pressing it lit the local readout on the display but did not change the measured sensitivity at all. The unit's case became quite hot above the output-transistor ventilation holes during sustained high-power operation, but this should not affect the life of the radio in normal use. J.H.

Road Tests

I spent a lot of time with the Audiovox Hi-Comp HCC 2250 while traveling about 2,200 miles in the Northeast and Midwest. It joined me for the mixed delights of Cape Cod's back roads and country lanes in Illinois, and for some particularly vicious potholes in Chicago within a mile of the Summer Consumer Electronics Show. The tuner bravely sorted through the crowded airwaves of the Windy City as well as those of Philadelphia, Boston, and Cleveland. Of course, just to make sure we also heard it under conditions identical to our other road tests, we started out with two runs through our usual Brooklyn Navy Yard/Brooklyn Bridge test route.

The FM performance was consistently transparent, full, and obviously resistant to serious multipath interference. Except for the very lowest bass, the whole musical bandwidth was present. The only problem was an excessive sensitivity to any source of hum or impulse noise, such as arc welding and unshielded ignitions. Even my car's fairly well-isolated ignition system could be heard during low-level programs.

I couldn't get as many FM or AM stations as I'm used to pulling in, but FM broadcasts tended to sound clear when they were receivable, with few sonic interruptions. The action of the automatic channel-blending circuitry was not too noticeable as it reacted to a receding stereo FM signal by effectively...

(Continued on page 140)
Getting the most from compact discs.

Can your system really keep pace with digital audio?

by J. Robert O'Connell
Recording Engineer

As an audio enthusiast, you've probably read many articles on compact discs. Most have stressed the dynamic range available, and the consistent sound quality, play after play. Both of those topics are important. But what also must be considered, and is all too often ignored, is the impact of this new format on your present audio system.

DYNAMIC RANGE: THE COMPACT DISC EDGE

Peak Output. The top two curves on the graph at right show the same piece of music played from a conventional LP and a compact disc. The peak output heard from a disc is substantially greater than that available from the LP, provided the rest of your system can reproduce it.

Noise Floor. As can be seen from the three lines at the bottom of the graph, the noise floor of the compact disc is below that of a common listening room, while a conventional LP is above it. This demonstrates that compact discs are so quiet that other factors (such as the room noise and the quality of the rest of your audio system) limit the softest sounds you can hear.

Dynamic Range. Since the compact disc exhibits both increased peak output and decreased noise floor, the dynamic range (difference between the softest and loudest sounds) is extended. But this extended range is only experienced if the rest of your audio system is physically capable of handling it.

IMPACT ON YOUR AUDIO SYSTEM

Increased dynamic range and decreased noise floor places new demands on your audio system. Remember that each 3 dB of additional dynamic range requires double the amplifier power to reproduce it. So, compared with conventional recordings, compact discs require higher amplifier power. But amplifier power is only one of the criteria which determines the quality of compact disc sound reproduction.

Extended dynamic range also places previously-unheard-of demands on your speakers. And, after all, speakers, more than any other component, determine the quality of sound you actually hear from a compact disc. The higher the speaker's sensitivity, for example, the less the necessary amplifier power to reproduce the peaks in source material captured by a disc. Further, to reproduce the incredible dynamic range available from compact discs, a speaker must also have high power handling capability. There's no sense feeding a higher level signal to a speaker if the result will be "blown" tweeters rather than a more enjoyable experience. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the speaker must be able to create the lifelike impact and flawless clarity captured by the disc.

At Bose®, we've invested 20 years developing Direct/Reflecting® speaker systems to deliver spacious, lifelike sound. We've also designed them to meet the demands of lifelike recordings, such as the compact disc. So, our 901® Series V system, for example, is rated for unlimited power handling. But the only way to evaluate our speakers, or anyone else's, is to listen to them. For help in properly evaluating speakers, we refer you to article #2 in this series, "Why didn't they sound like that in the showroom?" by John Carter, Chief Engineer.

For reprints of article #2, as well as more information on Bose products, please write: Bose Corporation, Dept. SR, 10 Speen Street, Framingham, MA 01701.

J. Robert O'Connell is manager of Bose Audio Visual Services.

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A frame plucked at random from any one of Ridley Scott's four feature films—The Duellists, Alien, Blade Runner, and this year's Legend—is graphic evidence that this man treats the screen as a canvas. Behind the beauty of the imagery is a master storyteller with an uncommon ability to make visuals and sound resonate with meaning.

"My obsession for detail angers a lot of people. In the end, I think these small touches make an enormous difference."

"All films are, basically, a process of accurate guessing. If you're wrong, well, you're wrong."

"Designing sets is one of the most enjoyable aspects of the films I do."

"I'm very respectful of actors. I listen to them."

"Sound is primal, as powerful as pictures. It's instantaneous. You don't have to do anything."

"I have this huge frustration with the image on theater screens and television. The day they invent a little black box which when placed in every theater and home optimizes projection and sound…that would be ideal."

The cinematic visions of filmmakers like Ridley Scott challenge the manufacturer to offer video equipment capable of capturing the totality of their art in all its subtlety and nuance. Mitsubishi accepts that challenge.

For a detailed look at Mitsubishi telecommunication equipment for the home, send for our brochure, Mitsubishi: The Thinking Inside.
by Julian Hirsch

Speaker Sensitivity

Speaker sensitivity—often confused with the related but very different concept of efficiency—is one of the few meaningful ratings included on most speaker specification sheets. It is widely misunderstood, however, perhaps because it is frequently accompanied by a “recommended amplifier power rating” that is not nearly so well defined. A recent letter from a reader cites the example of two speakers whose rated sensitivities differ by 13 dB—a required-power ratio of twenty to one—but whose minimum suggested amplifier powers differ by only two to one. My correspondent was understandably puzzled by the discrepancy, and his puzzlement made me very aware of the semantic pitfalls we risk when trying to make defined specifications correspond with seemingly related numbers that have no technical validity.

First, let’s define some terms. Sensitivity, as applied to a speaker, normally means the sound-pressure level (SPL) measured at 1 meter from its front surface when the speaker is driven by 2.83 volts. To the best of my knowledge there is no current standard for speaker measurements in this country, but the 1-metre spacing and 2.83-volt drive level seem to enjoy at least de facto acceptance.

I do not know of a standard test frequency or other signal definition. Sometimes the signal used to measure sensitivity is full-range pink noise, and sometimes it is specified as “1,000 Hz.” A single-frequency (sine-wave) signal is undesirable, however, since a speaker’s response can vary by several decibels over a narrow range of frequencies. For Hirsch-Houck Labs tests we have settled on a band of pink noise 1 octave wide centered at 1,000 Hz. Such a signal avoids the possibility of narrow-band response variations affecting the results, and it tests the speaker’s sensitivity near the center of its useful range.

Why 2.83 volts? Because that represents a power level of 1 watt into an 8-ohm resistive load. Disregarding for the moment that no speaker is likely to look to an amplifier like an 8-ohm resistor, except possibly at a few discrete frequencies, this means that the measurement is actually one of voltage sensitivity rather than efficiency. In ratings sensitivity is often listed as “x dB for a 1-watt input,” but that is not correct; the reference level is 2.83 volts.

The efficiency of a speaker (expressed as a percentage) is the ratio of its total acoustic power output, measured in all directions and over the full audio frequency range, to its electrical power input from the amplifier. An efficiency measurement encompasses the speaker’s sensitivity, its actual impedance over the frequency range, and its directional properties. Sensitivity is more applicable to real-world listening conditions, however, since the voltage output of most amplifiers is fairly constant over a wide range of load resistances. A user does not need to know how efficient a speaker is, or how much power is actually being supplied by the amplifier, but rather how much sound level the speaker will produce for a given amplifier output voltage. Two speakers with the same sensitivity rating but different impedances, such as 4 and 8 ohms, will—all else being equal—sound identically loud, even though a 4-ohm speaker will draw twice as much power from the amplifier for the same acoustic output as an 8-ohm speaker will.

It has been widely stated, and it bears repetition here, that a speaker’s sensitivity and impedance ratings have nothing whatever to do with its sound quality. There is a fundamental relationship between enclosure volume, low-frequency response limits, and efficiency (which, as I have pointed out, is related to but is not the same as sensitivity). Although this relationship really applies only to the performance of low-frequency drivers (woofers), in practice higher-frequency drivers can easily be made more efficient than the system’s woofer. It is the woofer, therefore, that limits a speaker’s overall efficiency. If a small speaker system is to have a good bass response, it must be relatively inefficient, but otherwise it can be as good a transducer as a larger and more efficient design with the same frequency response. Since most amplifiers can deliver more power into 4 ohms than into 8 ohms, however, speaker designers often use 4-ohm drivers to take better advantage of an amplifier’s capabilities.

Now we come to the confusing part of the story. Almost every speaker manufacturer specifies a range of amplifier powers that he deems suitable for driving his products. Typically, such ratings follow
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Hidden inside personal stereos, VCRs, and computers is something that most people don't even realize is there. All of these personal electronics differ in both function and form, but inside they're all made up of incredibly advanced electronic components. So they all have the potential to sound extremely good.

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Both systems have a built-in amplifier and active equalizer for component-system fidelity, and a nearly indestructible cabinet for durability. And both RoomMate systems use some of the same audio technology that made the Bose 901 speaker an audio legend.

Best of all, the RoomMate and Video RoomMate systems nearly everywhere you look—because real high fidelity is hiding all around you, in all your electronics! Hear the Bose powered speaker systems at your authorized RoomMate and Video RoomMate dealer soon, or write to: Bose Corporation, Department SR, 10 Speen Street, Framingham, MA 01701.
the form "Use with amplifiers rated from 10 to 150 watts" or "Minimum recommended power 10 watts, maximum power 150 watts." Few other speaker specifications, I believe, cause as much confusion as this one.

The purpose of a recommended-power specification is to give the prospective buyer a rough, "ball-park" figure for judging a speaker's compatibility with a particular amplifier he may already have or be considering buying. Generally speaking, the minimum recommended power indicates that "typical" home listening levels (whatever they might be) will require an amplifier rated to deliver at least 10 watts per channel. Considering that the actual average power required for a comfortable listening level is often well under 1 watt, this seems quite reasonable; the 10-dB power reserve should be sufficient to handle most program peaks. Unfortunately, there is no more likely to be a "typical" music system installation than an "average" listener. These entities might be envisioned statistically, but in reality they are purely imaginary. Let's look at a few hypothetical examples of atypical listening situations that are more likely to be encountered than that "typical" one.

Suppose our "average" listener turns up the volume just a bit, perhaps to override the noise of a household appliance or passing traffic. The average amplifier power output might have to be increased to 4 or 5 watts, and the peaks would then be severely clipped. Obviously, a 10-watt amplifier would be inadequate in this situation. On the other hand, someone in a rural location, without the inevitable urban noise pollution, might be able to enjoy a comfortable listening level with no more than 0.1 watt of power on average. In this case, anything more than the minimum amplifier rating would be wasted.

Now let's consider the matter of individual listening preferences. The examples cited might apply to people who like to listen to light-classical or popular music at moderate levels that might not suit either hard-rock enthusiasts or hard-core audiophiles who want to re-create live listening levels. A several-fold increase in available power might easily be needed to satisfy these segments of the audio population. You can see that our apparently reasonable 10-watt minimum recommended amplifier rating might have to be increased to 50 watts or more under certain not too unusual conditions (and in all these examples we have assumed the same listening-room characteristics, which also affect power needs considerably).

Apparently (with apologies to Lewis Carroll's Humpty Dumpty) a "minimum power recommenda-

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36 STEREO REVIEW NOVEMBER 1985
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How about that recommended maximum-power figure? Consider it just a common-sense admonition not to drive the speaker with an amplifier capable of vaporizing it during a moment's carelessness. Although there are few speakers that cannot be damaged by an over-driven 25-watt amplifier, and an astonishing number of speakers (including some rather small ones) that thrive when used with a good 200-watt amplifier, the maximum-power rating is the manufacturer's way of warning the user not to place the speaker in unnecessary jeopardy.

In general, however, I would prefer to operate that hypothetical "10 to 150 watt" speaker from a 150-watt amplifier than from a 10-watt amplifier. In fact, I routinely listen to speakers through a 350-watt-per-channel amplifier—which most of the time is delivering a fraction of a watt. When the program or other conditions require it, I use the full power of the amplifier for brief periods, and the results are most gratifying. And, although few of the speakers I test are rated for more than 100 or 150 watts, I have never damaged a speaker while listening to it.

My advice is to ignore the minimum-power part of the specification, with one possible exception. If a speaker's minimum-power rating is high—40 to 80 watts, say—and the sensitivity is at least 85 or 86 dB, you can infer that the manufacturer is hinting that his speaker deserves a high-quality component amplifier and would be mismated to a low-priced receiver with a 20-watt rating. In such a case the speaker's price will usually reinforce this inference—a $1,000 speaker is wasted on a $200 receiver, although it would probably sound just fine.

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If a video system isn't worth hearing, it isn't worth seeing.

by Ray Charles

"My word, have you ever seriously listened to most video systems? This is not great sound, my friend, this is noise. They may give you something pretty to look at, but they sure make you pay with your ears.

Then one day the Pioneer folks ask me to listen to their videodisc system called LaserDisc. And I'm amazed. The sound on LaserDisc is every bit as good as I ever heard on my stereo. Maybe better.

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And then they tell me that because the disc is read by a beam of light instead of a video head or a needle, it can't wear out the way tapes or records do.

Suddenly, it all becomes very clear to me: if you could get the best sound and the best picture from the same system, if you didn't have to give up one to get the other, how could you possibly consider anything else?

I don't care if you're a big video-music fan, or all you do is watch movies. Either way, you're not going to do better than LaserDisc nohow."

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PROTON D540 INTEGRATED AMPLIFIER

Julian Hirsch, Hirsch-Houck Laboratories

AMPLIFIER designers have long recognized the significance and desirability of a high short-term reserve power capability; it is the basis for the dynamic-headroom specification. But Proton's research suggested that the standard EIA 20-millisecond dynamic-headroom tone-burst test signal was unrealistically short in view of the peak-power demands of real-world music signals. Although the maximum amplitudes might last only 20 milliseconds or so, many waveforms decay over a much longer time period and thus could require an amplifier to deliver much more than its rated continuous power for as long as several hundred milliseconds.

To meet this requirement, Proton developed a Dynamic Power on Demand (DPD) system, used in the new D540 integrated amplifier, that allows an amplifier's maximum unclipped output to exceed its continuous-power rating by four times (a 6-dB increase) for considerably more than 20 milliseconds and to decay slowly over a relatively long period before returning to the maximum steady-state output level. While the same capability could have been achieved by several conventional design approaches, another requirement for Proton's designs was that the amplifier be highly efficient and moderately priced.

The D540 is a relatively low-powered amplifier whose output transistors normally operate from a low-voltage power supply although they are capable of much higher power levels. There is also, however, a second, high-voltage supply, together with a power-control circuit that monitors the instantaneous output level from the amplifier. When the D540's output power reaches an internally set threshold level (which is close to the amplifier's continuous-power capability), fast-acting electronic switches connect the high-voltage power supply to the output transistors, increasing their maximum power capability to several times its normal value. Because the high-voltage supply is used infrequently and only for short periods of time, its continuous current rating can be very low. In fact, it merely charges up the capacitors to its full voltage, and when more power is needed the amplifier draws it from those capacitors.

Proton's DPD system calls for storage capacitors large enough that a high short-term power level can be sustained for 200 to 400 milliseconds, after which it gradually declines. If a continuous tone is applied at the highest signal level, the DPD power reserve decreases until the internal switches disconnect it, leaving the amplifier to operate at its rated continuous-power level while the capacitors recharge (which takes about a second). Because the switching occurs at close to the amplifier's normal full-power level, any switching transients are masked by the program content. And since the power transistors operate at a fraction of their capability under normal conditions, they cannot overheat and therefore require no current limiting or thermal protection systems.

The Proton D540 is a compact but surprisingly heavy unit with a minimum of visible controls on its all-black exterior. Simple pushbuttons turn it on and off and select one or both sets of speaker outputs. Other than the small input-selector pushbuttons, the only visible operating control is the volume knob. The inputs provided are for phono, tuner, CD player (marked DAD, for digital audio disc), and video; each button is duplicated to allow independent selection of sources for listening or tape recording. Similar buttons select playback from either of two tape decks or cross-connect them for dubbing from either machine to the other. There is a small yellow-green power-on pilot light and a red light that glows when the DPD power supply is being used.

Behind a hinged door on the front panel are small center-detented knobs for the bass and treble tone controls and the balance control, buttons for mono mode and loudness compensation, and a BASS EQ button that engages a low-frequency boost circuit to extend the low-frequency response of typical small woofers. The BASS EQ circuit has no effect above 100 Hz, but it boosts...
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Hear for Yourself Why Polk is #1
Last year, for the second year in a row, Polk Audio was voted #1 in the Audio Video Grand Prix. It was the 4th year in a row that Polk won the Audio Video Grand Prix Speaker of the Year Award. Polk speakers are designed better, built better and sound better! We are The Speaker Specialists® Polk builds a wide variety of different loudspeakers for different needs and budgets; however, their ultimate goal is always your total musical satisfaction. If you're looking for lifelike musical quality, world class technology and unexcelled value, Polk loudspeakers are your obvious choice. You'll always be glad you bought the best.

For your nearest Polk dealer see page 146.

For Dealer Nearest You Call TOLL-FREE 800-633-2252 Ext. 836

CIRCLE NO. 37 ON READER SERVICE CARD
A new generation of Polk Monitors is now available which incorporate the same high definition Silver Coil Dome tweeters and Optimized Flux Density drivers developed for the SDAs. Polk Monitor Series loudspeakers have always had a well deserved reputation for offering state-of-the-art performance and technology usually found only in systems which sell for many times their modest cost. In fact, many knowledgeable listeners consider that other than the SDAs, Polk Monitors are the finest imaging speakers in the world, regardless of price. They have been compared in performance with loudspeakers which sell for up to $10,000 a pair and are absolutely the best sounding loudspeakers for the money available on the market. Now they sound even better than ever.

"Open, uncolored, perfectly imaged sound."  MUSICIAN MAGAZINE

All the Polk Monitors, regardless of price, offer consistently superb construction and sonic performance. They achieve open, boxless, three dimensional imaging surpassed only by the SDAs. The Monitor's silky smooth frequency response assures natural, non-fatiguing, easy to listen to sound; while their instantaneous transient response results in music that is crisply reproduced with lifelike clarity and detail. In addition, dynamic bass performance, ultra wide dispersion, high efficiency and high power handling are all much appreciated hallmarks of Monitor Series performance.

Polk's Uncompromising Standard of Superior Sonic Performance

The consistently superb performance of the Polk Monitors is in large part due to the fact that they all utilize very similar components and design features. However, more importantly, it is the elegant integration of concepts and components which results in the superior sonic performance and value which sets the Monitor Series apart. Audiogram magazine said, "How does Polk do it? We think it is mostly execution. They hear very well and they care." Audiogram is absolutely right! At Polk we take the same care with each and every product we build, whether it is our most or least expensive. We lavish the same lengthy amount of critical listening and tuning on every single Polk speaker because we know that having a limited budget does not necessarily indicate that you have a limited ability to appreciate true musical quality. That's why Polk speakers sound better.

There's A Polk Monitor Perfect for You

There are six Polk Monitor Series loudspeakers. As you move up the Monitor Series the speakers get larger, more efficient, handle higher power, have greater dynamic range and better bass response. They are designed so that a smaller Polk played in a small room will sound nearly identical to a larger Polk in a large room. And, of course, a larger Polk in a smaller room will play that much louder and have even better bass. The RTA 12C also incorporates unique technology which results in improved imaging and clarity. Whatever your budget, there is a Polk Monitor which is perfect to fulfill your sonic dreams at a price you can afford.
For the last 4 years Matthew Polk has been driven by an all consuming passion: to develop the ultimate SDA loudspeaker. He has succeeded.

Matthew Polk's Ultimate SDA
The extraordinary new SDA Signature Reference System combines Polk's patented SDA TRUE STEREO Technology* with phase-coherent vertical line-source topology. The result is a high efficiency, low coloration system of awesome and seemingly limitless dynamic range and bass capabilities. It reproduces music with a precisely detailed and life-like 3-dimensional soundstage which is unequalled.

The SDA Signature Reference System's State-of-the-Art Performance Features
- Exclusive Patented SDA TRUE STEREO Technology*
- Effective Bass Radiating Area Equivalent to a 40" Woofer
- Multiple Driver Line-Source Topology
- Phase-Coherent Time-Compensated Driver Alignment
- Progressive Point-Source Tweeter Array
- Full System Complement Sub-Bass Drive
- Panel Mounted Isophase Crossover
- Bi-Wire/Bi-Amp Capability
- 1000 Watt/Channel Power Handling
- Non-Resonant Monocoque Cabinet

For your nearest Polk dealer see page 146.

For Dealer Nearest You Call TOLL-FREE 800-633-2252 Ext. 836
Polk's critically acclaimed, Audio Video Grand Prix Award winning SDA technology is the most important fundamental advance in loudspeaker technology since stereo itself. Listeners are amazed when they hear the huge, lifelike, three-dimensional sonic image produced by Polk's SDA speakers. The nation's top audio experts agree that Polk SDA loudspeakers always sound better than conventional loudspeakers. Stereo Review said, "Spectacular...the result is always better than would be achieved by conventional speakers." High Fidelity said, "Astounding...We have yet to hear any stereo program that doesn't benefit." Now the dramatic audible benefits of Polk's exclusive TRUE STEREO SDA technology are available in four uniquely superb loudspeaker systems, the SDA-1A, SDA-2, SDA CRS and the incredible new SDA SRS.

Polk's Revolutionary SDAs: The First TRUE STEREO Speakers

The design principles embodied in the SDAs make them the world's first true stereo speakers. When the big switch was made from mono to stereo, the basic concept of speaker design was never modified to take into account the fundamental difference between a mono and stereo signal.

What is the difference between a mono and stereo speaker? It's quite simple. The fundamental and basic concept of stereo is that you have one signal (and speaker) that you have one signal (and speaker) meant to be heard by both ears at once. However, the fundamental and basic concept of stereo is that a much more lifelike three-dimensional sound is achieved by having two separate speakers and each meant to be heard by only one ear apiece (like headphones). The revolutionary Polk SDAs are the first TRUE STEREO speakers engineered to accomplish this and fully realize the astonishingly lifelike three-dimensional imaging capabilities of the stereophonic sound medium.

"A new dimension in the sound."  
STEREO REVIEW MAGAZINE

Words alone cannot fully describe how much more lifelike TRUE STEREO reproduction is. Reviewers, critical listeners and novices alike are usually overwhelmed by the magnitude of the sonic improvement achieved by Polk's Stereo/Dimensional Technology. You will hear a huge sound stage which extends not only beyond the speakers, but beyond the walls of your listening room itself. The lifelike ambience revealed by the SDAs makes it sound as though you have been transported to the acoustic environment of the original sonic event. Every instrument, vocalist and sound becomes tangible, distinct, alive and firmly placed in its own natural spatial position. You will hear instruments, ambience and subtle musical nuances (normally masked by conventional speakers), revealed for your enjoyment by the SDAs. This benefit is accurately described by Julian Hirsch in Stereo Review, "...the sense of discovery experienced when playing an old favorite stereo record and hearing, quite literally, a new dimension in the sound is a most attractive bonus..." Records, CD's, tapes, video and FM all benefit equally as dramatically. SDAs allow you to experience the spine tingling excitement, majesty and pleasure of live music in your own home. You must hear the remarkable sonic benefits of SDA technology for yourself. You too will agree with Stereo Review's dramatic conclusion: "the result is always better than would be achieved by conventional speakers...it does indeed add a new dimension to reproduced sound."

The experts agree: Polk speakers sound better. Hear them for yourself!

For Dealer Nearest You Call TOLL-FREE 800-633-2252 Ext. 836
the response by almost 10 dB around 50 Hz while cutting the response by 18 dB per octave below 40 Hz.

In addition to the various signal input and output jacks, the rear panel has PRE-OUT and MAIN-IN jacks, normally joined by jumpers, for connecting external signal-processing accessories into the signal path. A pushbutton near the gold-plated phono jacks sets the preamplifier for input from either a moving-magnet or a moving-coil cartridge, and another button selects either high or low gain for the MC input. A three-position slide switch selects 100, 200, or 320 picofarads input capacitance for the MM input (across a 47,000-ohm resistance). Another slide switch engages Proton's "anti-clipping" circuit, which smoothly rounds off the output waveform when the amplifier's limits are exceeded rather than allowing hard clipping with its audibly unpleasant high-order harmonics.

Another switch connects the two channels in a bridged mode, transforming the D540 into a mono amplifier with more than double its normal power. For stereo operation in the bridged mode, a second power amplifier can be driven from the D540's PRE-OUT jacks.

The Proton D540 is rated to deliver 40 watts into 8-ohm loads from 20 to 20,000 Hz with no more than 0.02 percent total harmonic distortion. Its dynamic power is variously rated from 150 to 380 watts for loads of 2, 4, and 8 ohms with durations from 20 to 200 milliseconds. The D540 is 16½ inches wide, 12⅛ inches deep, and 3½ inches high and weighs just over 19 pounds. Price: $350. Proton Corporate, Dept. SR, 737 W. Artesia Blvd., Compton, CA 90220.

Lab Tests

Preconditioning the Proton D540 for one hour at 13.3 watts (one-third rated power) made its top quite hot above the transistor heat sinks, but in normal use it never became more than moderately warm to the touch. With both channels driven at 1,000 Hz, the outputs clipped at 60 watts into 8 ohms, 90 watts into 4 ohms, and 128 watts into 2 ohms. The 8-ohm harmonic distortion at 1,000 Hz fell from 0.006 to 0.002 percent as the power increased from 1 to 40 watts, rising to 0.0033 percent at 50 watts. The distortion curves were quite similar with 4-ohm and 2-ohm loads, with slightly higher readings and maximum power levels. In all cases the distortion was less than 0.01 percent from 1 watt to the clipping point. The reactive load factor was 2.3 dB. The

1,000-Hz output power at clipping: 60 watts into 8 ohms; 90 watts into 4 ohms; 128 watts into 2 ohms

Clipping headroom (relative to rated output): 1.76 dB (8 ohms)

Dynamic power output: 156 watts into 8 ohms; 288 watts into 4 ohms; 530 watts into 2 ohms

Output noise referred to 1 watt output (A-weighted): tuner, −91 dB; MM phono, −84 dB; MC phono (high), −74 dB

Phono-input overload level (MM): 220 to 260 mV depending on frequency

Phono-input impedance (MM): 45,000 ohms in parallel with 120-pF capacitance (100-pF setting)

Slew factor: greater than 25

RIAA equalization accuracy: +0, −1 dB from 20 to 20,000 Hz

Sensitivity (1-watt output): tuner: 29.5 mV; MM phono: 0.4 mV; MC phono: 0.032 mV (high), 0.016 mV (low)

Durations from 20 to 200 milliseconds. The D540's "anti-clipping" circuit, which

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amplifier was exceptionally stable with complex reactive simulated speaker loads, showing only a single cycle of overshoot on a 10,000-Hz square wave signal.

Across the audio range, at rated power or less, the distortion was typically 0.0025 to 0.005 percent, rising to 0.007 to 0.008 percent at 20 Hz and 0.01 to 0.016 percent at 20,000 Hz. At all times the distortion was well below the rated 0.02 percent.

Dynamic-power measurements dramatically demonstrated the effectiveness of the DPD system. The standard EIA dynamic-headroom measurement, with 8-ohm loads, produced a 20-millisecond output of 156 watts (for a headroom of 5.9 dB). With 4-ohm loads, the dynamic power was 288 watts, and into 2 ohms it was a prodigious 530 watts!

We also made dynamic-power measurements under the conditions specified by Proton for its amplifier ratings, using burst durations from 20 to 1,000 milliseconds and off times of 300 milliseconds, into loads of 2, 4, and 8 ohms and in the bridged mode with an 8-ohm load. The accompanying graph tells the story more vividly than mere words. With 4- and 8-ohm loads, the full 20-millisecond power level was maintained for 300 and 400 milliseconds, respectively, falling to the steady-state levels after a second or two. With 2-ohm loads, charge is drawn more rapidly from the high-voltage capacitors, and the maximum output dropped slightly during the first 100 milliseconds, followed by a smooth decline to continuous levels after about 2 seconds.

In the bridged mode (8 ohms), the maximum output of almost 570 watts was maintained for 200 milliseconds, and then the output dropped to 170 watts (the continuous value) after 1 second.

The D540’s tone controls had good characteristics and were capable of making subtle changes in the sound. The BASS EQ control boosted response 9.5 dB at 47 Hz and cut it by 12 dB at 20 Hz. The loudness compensation boosted both low and high frequencies to a moderate degree as the volume was reduced.

**Comments**

By any objective criteria, the Proton D540 is an exceptional amplifier. Its low noise and distortion levels, control flexibility, cool operation, and generally ideal performance by themselves rank it among the finest amplifiers we have seen. There are many good amplifiers on the market, however, and the special quality of the D540 really shows itself in the performance of its DPD system.

Listening to CD’s and other wide-range sources left no doubt of the remarkable qualities of this amplifier. It begs the issue merely to say that the D540 is by far the most powerful “40 watt” amplifier we have used (which it certainly is). More to the point, it is one of the few amplifiers of any rating we have seen whose capabilities begin to encompass the dynamic properties of live music. The peak-to-average ratio of music waveforms is often in the range of 10 to 20 dB, perhaps more (although of course every case is different). The Proton D540 has a ratio of 6 dB between its peak and its continuous maximum power levels, but the average power required, even for loud listening, is probably no more than a couple of watts. That gives the amplifier another 13 dB of dynamic range, for a total useful dynamic range of more than 20 dB. (Of course, I am not using “dynamic range” in its usual sense here. I am referring to the peak-to-average range of music rather than to the maximum sound level compared to the background noise in the hall.)

In practical terms, this means that with a CD or similar source and reasonably good speakers, the D540 brings us within earshot of the dynamic range of a live program. Please note that this is not the same as a realistic simulation of a live performance translated to your home; that is not within the capability of any amplifier or any other means now known to us. What the Proton D540 will give you is a degree of natural dynamics usually obtainable only with a few extremely powerful and expensive amplifiers. But with such amplifiers you have to pay for a huge continuous-power capability to reproduce high peak levels for fractions of a second at a time. The D540 gives you 99 percent of the same sonic impact at a fraction of the price.

**Circle 140 on reader service card**
TEST REPORTS

CELESTION DL8 SPEAKER SYSTEM

Julian Hirsch, Hirsh-Houck Laboratories

THE new DL8 loudspeaker makes some of the advanced technology used in Celestion's very expensive SL6 and SL600 speakers available in a much more affordable price range.

One of the most distinctive features of Celestion's SL600 speaker system, which we tested last year, is its thin copper-foil tweeter, whose dome and voice-coil former are made as a single, integral unit. Celestion used laser interferometry and computer techniques to study the modes of diaphragm vibration, and the combined voice-coil and dome structure was a result of that investigation. As compared with conventional tweeter construction, this design has reduced mass (for extended high-frequency response) and improved heat conduction (for higher power-handling ability). However, it is a costly driver to manufacture, requiring precision hand operations to mount the tweeter's integrated dome and voice coil in its extremely narrow magnetic gap.

The DL8 uses a similar tweeter, although instead of copper it is made of aluminum alloy, which actually reduces its moving mass still further. At 2,500 Hz, there is a crossover from the 1¼-inch tweeter to an 8-inch cone woofer operating in a sealed enclosure. The system is rated for a nominal frequency response of 50 to 20,000 Hz and a sensitivity of 89 dB sound-pressure level (SPL) for a 1-watt input, and it is recommended for use with amplifiers rated to deliver from 10 to 150 watts per channel.

The Celestion DL8, housed in a walnut-finish wooden cabinet, measures 19¾ inches high, 10¾ inches wide, and 10¾ inches deep. Its acoustically transparent dark-brown cloth grille is stretched on a plastic frame that snaps into retainers on the front panel of the cabinet. The heavy-duty metal binding-post terminals are recessed into the rear of the cabinet. Although they accept the stripped ends of wire leads, they cannot be used with banana plugs or similar connectors. Each speaker weighs about 22 pounds. Price: $500 per pair.

Lab Tests

Celestion provided us with a frequency-response chart made on a DL8 system (not one of the units supplied to us). To our surprise, our own measurements, both of room response and FFT quasi-anechoic response, correlated extremely closely with the Celestion curve. In fact, we have never before encountered such close agreement between our measurements of a speaker and those made by its manufacturer, even when the measurements were made on the same test sample.

For measurements and listening, we installed the DL8's on stands about 25 inches high, with the rear of the speaker cabinets about 18 inches from the wall, in approximately the position Celestion suggests.

The room response was among the smoothest we have ever measured, and the close-miked woofer response was an exact match to the curve supplied by Celestion. The two curves spliced smoothly and unambiguously, resulting in a composite frequency response of ±1.5 dB from 600 to 20,000 Hz. The woofer's maximum output was at 200 Hz, where it was about 5 dB above the average midrange and high-frequency level. From 70 to 20,000 Hz the composite response variation was only ±3.5 dB. Below 200 Hz, the woofer's output fell at 6 dB per octave from its maximal +5-dB level and a steeper rolloff was introduced by the crossover design below 45 or 50 Hz.

Our FFT response measurements, made on axis at a 1-meter distance, closely matched the manufacturer's graph, showing a 5- or 6-dB overall variation from 200 to 15,000 Hz, a
Winston. America's Best.
Excellence. The best live up to it.

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Smoking Causes Lung Cancer, Heart Disease, Emphysema, And May Complicate Pregnancy.

10 mg. "tar", 0.8 mg nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC method.
IN THREE OUT OF FOUR HIGH PERFORMANCE TESTS WE CAME OUT AHEAD OF BMW.
IN THE FOURTH WE DIDN'T WANT TO.

What are these two cars doing on an aircraft carrier and what are they trying to prove anyway?

The silver one is a very famous German-made sports sedan. A BMW 528e that sells for over $24,000.*
The other one is a new Chrysler LeBaron GTS that goes for under $12,000,* and includes Chrysler's famous 5-year/50,000-mile Protection Plan.** An American car that can drop the legendary BMW in its tracks.*** And give you back more than $12,000 in change.

To dramatize the performance superiority of GTS over BMW, we simulated official United States Automobile Club tests. Not on the track where they were actually conducted, but on the short, treacherous deck of an aircraft carrier.

In the actual tests, GTS beat BMW in acceleration, from 0-50, by a full 1.44 seconds. In high speed cornering, GTS stayed true up to .820 G Force; BMW lost it at .791. In the tricky esses of the slalom, GTS was quicker than BMW by a convincing 5%. And, when it came to braking, from 60-0, GTS came up short...13 feet shorter than BMW.

All of this was done to prove only one thing. That for under $12,000, half the BMW price, you no longer have to go overboard to own one of the world's best-performing cars.

CHRYSLER LEBARON GTS.
IT'S OVER, OVER THERE.
Sticker prices exclude title and taxes. Standard equipment levels vary. **See Limited Warranty at dealer for details. Restrictions apply. ***USAC field results. GT5 with optional trophy wheels handling package and 15 inch wheels versus 1985 standard equipped BMW. Buckle up for safety.
distinct dip to -6 dB (relative to average midrange levels) at 16,000 Hz, and a rising output above that frequency. The high-frequency rise was due to the tweeter's resonance peak at 24,000 Hz, where the output was more than 10 dB higher than the midrange level. Because of the high "Q" of the relatively undamped resonance, the output at 20,000 Hz was essentially at midrange level.

Response measurements on axis and 45 degrees off axis showed moderate directivity in the horizontal plane that changed very little with frequency. The two measurements differed typically by 3 to 6 dB at most frequencies above 1,000 Hz, but the divergence was never more than 10 dB up to 20,000 Hz. The phase linearity of the DL8 was very good, with less than 0.8 millisecond of group-delay variation from about 300 Hz to over 20,000 Hz.

The speaker's impedance was 7.5 ohms at 200 Hz and about 7 ohms from 10,000 to 20,000 Hz. It reached maxima of 32 ohms at 80 Hz and 52 ohms at 1,800 Hz. Its sensitivity was exactly as rated, 89 dB SPL at 1 meter with a 2.83-volt drive level. Woofer distortion was measured with a 3.2-volt drive, corresponding to a 90-ohm midrange SPL. The distortion was extremely low (0.3 to 0.4 percent) at 90 to 100 Hz, and it increased to 1.9 percent at 60 Hz and 5 percent at 40 Hz.

In power-handling tests with 1-cycle bursts at frequencies of 100, 1,000, and 10,000 Hz, the woofer cone "bottomed" at 100 Hz with a drive level of 25 watts, producing an audible raspy sound that was clearly due to excessive physical cone excursion. At 1,000 Hz, still handled by the woofer, the amplifier clipped at 280 watts (into the 28-ohm impedance of the speaker at that frequency) before the output of the speaker showed significant waveform distortion. Finally, at 10,000 Hz the tweeter showed its true mettle: our amplifier clipped at 1,100 watts without any obvious signs of distress from the speaker!

Comments

By any standard, the Celestion DL8 proved itself to be a very fine speaker. Measurements of a speaker, of course, give only a few clues to its sound quality. Nevertheless, in this case all our test data were so good, and so closely in agreement with Celestion's claims, that we must confess to being impressed. Listening tests tended to confirm our impressions.

Its sound was superbly balanced, with a solid bass that belied its small size, yet without undue upper-bass emphasis or boxiness. The middles and highs were seamless and so well integrated that we simply heard the total sound and gave up trying to hear the minor response variations that our microphone had detected. After all, we don't go to concerts to perform an acoustic analysis on the music, do we? Perhaps that is the best way to describe the quality of this speaker—thoroughly musical, with an insidious tendency to be so listenable as to discourage technical criticism. We made a special effort to be aware of the DL8's spatial properties ("imaging," if you prefer). Like any conventional front-firing box system, its sound stage is essentially confined to the space between the speakers, but it manages to fill that part of the room with a well-defined sound stage, mostly in the listening room but sometimes including the space immediately behind the wall. We also found that these speakers respond very well to spatial enhancers such as "sonic holography" and similar systems.

Finally, encouraged by our measurements of the speaker's power-handling ability, we put that to a practical test. Playing a record with very well-recorded percussion sound, we turned up the volume until the sound was about as loud as we felt comfortable with in a modest-sized room (it had considerable physical impact at that level). The speakers sounded beautiful, with no detectable compression of dynamics and a surprisingly visceral effect from the larger drums. The amplifier power during this time averaged perhaps 10 watts per channel, with frequent peaks to well over 350 watts! This is something we would not recommend with any small speaker, including these, but it certainly says something about their construction and quality.

There are many good speakers selling at the price of the DL8. Without attempting to establish which are "better" than others (if only that could be done!) let me say that I cannot recall hearing a speaker comparable in size or price to the Celestion DL8 that I would rather listen to for extended periods.

Circle 141 on reader service card
When you put a satellite in orbit, you want every possible assurance that it will perform. That’s why corporations and governments all over the world ask NEC to build their satellites. Even if you don’t launch objects into outer space, it’s comforting to know that NEC puts much of our satellite PCM digital technology into our Compact Disc players for the home.

While most high-fidelity companies have only two or three years of experience with PCM digital audio, NEC has been at it since 1965. So it comes as no surprise that other manufacturers are now imitating the digital filtration and high-speed switching our CD players have had from the beginning. And it’s no surprise that independent critics in America, Europe and Japan have awarded NEC’s players top ratings.

You see, building satellites is not enough for NEC. We feel obligated to take the world’s most advanced technology one step further: into your home.
TEST REPORTS

TANDBERG TCA 3008A PREAMPLIFIER

Julian Hirsch, Hirsch-Houck Laboratories

THE TCA 3008A is Tandberg's finest preamplifier, designed and styled with the conservatism and understatement that characterize Tandberg products. Physically and electrically, it matches the company's TPA 3009A power amplifier and TPT 3001A tuner. Outwardly similar to the earlier TCA 3002A, which it replaces in Tandberg's product line, the TCA 3008A incorporates numerous changes in internal components and mechanical design details.

Tandberg products typically offer the level of performance and quality of construction for which certain extremely expensive "high end" audio components have been noted, but at prices just above those of the better mass-market products. For instance, all the audio stages use polystyrene dielectric capacitors and metal-film resistors (with 1 percent tolerances in critical circuits). It is felt by some audio designers that the dielectric absorption of the more commonly used electrolytic capacitors causes a loss of detail in the reproduced sound, hence their preference for low-loss capacitors whose dielectric absorption is typically 500 times less than that of electrolytic types. For lower capacitance values, most manufacturers use ceramic capacitors, whose capacitance changes with the applied voltage (including the signal voltage itself). Taking the position that the phase shift introduced by such capacitance change can affect the sound, Tandberg uses only stable polystyrene capacitors instead of lower-cost ceramic units throughout the TCA 3008A. In addition, the entire audio section of the preamplifier uses discrete transistors (no IC chips).

The TCA 3008A's "mother board," on which almost all the circuitry is located, has been completely redesigned from that in the TCA 3002A. Layout revisions have reduced stray coupling between circuits, and many of the actual circuits differ from those of the TCA 3002A. Almost all of the surface on the mother board not occupied by circuit components or conductors is covered with a conductive "ground plane" that is said to reduce hum, noise, and stray coupling even further. According to Tandberg, the moving-coil (MC) preamplifier section was also modified for optimum performance with medium-output cartridges.

Like other Tandberg products, the TCA 3008A is finished in black with white panel markings and bright metal knobs and pushbuttons. A group of four tape-control buttons select playback from tape 1 or tape 2 or cross-connect the decks for dubbing from either machine to the other. Other buttons are used for power on/off and to select the infrasonic filter, tone-control defeat, mono/stereo mode, and loudness compensation.

The headphone jack on the front panel has an independent volume control. Other small knobs operate the bass and treble tone controls (each has eleven detented positions), adjust balance (center detented), and select the program source. Besides the two tape decks, inputs include a tuner, CD player, MM phono, and MC phono. The main volume control is a large knob. A red LED pilot above each pushbutton lights when it is depressed.

On the rear of the preamplifier, besides the various signal input and output jacks, there is a pair of three-position toggle switches. These se-
from the nominal values, reading
tance the switch in the rear. The capaci-
indicated for the three positions of
Hz. The measured resistance at the
quencies, and at about 14 mV at 20
room). The MC input overloaded at
more than adequate reserve head-
overloaded by the highest signal
were 96, 81, and 78 dB.
115 pF at the 20-pF setting, 180 pF

Lab Tests
Measured with the EIA standard
ta 11 volts at any frequency from 20 to
20,000 Hz. The headphone output
( unloaded ) clipped at 27 volts at
1,000 Hz. Since the headphone jack
is driven by a separate amplifier
stage, taking its input ahead of the
tone controls, the headphone sound
is not affected by the volume, tone,
or loudness circuits.

At the standard EIA reference
line-level output of 2 volts, distor-
tion was between 0.0024 and 0.0028
percent over the entire audio range.
The sensitivity for a 0.5 -volt refer-
cently output was 67 millivolts (mV)
for the high-level inputs, 1.05 mV
for the MM phono input, and 0.055
mV for the MC phono input. The
respective A -weighted signal-to-
noise ratios (referred to 0.5 volt)
were 96, 81, and 78 dB.

The high-level inputs could not be
overloaded by the highest signal
available to us (10 volts). The MM
phono input overloaded at about
300 mV at 1,000 Hz and higher, and
at 110 mV at 20 Hz (this is still
more than adequate reserve head-
room). The MC input overloaded at
16 to 17 mV at middle and high fre-
quencies, and at about 14 mV at 20
Hz. The measured resistance at the
MM phono input was exactly as
indicated for the three positions of
the switch in the rear. The capaci-
tance values differed somewhat
from the nominal values, reading
115 pF at the 20-pF setting, 180 pF
at the 120-pF setting, and 315 pF at
the 350-pF setting.
The tone-control circuit provided
an adequate range near the frequen-
cy extremes and, as is desirable, had
almost no effect between 200 and
3,000 Hz. With tone-control defeat,
the basic response was as flat as our
test instruments could resolve,
varying less than 0.1 dB overall
from 20 to 20,000 Hz. The loudness
compensation, which affected only
the low frequencies, was very mod-
erate and did not degrade the sound
in our use tests. The turnover fre-
cency was in the 200- to 300-Hz
range, with a maximum boost of
about 9 dB below 40 Hz. The infras-
onic filter, which has a rated — 3-
dB point of 15 Hz, affected the
response by only about 1 dB at 20
Hz. Finally, the RIAA phono equal-
ization was as flat as we have ever
measured, varying ± 0.5 dB from 20
to 20,000 Hz.

Comments
We have never heard ( or heard
of ) any properly controlled tests
demonstrating the audible differ-
ences that are claimed by some to
exist between various types of elec-
tronic components ( principally ca-
pacitors and resistors ). Under the
circumstances, we confess to con-
siderable skepticism. However, we
needed no such evidence to con-
vince us of the superior qualities of
the Tandberg TCA 3008A, many of
which are readily measurable with-
out probing the outer limits of hu-
man experience. It is unquestion-
able one of the quietest, flattest ( in
frequency response ), and most bug-
free pieces of audio equipment we
have had the pleasure of using.
The preamplifier delivered no un-
wanted surprises — no switching
transients, no turn-on or turn-off
transients, no crosstalk between in-
puts, no noise at maximum volume
settings, and so forth. It is one of
the few preamplifiers we have used
whose noise level matches or sur-
passes that of a good CD player.
Whether or not that made an audi-
bly difference, there is no doubt that
it contributed to a thoroughly sat-
sifying listening experience.
The TCA 3008A is also one of the
few preamplifiers that can drive me-
dium-impedance headphones to
ear-shattering levels. Music lovers
whose family or neighbors do not
share their enthusiasm can dispense
with a power amplifier and speakers
and treat themselves to state-of-the-
art sound with the help of a pair of
high-quality phones and the Tand-
berg TCA 3008A.

Probably much or even all of the
same performance can be obtained
from some of the exotic preampli-
fiers selling for up to several times
as much as the TCA 3008A, but the
Tandberg unit provides what we
would consider the highest caliber
of audio preamplifier performance
for a relatively reasonable price.
Incidentally, opening up its top re-
veals an interior layout as clean and
attractive as the electrical and
acoustic performance it delivers.

Circle 142 on reader service card
Nikkos NR-750, a moderately priced stereo receiver, offers a full complement of operating features in a compact and attractive package. Its digital-synthesis AM/FM tuner can operate in a scanning mode (stopping on each receivable signal) or it can be tuned manually in steps of 200 kHz for FM and 10 kHz for AM. The audio preamplifier has inputs for one high-level source (identified as CD/VIDEO) and a moving-magnet phono cartridge as well as input and output jacks for two tape decks. Front-panel switches can connect the decks for dubbing from tape 1 to tape 2. The audio amplifiers are rated to deliver 48 watts per channel into 8-ohm loads from 20 to 20,000 Hz with no more than 0.04 percent distortion.

Like many other digital-synthesis receivers, the Nikko NR-750 has a front-panel display window that shows its complete operating status at all times. Unlike some we have seen, however, its multicolored display is more informative than decorative. The tuner displays include the tuned frequency and band, the number of a selected preset station (each of the seven preset buttons can store the frequencies of one FM and one AM station), a red stereo indicator, and a signal-strength indicator in the form of a rectangular matrix of luminous dots whose color changes from red to orange to green as the signal strength increases. Other indicators show the selected program source, the status of the tape inputs and dubbing connections, and which of the two sets of speaker outputs is connected (both pairs can be connected simultaneously since they have separate selector buttons). Finally, two rows of horizontal red lights show the approximate power output of each channel.

Most of the NR-750's front-panel controls are pushbuttons, which are used to switch power on or off and to select the input source, tape-monitor status, frequency band, FM muting or mono mode (when the muting is disabled), loudness compensation, infrasonic filter, and speaker connections. Two light-pressure buttons scan the tuner up or down in frequency if they are pressed momentarily. The bass and treble tone-control knobs are neither detented nor provided with clearly visible index marks. A large volume knob and a small center-detented balance knob complete the front-panel controls. There is also a front-panel headphone jack.

The rear of the receiver contains the various input and output jacks, binding posts for the speaker outputs and the antennas (300- and 75-ohm FM inputs and an AM longwire antenna), and a pivoted AM ferrite-rod antenna. One of the two a.c. convenience outlets is switched. The Nikko NR-750 is finished in black, and it has black knobs and buttons and white markings. Dimensions are 17 1/4 inches wide, 12 inches deep, and 3 3/4 inches high; weight is 16 1/2 pounds. Price: $250.

Nikko Audio Corp., Dept. SR, 5830 Triangle Dr., Commerce, CA 90040.

Lab Tests

The FM tuner section of the Nikko NR-750, like that of many other receivers we have tested, had a fixed tuning-frequency error of about 30 kHz. The error increases the tuner's distortion, particularly at low signal levels, and thus degrades its usable-sensitivity measurement. Although the FM distortion in mono was low (0.1 percent, as rated), the stereo distortion was considerably higher than the specified 0.2 percent. The signal-to-noise ratio, however, was close to the rated value for both stereo and mono operation.

Most other tuner measurements were good, especially the capture...
WOULD YOU BUY HI-FI VIDEO FROM A TV COMPANY?

The big word among video manufacturers now has become audio. Yet, the vast majority of companies trying to sell hi-fi video used to make nothing but TVs.

If you're looking for true high fidelity video performance, look to a company with a real background in high fidelity. Denon.

Denon's audiophile approach to video is demonstrated in the innovative AVC-500, a component destined to become the heart of the finest audio/video systems. From its 5-band dynamic equalizer designed specifically for video applications to its multi-mode surround sound signal processing, the AVC-500 epitomizes Denon's sound engineering.

Rather than tack an audio receiver onto a video switcher, Denon incorporated full video switching into the powerful new DRA-Series AM/FM Stereo Receivers.

Plus, Denon is introducing genuine high fidelity video components to satisfy the most discriminating videophiles. They include the VHS Hi-Fi VD-1000 and T-1000 Stereo-ready 25" Full Square Tube Monitor/Receiver.

Whether you think of these new components as video for the audiophile or audio for the videoophile, remember one thing. Denon.
PERFORMANCE COUNTS.

THE THRILL OF REAL CIGARETTE TASTE IN A LOW TAR.

200GARInES

9 mg. "tar", 0.7 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC method.
SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Cigarette Smoke Contains Carbon Monoxide.
TEST REPORTS

WE FOUND THE NIKKO NR-750 TO BE A VERY SATISFACTORY PERFORMER. Although it is not reasonable to expect a $250 receiver to deliver the same performance as one costing two or three times its price, the NR-750 comes surprisingly close to doing just that. Its control flexibility should satisfy almost anyone, and it is easy to use, attractive, and compact. It also sounds pretty good!

The power-amplifier section had low distortion, typically 0.01 to 0.03 percent, over practically the entire audio range at rated power or less. The only exception was at 20 Hz, where the rated power (48 watts) could not be delivered without clipping. However, the full-power distortion was only 0.029 percent at 30 Hz. The amplifier drove 4-ohm and 2-ohm loads well, although its protection system shut it off momentarily when we exceeded 45 watts into 2 ohms. With the 20-milli-second tone bursts of the EIA dynamic-power tests, the amplifier was able to deliver 90 watts to a 2-ohm load.

**Comments**

We found the Nikko NR-750 to be a very satisfactory performer. Although it is not reasonable to expect a $250 receiver to deliver the same performance as one costing two or three times its price, the NR-750 comes surprisingly close to doing just that. Its control flexibility should satisfy almost anyone, and it is easy to use, attractive, and compact. It also sounds pretty good!

The receiver's instructions advise that unplugging it for more than six days may cause its preset station memories to lose their information. We left it unplugged for more than a week, and all the station memories were retained. Each time the receiver is turned on, the tuner is set to the last frequency played.

During our tests of the NR-750, we encountered no unwelcome surprises. Our only significant criticism concerns the essentially unmarked tone-control knobs. Actually, however, any product for which this is the major criticism must do a pretty good job!

*Circle 143 on reader service card*
If you can read this, you need a videotape as sensitive to color as you are. Panasonic Sensicolor.

Of course, this isn't an official color blindness test. But you already know how sensitive you are to color. And if you really care about accurate color. Rich color. Color the way TV networks want you to see it. You'll want Panasonic Sensicolor Videotape.

Panasonic Sensicolor faithfully reproduces color. From the subtlest tones to the boldest hues. And every color remains true, replay after replay. Because the same technology and attention to detail that makes Panasonic a leader in VCRs is behind our VHS™ videotapes, too. Panasonic videotape is available in three grades. Premium Standard, Super High-Grade and Hi-Fi. All with Sensicolor quality.

Take one home and give it the most difficult test of all. See it with your own eyes.

Panasonic®

just slightly ahead of our time.
TV stereo. VCR stereo. AM/FM stereo.
And you were going to settle for an ordinary receiver.

Technics introduces the audio receiver that's also a video switching center.

Now Technics allows you to channel your audio and video into one advanced component. To give you not only an extraordinary audio experience, but an astonishing television experience as well.

It’s the new Technics SA-560 audio/video receiver. More than just AM and FM stereo, it also gives you true stereo TV sound with an ordinary TV. All coming through your stereo system with 70 watts of power.

In addition, there’s VCR stereo. And cable TV sound. Plus inputs for a compact disc player, cassette deck and turntable. All with one remarkable receiver.

Beyond that, Technics also gives you Stereoplex circuitry. To expand monaural sound into a spectacular stereo-like effect.

So why settle for an ordinary stereo receiver, when you can have one extraordinary audio/video receiver. The choice is yours. The receiver is Technics.

Technics
The science of sound
PIONEER ELITE CT-A9X
CASSETTE DECK

Julian Hirsch, Hirsch-Houck Laboratories

PIONEER'S CT-A9X cassette deck, which is in the company's new Elite series of audio components, combines a number of advanced operating and convenience features with outstanding performance qualities. Its tape transport uses a dual-capstan, closed-loop drive system that keeps the tape under constant tension to minimize flutter and maintain head contact. The capstans are turned by a quartz-controlled motor.

The CT-A9X is a three-head machine whose separate Sendust-core recording and playback heads are packaged in the same case. It contains both Dolby B and Dolby C noise-reduction systems, and the Dolby circuits are duplicated in the recording and playback sections so that programs can be monitored from the tape with the correct noise and frequency-response characteristics. The process takes about 11 seconds, after which the tape rewinds to its initial position, and the settings are stored in the recorder's memory until it is shut off or the calibration process is repeated. The AUTO-BLE system is put into operation by pressing one of three buttons, marked UNDER BIAS, PEAK BIAS, and OVER BIAS. Normally the PEAK BIAS button is used, but the others give a user the option of slightly adjusting the recorder's performance to suit individual preferences.

Although the AUTO-BLE system is very easy to use, it does not have to be used before making a recording. When a cassette is loaded, the pattern of holes on its back edge tells the machine its tape type, and it sets the appropriate playback-equalization time constant and recording bias even if AUTO-BLE is not used. Of course, these standard settings are compromises that may not be optimum for all individual tapes.
show the status of the monitor system. The tape type sensed by the loading system is also shown in the display window. In a smaller window below the level display are the large, red LED numerals of the four-digit tape counter. Next to the counter’s reset button is a TAPE RETURN button that automatically rewinds the tape to the point where the counter reads 0000.

The CT-A9X also has a useful remaining-time display. The overall tape capacity (in minutes) is set at the start with one of four small buttons under the counter window. The selected time appears next to the counter reading in contrasting yellow numerals, and when the TIME/TAPE button next to the counter is pressed, the display shows the time left on the tape side in minutes and seconds.

The other operational features of the CT-A9X are more conventional. Large rectangular buttons control the stop, play, and record functions, and smaller buttons select the pause, fast-forward, and rewind modes. When record is selected, pause is automatically activated and must be released before the recording starts. Record can only be engaged when the tape is stopped, which prevents “flying starts” but keeps you from accidentally erasing a tape by touching the record button unintentionally (the buttons work with very little pressure).

The CT-A9X has a music-search capability to locate portions of a recording preceded by at least 4 seconds of silence. The MS buttons, located just below the fast-forward and rewind buttons, advance the tape at high speed to the beginning of the next selection or return it to the beginning of the current selection (a second touch will back it up to the start of the preceding selection, and so forth). To insert the requisite 4-second silent intervals in your own recordings, you need only press the record-mute button while recording. The deck immediately switches out the incoming program, and after 4 seconds the tape stops and the machine goes into pause.

The CT-A9X has three recording-level controls: a master control that affects both channels and two smaller knobs that set the levels individually for each channel. The small knobs have center detents, and the master knob has a concentric indicator ring that can be set to any desired point as a reference. Another pair of small knobs is used to control the playback level for the line outputs (a convenience not often found on cassette decks) and the

### FEATURES

- Separate record and playback heads
- Dolby B and Dolby C noise reduction
- Peak-indicating fluorescent level display
- Separate level controls for line and headphone outputs
- Coreless d.c. motor drives reel hubs
- Quartz-controlled capstan motor
- Closed-loop dual-capstan drive
- Automatic cassette-loading mechanism
- Auto-BLE system sets bias, level, and equalization for specific tape kind used
- Servo-actuated, logic-controlled transport functions
- Music-search function
- External-timer function in record or play mode (including Auto-BLE operation)
- Switchable auto-monitor selects tape during recording, switches to source program for listening
- Tape slack is taken up automatically on loading
- Switchable tape-counter/remaining-time display

### MEASUREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tape used</th>
<th>Type I</th>
<th>Type II</th>
<th>Type III</th>
<th>Type IV</th>
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<tr>
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### FREQUENCY IN HERTZ

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<tr>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>REPEAT</th>
<th>PLAYBACK RESPONSES</th>
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<td>0.2 kHz</td>
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<td>0.5 kHz</td>
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<td>0.5 kHz</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 kHz</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 kHz</td>
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### HIRSCH-HOUCK LAB MEASUREMENTS

#### REPEAT MEASUREMENTS

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#### PLAYBACK MEASUREMENTS

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When boom boxes were only built for boom, ordinary tape was good enough. Not anymore.

Boom boxes are now built with graphic equalizers and automatic programming. Dolby has become virtually standard. Some are even capable of high-speed dubbing.

Ordinary tape can set one of these boom boxes back four or five years. Sophisticated equipment requires sophisticated tape.

People who spend thousands of dollars on audio equipment know this. They use Maxell religiously. It's built to standards 60% higher than the industry calls for. It's tough enough to stand up to heavy use. Fact is, Maxell sounds as good after 500 plays as it does brand new.

And it's sensitive enough to reveal the subtle differences that features like Dolby and equalizers can make. On a $1000 living room system. Or a $100 portable one.

So get Maxell.
And get more than boom out of your boom box.
volume at the front-panel headphone jack. Successive operations of the Dolby button toggle the selected noise-reduction system on and off. A smaller button togles between the Dolby B and Dolby C systems, and a separate button switches the MPX filter.

Finally, the Pioneer CT-A9X is equipped for unattended recording or playback under the control of an external timer connected in the a.c. power line. The deck's timer switch selects either record or play, and a BLE PRESET switch can be set to go through the BLE calibration cycle before an unattended recording.

The Pioneer CT-A9X is finished in black; accessory wood-grain side panels are available. It measures 16 1/2 inches wide, 14 3/4 inches deep, and 5 1/8 inches high, and it weighs 22 pounds. Price: $799.95. Pioneer Electronics (USA), Inc., Dept. SR, P.O. Box 1540, Long Beach, CA 90801.

Lab Tests

To confirm that the AUTO-BLE system would produce very similar performance from almost any tape, we measured the record-playback frequency response of the CT-A9X with a number of Type I, Type II, and Type IV tapes ("normal," "high-bias" or chrome-equivalent, and metal-particle coated). The differences between brands were so small that we selected TDK AD (Type I), TDK SA (Type II), and TDK MA (Type IV) for the full test program, as representative of better-grade cassette tapes.

With TDK AD tape, we obtained the flattest response at a -20-dB level (referred to the standard 250-nWb/m flux level) using the PEAK BIAS setting of the AUTO-BLE system. From 80 to 20,000 Hz the response varied only ±0.5 dB, including a couple of minor low-frequency head ripples. The low-frequency response dropped off about -3.5 dB between 20 and 30 Hz, resulting in an overall response of +1, -3.5 dB from 20 to 20,000 Hz. The response at the 0-dB level was the same up to about 4,000 Hz and dropped off smoothly to -3 dB at 10,000 Hz and -6 dB at 20,000 Hz.

To see the range of response adjustment provided by the AUTO-BLE system, we repeated the -20-dB measurement using the UNDER BIAS and OVER BIAS settings. To our surprise, the differences were barely detectable, with the extreme conditions differing by only 1 dB at 20,000 Hz.

The response with TDK SA and MA was much like that with TDK AD, with the same low-frequency behavior and a variation of less than ±1 dB from about 100 to 20,000 Hz. As expected, the 0-dB high-frequency response was slightly better with SA and MA than with AD tape; the response of the metal MA tape, for example, was down 6 dB at 17,000 Hz.

Given the exceptional response flatness of the CT-A9X, we would expect it to show very good Dolby tracking, and it did not disappoint us. Over the full 20- to 20,000-Hz range, the response at levels of -20 dB or lower changed by less than 1 dB with either Dolby B or Dolby C in use, and over most of that range the change was less than 0.5 dB. At -10 dB, tape saturation began to affect the high-frequency response, but even there the response varied less than 1 dB up to 15,000 Hz. The fixed high-frequency boost and cut incorporated into Dolby C has a strong effect on the high-frequency response at levels of 0 dB and higher. At 0 dB the output was about 15 dB greater at 15,000 Hz with Dolby C than with Dolby B.

The playback frequency response, measured with IEC standard tapes over a range of 31.5 to 18,000 Hz, was again extremely flat (see graph). The recording input level needed to make an IEC standard 250-nWb/m recording at 315 Hz was 50 millivolts, and the resulting playback level was 0.75 volt. The same signal produced a +4.5-dB indication on the recorder's level scales. Referred to this level, the A-weighted playback signal-to-noise ratio was about 56 to 57 dB without noise reduction, improving to 65 to 66 dB with Dolby B and to 73 dB with Dolby C. The 1,000-Hz crosstalk between channels was a low -65 dB.

The flutter readings of the CT-A9X were among the lowest we have seen. Although the deck did not quite match Pioneer's specification of 0.018 percent JIS-weighted rms, it surpassed the ±0.048-percent DIN-weighted-peak specification. In any event, both the JIS reading of 0.022 to 0.028 percent and the ±0.04-percent DIN measurement are exceptional.

The playback distortion from an indicated 0-dB recording at 1,000 Hz was 0.5 percent with the AD tape, 0.8 percent with the SA and MA tapes. The standard reference distortion level of 3 percent was reached at respective recording levels of +6.2, +4.7, and +6.8 dB. The headphone volume, using medium-impedance 600-ohm phones, was only moderate, but the specifications indicate that 8-ohm phones are recommended.

Comments

To say that we were impressed with the Pioneer CT-A9X would be an understatement. Outstanding as its measured performance was, it did just as well in actual use. It passed such difficult tests as copying high-quality "audiophile" LP records, CD's, and interstation FM records, with virtually no detectable changes in direct A/B comparisons with the original signals. The controls operate effortlessly, and the mechanism is exceptionally quiet in all its modes of operation.

Some of the human-engineering aspects of the CT-A9X could stand improvement, however. All the controls are black like the front panel, and the very delicate silver-colored markings are often difficult to read. The three major controls (stop, play, and record) are close together and all the same size and shape; making it much too easy to hit the wrong one (even a slight touch is sufficient for activation). Finally—yes, the list of criticisms is short—we should mention that we found an inoperative tape-type indicator on our initial test sample, but we were reassured when the indicator on a second sample functioned.

The surprisingly small difference in response using the three settings of the AUTO-BLE system (PEAK BIAS, UNDER BIAS, and OVER BIAS) makes us question the usefulness of these options, but the system worked so well regardless of the setting selected that we can hardly fault the deck in that respect. The Pioneer CT-A9X is an impressive machine by any measure.

Circle 145 on reader service card
Come to Marlboro Country.

Also available in convenient 25's packs.

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Cigarette Smoke Contains Carbon Monoxide.
THE Canon VR-40A is a portable VHS Hi-Fi VCR designed for operation from a 12-volt d.c. power source. The power can be obtained from a car's battery through the cigarette-lighter socket, from the recorder's internal rechargeable battery pack, or from an optional a.c. power adaptor, the CA-30A, which fits into the battery compartment (and can also be used to recharge the battery). Although the VR-40A was obviously designed primarily for field use with a video camera, it is adaptable to home video installations with the addition of one of Canon's compatible tuner/timer/charger units, such as the VT-50A.

The VR-40A, though compact, is full-featured. It accommodates all standard lengths of VHS tape cassettes and can record and play back at three speeds: SP (standard play), LP (long play), and SLP (super long play). The rotating head drum carries four video heads and two hi-fi audio heads. The standard longitudinal audio track is recorded and reproduced through a single fixed head. Light-touch pushbuttons on the front panel control the usual tape functions. An AUDIO DUB button permits adding a mono sound track to an existing video recording without erasing the video portion. Also on the front panel is a socket for the 16-foot cable of the remote-control unit, which duplicates virtually all the front-panel control functions.

The LCD display window on the front of the VR-40A shows the operating mode (PLAY or REC) in large letters, with arrows showing the direction of tape movement. Smaller letters indicate the speed and the status of the dubbing function. A symbol of a cassette shows that a tape is loaded into the machine, and there is a battery-level indicator. Large numerals serve as the four-digit tape counter, and others below them display the time remaining on the tape in 5-minute steps.

Along the right side of the recorder case are miniature phone jacks for the left and right microphone inputs and the audio output (suitable for driving headphones) and phono jacks for the video input and output signals. Small slide switches select stereo or mono playback, video record/playback or hi-fi audio only, audio dubbing or mixing, audio output channels (left only, right only, stereo, or mono), and the TV channel on which the VCR output appears (Channel 3 or 4). There is also a socket for a video camera.

The Canon VR-40A measures 8 1/2 inches wide, 10 3/4 inches deep, and 3 inches high. With the battery pack installed, it weighs about 7 1/4 pounds. It comes with a detachable shoulder strap (an optional carrying case is available). Price: $1,030, including remote control. The CA-30A a.c. adaptor is $120. Canon U.S.A., Inc., Dept. SR, One Canon Plaza, Lake Success, NY 11042.

Lab Tests

Our laboratory tests were limited to the hi-fi audio functions of the Canon VR-40A, although we did play video tapes through it to verify its video performance, which appeared to be similar to that of the other home VCR's we have used. For subjective tests of its audio
It leaves nothing to be desired.

THE SANYO AV-4000 SYSTEM WITH REMOTE CONTROL. A MORE ADVANCED APPROACH TO HOME ENTERTAINMENT.

It's everything you ever hoped for. All the most sophisticated features in audio. All the latest breakthroughs in video. All in one perfectly matched system. Featuring the incredible Super Beta VCR, the best picture and sound in video. A 26-inch color monitor with true stereo broadcast capability and 140 channel tuner. A programmable compact disc player with a remarkable 96dB dynamic range. A fully automatic turntable, full logic dual cassette deck, and a programmable digital AM/FM stereo tuner, all feeding a 100-watt per channel amplifier with 5-band graphic equalizer. And you hold the controls to every feature, every function right in the palm of your hand. It's enough to give you goose bumps.
quality, we connected the VR-40A to our main music system, using it as an audio tape deck and recording from FM, LP, and CD sources. As the absence of audio recording or playback level controls implies, the VR-40A uses automatic gain control (AGC) to maintain adequate but not excessive recording levels from almost any source. Since the audio inputs are designed for microphone sources, Canon supplies attenuating adaptors that plug into the recorder's microphone jacks and make them compatible with normal line-level signals.

The only way we could determine the acceptable input limits for either microphone or line sources was by trial and error, looking for the level at which waveform distortion appeared during playback. Although the microphone inputs overloaded at about 29 millivolts, the line-level attenuators enabled the recorder to withstand the full 6.5-volt output of our signal source without distortion. We determined, however, that at 1.5 volts input the playback level had reached its maximum of 0.58 volt; higher inputs were merely reduced to the equivalent of 1.5 volts.

Using 1.5 volts as our “0-dB” input reference, we measured the VR-40A's playback level and distortion at 10-dB intervals. From 0 to −30 dB, the playback output decreased from 0.58 to 0.43 volt, and the distortion decreased from 0.96 to 0.41 percent. At still lower input levels, the output dropped rapidly and the distortion rose to 1.4 percent at −50 dB.

Since no true 0-dB level could be established, we could not define the recorder's noise in the usual manner. The output noise (A-weighted) was −71 dB referred to the 0.58-volt maximum playback level. If one chose to refer the output noise to the −30-dB playback level, for instance, the noise level would be −98 dB! Canon's specifications merely claim an 80-dB signal-to-noise ratio, which is probably as valid as any other number one might use.

Like other VHS Hi-Fi recorders, the VR-40A had very low flutter. In both the recording and playback processes, flutter measured only 0.005 percent JIS-weighted rms and ±0.009 percent CCIR-weighted peak.

Frequency-response measurements were also complicated by the recorder's AGC system. Once again taking the 0.58-volt playback level as an indication of “0-dB” recording, we recorded and played back sweeping sine-wave signals at levels from 0 to −60 dB in 10-dB steps. Since, as we have seen, the upper 30 dB of this range is quite compressed, the top four curves were virtually identical and occupied only about 4 dB on the graph paper. The frequency response was ±1 dB from 20 to 15,000 Hz and down 4 dB at 20,000 Hz.

At lower recording levels the playback output decreased by about 15 dB for each 10-dB step down in recording level, and the high frequencies were progressively more emphasized. At −60 dB, for example, the low and middle frequencies were down about 40 dB from the maximum-level curve, but the response was elevated by about 11 or 12 dB in the 4,000- to 10,000-Hz range. Canon's specifications for frequency response in the hi-fi mode are simply "20 to 20,000 Hz."
Comments

Listening to the recordings we made with the Canon VR-40A, it was hard to believe that its measured frequency response and dynamic linearity were so far from hi-fi quality. Of course, much of the program material broadcast on FM radio is already compressed to some degree, which may have helped to mask the effects of the recorder's AGC system. And since we had no control over program levels through the tape outputs of the system preamplifier, there was no way of knowing to what extent the aberrations we measured on the bench were actually affecting the signals we were hearing.

In any event, the playback recordings sounded surprisingly good, free of noise, flutter, and any obvious distortions. We even recorded and reproduced FM interstation hiss with only minor alterations to the upper-middle and high frequencies. In this test the VR-40A sounded much like one of the better audio cassette decks.

Quite possibly, if the Canon VR-40A had recording-level controls instead of a nondefeatable AGC system, it would be a superb hi-fi audio recorder as well. But, as we see it, no recorder whose levels cannot be set by the user can qualify for serious audio recording, no matter how good its performance might be otherwise. The VR-40A is certainly capable of doing a good job in home hi-fi TV audio recording or as a primary home VCR, but so are a number of standard-sized home hi-fi VCR's at lower prices.

The Canon VR-40A portable VCR was obviously meant to be used with a camera in the field and only secondarily as a home deck with a.c. power. Typical microphones on video cameras are probably not good enough to match the capability of this machine, and for stereo recording you would need two of them, limiting your flexibility of action somewhat. Even so, its freedom from noise and flutter, plus a frequency response far surpassing that of any VCR's longitudinal sound track, certainly make it an attractive choice for video recording in the field.

Circle 146 on reader service card
Precision without complication.

At the very pinnacle of Aiwa's technological breakthroughs resides a new standard of performance. A new level of precision. A new achievement in human engineering. It is the Aiwa AD-F990B.

The AD-F990B's ability to meet the dynamic and textural demands of the best of both digital and analog source materials is unprecedented. The ease with which the AD-F990B makes this outstanding performance available is unbelievable. At the touch of a single button, the AD-F990B's unique D.A.T.A system automatically analyzes the tape you have selected. Reference signals are automatically recorded and then instantly compared to the original. Once the analysis is complete, in just 16 seconds, the Aiwa AD-F990B adjusts bias, equalization and sensitivity to optimum levels.

Through the use of Dolby HX Pro, the AD-F990B dynamically adjusts bias levels in response to the music you record. It even adjusts the bias levels separately for each channel. To make perfect performances even more effortless the AD-F990B also offers an automatic noise reduction detector, automatic recording level control, automatic demagnetizing system and automatic intro-play facility.

The Aiwa AD-F990B. Perfection has never been so easy to achieve.

If you can't tell whether it's a Stradivarius or a Guarneri, it isn't an Aiwa.
Lab tests reveal extraordinary value in sonic performance by Julian Hirsch

Since the introduction of the Compact Disc about three years ago, the prices of CD players have dropped dramatically. But their performance, especially in respect to error correction, has actually improved. A number of manufacturers have recently introduced players with list prices around $300, less than what you have to pay for a modest turntable/cartridge combination. We tested several of these units to see what differences could be found among them and generally to determine what, if anything, has been omitted from them in order to achieve such a low price.

Most of the five players we tested—models from Mitsubishi, Pioneer, Sanyo, Sony, and Technics—closely resemble each other in size and general styling. With one exception (Technics), they are black-finished “low-profile” units measuring slightly less than 17 inches wide, 10 to 12 inches deep, and 2 3/4 to 3 1/2 inches high. They weigh from 7 to 10 pounds. Each has a front-loading horizontal disc drawer at the left of the panel and a display window on the right. All the players have a button that opens and closes the disc drawer (three of them can also be closed by pressing the drawer lightly, which may be more convenient than using the button). Although the five players have many of the same features (see Table 1, page 74), we found enough differences in this area to provide a prospective buyer with some basis for a selection. Equally important are questions about performance: Has it suffered in the price-reduction process? And are there substantive measurable or audible differences between these players?

All the players were subjected to a uniform series of tests (summarized in Table 2, page 76) using the same test discs, instruments, and procedures throughout. We measured each unit’s output voltage playing the 0-dB (maximum-level) 1,000-Hz track on the Sony YEDS2 test disc, with the player’s output terminated in the EIA standard load of 10,000 ohms in parallel with a 1,000-picofarad capacitor. We measured the output voltage from each channel as well as the output imbalance (difference in amplitude) between channels. The A-weighted noise level (referred to the 0-dB output level) was measured using the “infinity zero level” band of the Sony test disc. Harmonic distortion at 1,000 Hz was measured at levels of 0, -10, and -20 dB. Channel separation was measured separately for each direction (left to right and right to left) at frequencies of 100, 1,000, and 20,000 Hz, and the two readings were averaged.

The SL-PJ1 from Technics was the only one of the five players with random track access—just punch in the track number and play. It was also one of the best performers.
Other measurements were made using the Philips TS3 test record. Frequency response was measured with the TS3's sweeping frequency bands, which slide logarithmically from 20 to 20,000 Hz in 50 seconds, and the player's output level was recorded on a graphic plotter. The curves for both channels (see the graph on page 77) were plotted on the same chart paper using an expanded scale of 2 dB per inch, instead of the usual 10 dB per inch. From this test and from the appearance of a square-wave signal reproduced from the Philips disc we could infer whether a player used an analog or a digital low-pass filter in the audio outputs, whether a single D/A (digital-to-analog) converter was multiplexed between the left and right channels or two separate converters were used, and whether "oversampling" was used in the digital-to-analog conversion process. Oversampling shows up as a lower interchannel phase shift (reduced by the oversampling factor) compared with conventional operation, and its use is thought by some people to have an audible effect on the sound of a CD player.

The ability of a CD player to correct for defects in the digital data received from the disc is crucial to the success of the system, since a considerable number of such errors are normally encountered while playing a disc. A properly operating system incorporates some digital facility to fill in the "holes" in the program resulting from data errors. In early players, we found substantial differences in this respect.

To our knowledge, the only standardized test disc available for evaluating error correction is the Philips TS4A, which is a modification of the TS4 sampler disc with a wedge-shaped portion of its signal surface damaged, black dots of several sizes painted on the outer surface, and a group of parallel lines inscribed on the outer surface to simulate a fingerprint. The size of these calibrated defects (in micrometers) can be determined for any portion of the modified part of the disc by referring to the elapsed time in minutes and seconds in the track being played when the defect begins to be audible. A failure to correct for the data errors will be apparent in the form of "dropouts" in the program or actual loss of tracking, which can manifest itself as "stuttering" or even a total shutdown.

Our final test (not actually a measurement) was of the ability of each player to withstand physical shock without mistracking. This is a subjective process involving a "calibrated blow" delivered to the case of the player with the flat of the hand (or with the fingers if necessary). Since I have been subjecting all the CD players we have tested to this treatment, I must consider my hand to be a standard of sorts! At any rate, while playing a disc I strike the player on its top and sides and determine how much of an impact is required to cause mistracking (skipping or actually shutting off).

A player receives a grade of A, B, C, or D depending on its ability to cope with this treatment. An A means that a fairly solid blow does not cause mistracking, and a D indicates that a light drumming with the fingers is enough to cause trouble. So far I have never encountered a player deserving an F in this test, but I would probably give an F to a player that reacted to a gentle stroke of the fingers (making it quite useless for normal home operation).

In spite of prior experience indicating that CD players sound very much alike, we took advantage of having several units on hand at the same time and connected them to a switching system so that we could change from any one to any other instantly at the press of a button. The comparisons were done in pairs, using duplicate discs of the same recording and cueing them to within a second (a striking convenience of CD's).

Each machine was compared with

Sony's CDP-70 was one of the best players in the group in terms of its measured performance characteristics.

From this plot, we obtained the response variation, in decibels, between 20 and 20,000 Hz relative to the 1,000-Hz level. The slewing ability of each player's laser-tracking mechanism was measured by programming the machine to go from Track 1 to Track 15 of the Philips TS4 sampler disc and measuring the time required for the transition. Also on this disc are two tracks, Nos. 17 and 18, that have no silent interval between them. With some earlier CD players, it was common for the opening syllable of the vocal on Track 18 to be clipped, and we use this test to judge the accuracy with which the laser-pickup servo can locate the exact start of a track. All five players passed this test easily.

We used an oscilloscope to measure the approximate phase shift between channels, playing a mono (L + R) track on the Sony test disc at frequencies of 1,000, 5,000, and 20,000 Hz. From this test and from the appearance of a square-wave signal reproduced from the Philips disc we could infer whether a player was measured by programming the player's laser-tracking mechanism to go from Track 1 to Track 15 of the Philips TS4 sampler disc and measuring the time required for the transition. Also on this disc are two tracks, Nos. 17 and 18, that have no silent interval between them. With some earlier CD players, it was common for the opening syllable of the vocal on Track 18 to be clipped, and we use this test to judge the accuracy with which the laser-pickup servo can locate the exact start of a track. All five players passed this test easily.

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Each machine was compared with
each of the others, using two different recordings. No effort was made to match levels closer than they already were, but the existing matches were perfectly satisfactory for our purpose. The worst mismatch (between the Mitsubishi and the Technics) amounted to a 1.76-dB difference in level, which was just audible but not enough to affect the sound-quality comparison significantly. The other units typically had level mismatches of less than a few tenths of a decibel, and these differences were not audible.

The upshot of the comparisons was that I was never able to hear the slightest variation in sound quality between any pair of players. Most of the time even the switching itself was undetectable; although I was pressing the button, it was as though it had no connection with the rest of the system. I think it is reasonable to conclude that any slight differences that might be detected by someone else would be far short of what would be needed to establish a sonic superiority for any one machine based on rational criteria.

**Mitsubishi DP-107**

Although no instruction manual was packed with our test sample of the Mitsubishi DP-107, we were able to learn its various operating features through a process of trial and error. The DP-107 has a glossy black front panel that handsomely contrasts with its satin-silver pushbuttons and pale-gold markings.

The DP-107 was the only player in the group to use oversampling (by a factor of two) and digital audio filtering. However, our phase-shift measurements suggested that, like all the other players in this test, the DP-107 uses a single D/A converter multiplexed between the two channels. Also like most of the other players, when a disc is first loaded the DP-107's display shows the total number of tracks and the total playing time on the disc. During play this information is not available (nor is it likely to be needed). Instead, the display shows either the number of the track being played or the elapsed time on that track.

Although the DP-107 can access any indexed portion of any track, with the selected index number appearing in the display window, it cannot be programmed for automatic access to indexed sections. Programming by tracks is simple. Pressing the PROGRAM button causes "PI" to appear on the display, after which the fast-search buttons (which step in forward or reverse, one track at a time) are used to select the first desired track. Pressing PROGRAM again produces a "P2" on the display, and the process is repeated up to a maximum of nine selections. After the last selection is made, pressing PROGRAM causes "End" to appear on the display, and a touch on the play button starts the programmed sequence. It is a minor annoyance that a programmed playing sequence cannot be canceled in its entirety except by opening and closing the drawer or shutting the player off and turning it on again (an idiosyncrasy shared with the Sanyo CP660).

The DP-107 had, by a comfortable margin, the best headphone volume of the group with high-quality, high-impedance phones (we used AKG K340's throughout these tests). Although the Mitsubishi player, like the others, has a button that opens and closes the disc drawer, it is one of the three whose drawers can also be closed by light pressure on the front.

**Pioneer PD-5010**

The Pioneer PD-5010 has the simplest display we can recall seeing provided by the display is the current track number. Illuminated arrows and lights show that a program has been entered, that the repeat or pause function has been engaged, and that the disc is actually being played (this last indication is useful since the PD-5010 does not count off the seconds and minutes as a disc plays).

The numerical display does have another function, however. In the player's fast-scan mode, the display indicates the number of minutes of program that have been scanned, with a resolution of 1 minute. When the fast-speed button is released, the display once again shows the current track number. Although not as useful as an exact minutes-and-seconds indication, this approximate readout is better than nothing.
The Pioneer PD-5010 is easy to use and can be programmed to play twenty-seven tracks in any order.

The only respect in which the PD-5010 failed to match most of the other players was in its impact resistance. A light tap of the fingers directly above the disc drawer would usually cause the player to shut down. We would have graded it D for this, but over much of the top surface it was considerably less sensitive, so it received a C. Suspecting a mechanical resonance of the top plate, we placed one of the other players on top of the Pioneer, and its impact resistance was then much improved. It is possible too, of course, that the sensitivity of our test sample was not typical of the model.

The PD-5010 is easy to program by successively keying in the desired tracks using the fast-search buttons, which step forward or backward by one track each time they are pressed, and following each selection with a touch on the PROGRAM MEMORY button. To cancel the program sequence, you press the stop button twice.

Although the PD-5010 has a headphone jack, the sound level through the phones we used was barely adequate, and we doubt that many people would find it satisfactory. The headphone level is also not adjustable, although that presented no problem at the nearly background-music levels we obtained from this player. As in the Mitsubishi DP-107, the disc drawer of the Pioneer PD-5010 closes with a light touch as well as when its control button is pressed. An interesting feature of the PD-5010 is the SUBCODE output connector in the rear of the player. According to the instruction manual, this will supply digital signals from specially encoded CD's to various accessories that will be available in the future.

Sanyo CP660

Among this group of players, only the Sanyo CP660 can be programmed by index numbers as well as track numbers. Instead of using

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1 - FEATURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MITSUBISHI DP-107</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program audible during search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast track skip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random track access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random index access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmed play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum number of programmed selections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index programming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program-cancel button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeat current track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeat all tracks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial play from selected track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headphone jack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the fast-search buttons to select the desired tracks, it has a pair of UP and DOWN keys dedicated to entering program information. If index numbers are to be included in the programming, the INDEX key is pressed following the track selection, then the UP and DOWN keys are used again to select the desired index number. Pressing the MEMO key then enters the selection into the programmed sequence.

The CLEAR button can clear only one memory entry at a time. To remove a programmed sequence, it is necessary to turn the player off or to open the disc drawer.

The display of the Sanyo CP660 uses bright blue-white numerals that are smaller than those of some other players but extremely legible. At all times the readout shows the track and index numbers and the elapsed playing time in the track in minutes and seconds. Pressing the EACH/REMAIN button changes the track-time display to show the total remaining playing time on the disc. The total disc playing time as well as the total number of tracks appears on the display when the disc is loaded, but this readout is replaced by specific track numbers and playing times after play begins. In the programmed mode, a red light appears on the PLAY key.

The CP660 was one of the two players in this group (along with the Technics) whose disc drawer is apparently meant to be closed only by the open/close button. The drawer can be closed by pressing it inward with considerable force, but that is obviously not recommended.

In most respects the CP660 gave excellent performance. Its phase shift was somewhat less than that of most of the other players at middle and high frequencies, although the reason for this was not obvious. The impact resistance was very good on the sides and good over most of the top surface, but it earned a C grade over the disc drive. This was not a problem in normal use, however.

### Table: Feature Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Mitsubishi DP-107</th>
<th>Pioneer PD-5010</th>
<th>Sanyo CP660</th>
<th>Sony CDP-70</th>
<th>Technics SL-PJ1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headphone volume control</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital (D) or analog (A) filtering</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oversampling</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disc drawer closes by touch</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISPLAY:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of tracks</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total playing time on disc</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Track number being played</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elapsed time on track</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remaining time on disc</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Index number</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td></td>
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<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Programmed selection order</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disc-loaded indication</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repeat-status indication</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Shown at start-up only
What did surprise us about the Sanyo unit was its error correction, which would have been considered below average even in a first-generation CD player. Over much of the modified portion of the Philips TS44 disc the CP660 simply would not function. It skipped from point to point and sometimes scanned the test disc in the reverse direction, from the higher-numbered tracks toward the lower-numbered ones! We have no way of knowing whether this behavior was peculiar to our test sample. In fairness, we must add that the player had no problems with any of our music CD's other than this test disc.

**Sony CDP-70**

When a disc is loaded into the Sony CDP-70, the display briefly shows the total number of tracks and the playing time for the entire disc. In a few seconds this is replaced by a "0" and the red word "DISK" to indicate that the player is ready to be used or programmed. The blue-white display, using ½-inch-high figures, is highly legible and resembles that of Sony's more expensive CD players.

While a disc is playing, the display shows the track and index numbers (if any) and the elapsed time in the track or the total time remaining on the disc (as selected by toggling the ELAPSED/REMAINING button), and a green PLAY arrow appears next to the window. Other illuminated symbols show when the pause mode has been selected and when the player is operating in a programmed mode.

While a programmed sequence is being entered, the INDEX/RMS number next to the track-number display shows the number of the selection in the sequence (Sony calls the programmed mode RMS for Random Music Sensor). If a track contains indexed subsections, during playback this portion of the display shows the current index number. However, there is no provision for programming or directly accessing specific indexed sections of a disc.

The programming procedure for the CDP-70 is much like that of the other machines. The track-search buttons (which Sony calls AMS for Automatic Music Sensor) are used to select a track, and its number is stored by pressing the MEMORY button. The latest entry can be removed with the CLEAR button, but to remove a programmed sequence completely the STOP (RESET) button must be pressed.

The repeat function of the CDP-70 is more versatile than that of the other players tested. One touch on the repeat button produces a "Repeat 1" indication in the display window and causes only the current track to be repeated. A second touch changes the display to "Repeat All" and repeats the entire disc (or entire programmed sequence). A third touch clears the repeat function.

The program-scan function of the Sony CDP-70 is much faster than that of the other players in the group. As far as we could judge, the speed does not increase after a few seconds (as it does in the others), but the starting rate seems to be faster than the fast scan of the others. Furthermore, if the machine is in the pause mode, the scanning speed is tripled, which made it possible to scan a disc in about 36 seconds.

The back of the CDP-70 contains a couple of multipin connectors not found on the other players. These are for use with an optional remote-control accessory (Sony RM-D1K) or certain other Sony audio components to which the CDP-70 can be connected, enabling it to be controlled with an infrared hand unit.

At least one measurement of the Sony CDP-70 sets it apart from the others—indeed, from all previous CD players we have tested. Its channel separation was greater than we have ever encountered and was close to the practical measurement limits of our spectrum analyzer. Over the full audio range the separation was between 104 and 110 dB. It must be realized, however, that this figure is of no direct audible significance since every CD player we have seen has far more separation than is necessary for total stereo performance. But it does suggest that Sony has taken some unusual design and layout precautions and is noteworthy for this if not for any practical reason. A more practical quality of the Sony player was its very listenable headphone volume—not quite as loud as the Mitsubishi's but very listenable nevertheless.

**Technics SL-PJ1**

The Technics SL-PJ1 is quite different from the other players in this group in appearance as well as operating features. In size and shape it resembles one of the Technics linear-tracking record players, which are barely larger than a 12-inch disc. The SL-PJ1, while considerably

**TABLE 2 - HIRSCH-HOUCk LAB MEASUREMENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MITSUBISHI DP-107</th>
<th>PIONEER PD-5010</th>
<th>SANYO CP660</th>
<th>SONY CDP-70</th>
<th>TECHNICS SL-PJ1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output voltage from 0-dB level</strong></td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>2.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output channel imbalance (in decibels)</strong></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Signal-to-noise ratio (A-weighted) referred to 0-dB level (in decibels)</strong></td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>99.3</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distortion at 1,000 Hz (percent)</strong></td>
<td>0 dB 0.0056 0.011 0.027</td>
<td>0 dB 0.0032 0.0022 0.0036</td>
<td>0 dB 0.0037 0.0018 0.0032</td>
<td>0 dB 0.0032 0.0002 0.0004</td>
<td>0 dB 0.0055 0.0155 0.0006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Channel separation (in decibels)</strong></td>
<td>100 Hz 91.5 98.5 97</td>
<td>100 Hz 95.5 96.5 98</td>
<td>100 Hz 95.5 81.5 85</td>
<td>100 Hz 95.5 98 85</td>
<td>100 Hz 95.5 97 95.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Response variation, 20 to 20,000 Hz (in decibels)</strong></td>
<td>+0.25, -1.4</td>
<td>+0.15, -0.9</td>
<td>+0.1, -0.6</td>
<td>+0.1, -0.2</td>
<td>+0.3, -0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
larger than a CD, is only about 12½ inches wide, 12¾ inches deep, and 3¼ inches high, and it weighs about 10 pounds. Its control buttons are on a sloping front panel that spans the width of the bottom edge. Among them are the usual fast-search buttons and the skip buttons that move the laser pickup to the beginning of a recorded track. Engaging the repeat function lights a red light next to the display.

Selecting a track or programming the SL-PJ1 is even simpler and usually faster than with the other players in the group since it is the only one to offer random-access track selection. Ten small buttons, numbered 1 through 0, can be used for direct access to any track numbered up to 99. Although each of the other machines can access any track up to No. 99, to do so requires pressing a button up to ninety-nine times! That is not as difficult as you might think, but it is a far cry from pressing just one or two buttons. The SL-PJ1 also gives direct access to any indexed section, but only in normal playing mode (you can program any sequence of tracks but no indexed subtracks).

After a program has been entered, pressing the RECALL button displays each programmed track number in the correct sequence. The CLEAR button cancels all programmed selections; if one is being played, the SL-PJ1 continues in the normal sequence at its conclusion.

The display window shows the total number of tracks and total playing time when a disc is first loaded. During play the readout shows the current track number and its elapsed time. The time remaining can be displayed by pressing the REM TIME button.

The measured performance of the Technics SL-PJ1 was in every respect as good as or better than the others. Its overall impact resistance was, by a small margin, the best in the group, its output voltage was slightly higher than the others, and it tied with the Sony player for the flattest frequency response and with the Pioneer for the best signal-to-noise ratio.

Conclusions

These low-priced CD players represent extraordinary value. Almost all of them are better in important respects, such as error correction, than almost any of the first-generation players that sold for three to five times their price less than three years ago. Although the more expensive models available today from the same manufacturers and others have certain operating conveniences and features lacking in these budget-priced units, there were no substantive differences among the five we evaluated. The Sanyo did not come up to the others in error correction on our test disc, but otherwise we would be hard put to rank these players in any order of quality. And since even the Sanyo had no difficulty in playing ordinary music discs and was the only player to be programmable by index as well as track numbers, it might be the best choice for some.

Nonetheless, I do have some preferences among this group. All things considered, it seems to me that the Technics and Sony machines had the highest overall level of excellence, though each of the others excels in some respect. No doubt many buyers would have valid reasons for choosing one of the others instead. It is hard to see how you could go wrong, whichever player you choose.
ATRINA LESKANICH. The name sounds as if it has leapt off the pages of Tolstoy’s Anna Karenina. But though it’s of Russian origin, the name belongs to a sloe-eyed military brat from Topeka, Kansas. This young woman, who has a freckled, Ivory Girl face, also happens to be the focal point of a little U.K.-based rock band that, late last year, finally worked its way out of the garage and into the executive offices of Capitol Records. The band—Katrina and the Waves—made several Capitol executives very happy when its American debut LP reached No. 25 on the charts. The album’s first single, the jubilant Walkin’ on Sunshine, went on to peak at No. 9.

Critics eager for comparisons immediately thought of the Pretenders. Like Chrissie Hynde, Leskanich, twenty-five, is a Midwesterner who found a niche across the Atlantic, and like Hynde, Leskanich sings and plays rhythm guitar in a group with three males (only two of whom are British, by the way). But on closer inspection, the parallels quickly fade.

Hynde writes most of the Pretenders’ street-wise music—she truly leads her band. Leskanich has only recently begun to try her hand at composing—she fronts her band, singing and playing cheerful songs written mainly by the Waves’ shy lead guitarist, Kimberley Rew. Hynde’s vocal style is icy and quirky; her darkly shrouded eyes warn, “Don’t get too close or you might get hurt.” But Leskanich belts out her heart and soul in a big, booming mezzo-soprano. She has a lively, inviting style that beckons to her audiences, “Come on in, the water’s fine.”

Recently I met Katrina Leskanich—this quintessential girl-next-door—in New York, during the band’s second U.S. tour. She seemed to have an arsenal of answers at her disposal for the inevitable barrage of journalists’ questions about the Pretenders analogy.

“It’s understandable that people want to compare us,” said Leskanich evenly. “One reason is that there just aren’t enough women doing music. If a guy comes along and sings a certain way, there’s not always a handy person to draw a
parallel with, because there are so many men in rock.

"I've always been a big fan of Chrissie Hynde," she continued. "But there's a definite difference between us. Chrissie's got this hard edge, and you get the feeling that things haven't always gone so well for her and that she wants to share a little bit of this misery with others. I've had some hard times, too, but when it comes to the music, I want to forget and to entertain with a smile on my face. And actually," she added, in utter seriousness, "I've always thought of myself as more of a Gidget than a Chrissie Hynde."

Her live act in New York would certainly support that statement. Let's just say it was not the stuff that made Madonna. Leskanich, wearing sneakers, hopped and skipped around the stage like a gangly, guitar-toting schoolgirl at a sock hop. And the dominant item in her wardrobe—an oversized smock decorated with large triangles in primary colors—was a metaphor for the Waves' music, which is as refreshingly bright and as fundamental as can be.

The songs on the Capitol LP—eight written by Kim Rew and two by bassist Vince de la Cruz—are remixed and, in some cases, totally rerecorded versions of material from a pair of little-known Canadian releases on the Attic label. With the exception of Cry for Me and The Sun Won't Shine, which are slow, bluesy wailers, the album is made up of highly danceable pop/rock songs with irresistible hooks that don't let you come up for air. The music is earthy and mainly guitar-based—no flashy technology to speak of—with Rew's Gibson SG Special providing a jangling backdrop for Leskanich's powerhouse vocals.

Perhaps the most striking aspect of the Waves' album is the unabashed homage paid to artists from the Fifties and Sixties, particularly Chuck Berry and greats from Motown and the British Invasion. Kim Rew admitted without hesitation that Berry, the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, and Ray Davies ("a very underrated songwriter") were among the dominant influences on "Katrina and the Waves."

Rew, De la Cruz, and drummer Alex Cooper—thirty-three, twenty-seven, and thirty-two, respectively—seem like transplants from another era. They all sport clean, Mod-style "bowl" haircuts that flap up and down as they bob their heads during their live shows. In New York, I half-expected them to break out in a chorus of "She loves you, yeah, yeah, yeah."

Before signing with Capitol in December 1984, the band spent four years carting demos around to record companies, though its roots go back to the late Seventies. Rew and Cooper, both Cambridge University students, formed the Waves and played locally. When the short-lived Waves broke up, Rew worked for a while with the eccentric Soft Boys, which he calls "a sort of neo-psychedelic band with elements of the Velvet Underground and Pink Floyd."

Meanwhile Leskanich, the daughter of an Air Force colonel, had been living with her family at an American base in the English agricultural county of Norfolk. Texas-born and part Mexican, Vince de la Cruz was also living at the base; his father held a teaching post there. Leskan-
ich met De la Cruz in the base chapel, where both played the guitar for the choir.

Impressed with Leskanich's voice, De la Cruz asked her to join him in forming a band. With the addition of drummer Alex Cooper (post-Waves), Mama's Cooking was born as punk rumbled London. "We were very isolated in the country," Leskanich pointed out, "so we weren't influenced by the music happening anywhere else. We played at the American military bases because those were the only places where we could make any money. We chose a repertoire that went down well with American GI's, so we did covers of Pat Benatar, Heart, the Eagles, and the Stones."

When Kim Rew gave up his attempts at a solo career and joined them, they dropped the name Mama's Cooking. Calling themselves the Waves, the foursome attempted to break into the London circuit. They performed Rew's songs to critical disdain. "The English kids were going through a dismal period," said Leskanich, "so we weren't influenced by the sound of the cowboy, the country," Leskanich pointed out, "At that time they had not the noise gets in."

Of course, that never happened, but she did begin to divest herself of a flat, youthful singing style that owed much to a childhood infatuation with such groups as the Partridge Family. Rew introduced her to his enormous record collection, which contained work by many black artists, including Etta James and Aretha Franklin, and she bought records by Sam & Dave, the Contours, Little Richard, Otis Redding—anything from the 1950's and 1960's that was black. "A lot of that stuff went into my head," she said, "and now it's coming out of my mouth."

The group made a few singles in England, but Attic Records in Toronto was the only company willing to stick its neck out for an album-licensing deal with the fledgling band. In 1982, Attic released "Walkin' on Sunshine," the group's first LP, which sounded very much like a rough garage tape. It was recorded in a London studio next to a railroad station. "The floor goes like this, and the ceiling is dripping," Leskanich said, demonstrating, "and you have to stop a vocal track midway if a train is passing because the noise gets in."

Undaunted, in 1983 the group made another LP for Attic at the same studio. The band had made strides, and the second album, "Katrina and the Waves 2," simply sparkled with a refreshing clarity and a "live" feeling that is, to a great extent, muddied on the fancier Capitol remix.

By 1984 the Attic recordings had attracted some attention on alternative and college radio stations, and soon the band was discovered by Capitol Records and signed to that label. When Andrew Fuhrmann, Capitol's director of talent acquisition, and engineer Scott Litt chose what they felt were the ten best tracks from the Waves' two Attic releases, the group went back to the creaky London studio to rerecord some of the material. In New York, Litt put the tapes through the boards at the Power Station studio, using a variety of ambiances.

The result? A polished American debut album that has a somewhat Phil Spectorish Wall-of-Sound texture. It's slick as can be, but all the "atmosphere" causes the melodies to recede behind the "wall," creating much more homogeneity. "If you've heard the first two LP's, then the third one's a bit of a shock," admitted De la Cruz.

"But it's better," added Rew, "because the basic sounds have been given close attention in a posh recording studio."

Now that they've entered the realm of the "posh recording studio," what's next for Katrina and the Waves? "Hopefully, more of the same," said Rew, referring to the next album the band plans to finish by year's end. "We don't really progress. We're doing basic rock-and-roll. All I care about now is the next batch of ten good songs."

This emphasis on ten songs—no more, no less—hints at an inclination toward commercialism that could cause the band to become totally mainstream before they mature enough to take musical risks. "We do want a lot of people to like us so we can play in big places," said De la Cruz. And certainly, so far the group has managed to win over enough of the right people. This despite the fact that their wholesome, uncomplicated sound and their lack of a visual image are a far cry from the androgynous technopop that is so ubiquitous today.

Fuhrmann, the Capitol executive who signed the band, observed, "People always want to hear real acoustic sounds, real singers, and real emotion. And in a world of make-up and costumes, a non-fashion statement can be refreshing. Katrina has said more than once that she's not the next sex thingy. She's not selling records with a come-hither look."

But she is selling records, and the label is banking on a building momentum—the Waves' contract calls for no fewer than six LP's and one greatest-hits compilation. "Our audience," said Rew, "contains a lot of eighteen-year-old girls who want to be like Katrina. We had no idea that would happen until we started doing gigs here. But they really look up to her, so we must be doing something right."
How to tape your time-worn treasures / by Ian G. Masters

ET’s face it: not everything we choose to listen to is high-fi, or at least not everything I choose to listen to. I was bitten by the audiophile bug at a very early age, but at the same time my musical tastes were being formed in the peculiar world of late-Fifties greaser music and early-Sixties bubblegum rock. I would be the first to admit that much of the music of that period was, um, undistinguished, but I still take a perverse delight in listening to it sometimes, and I take pride in a room full of old 45-rpm singles, a few 78’s, and some venerable LP’s.

The main drawback of these records is that, however much they may tug at the old heartstrings, they sound terrible. Most of them were atrociously recorded in the first place, and the vast majority spent their early years being played on a series of truly wretched phonographs. My own equipment was fairly primitive back then, but what really did my collection in was the odd assortment of players my friends used at parties—plus the fact that sleeves were virtually unknown once you got the records home from the store.

Playing these records on a state-of-the-art sound system today is an exercise in masochism that will drive away anyone but the most committed nostalgist. Even I find they put my teeth on edge much of the time. By now most of them sound as if they were recorded on a rifle range during a hail storm.

And yet I do want to hear this stuff now and again. The obvious solution is to transfer a bunch of the records to tape. When I embarked on a project to tape some of my collection, I knew that I would never end up with high fidelity, but I thought that some improvement would be possible, that the material might become more listenable with a little manipulation. It turned out I was right, and the methods I used are not at all esoteric or expensive, just time consuming—and rather fun, if you enjoy the recording process as much as I do.

Judging from the raft of oldies radio stations out there and the brisk sales of reissue albums of old singles, lots of people share my tastes, and probably many of you are also sitting on treasure troves of old records you’d love to hear again but can’t stand to listen to. So here is my step-by-step plan for breathing new life into such recordings. The techniques are based on a bit of theory, a bit of reading, and lots of trial and error. Not everyone will have the patience to go through all the steps, but any combination of them will result in a tape dub with some improvement over the original sound.

For convenience and flexibility, and because I had the equipment on hand, I did my work first on open-reel tape, then dubbed to cassette for the final version. While this approach has its advantages, most of the restoration techniques I used will work just as well dubbing direct to cassette.

**Step 1: The Program**

Early on, I realized there was no point in trying to put absolutely everything I had on tape. First, there was simply too much of it. Second, I didn’t really like a lot of it all that much. And third, no one,
not even me, would sit still for more than a couple of hours of this stuff at a time. So I decided to record just two C-90's, a total of three hours maximum.

Figuring that an average song back then ran about 2½ minutes, I determined that I could record seventy-two of my favorites. I went through my collection, digging out possible candidates, and then discarded the more dubious items until I had the right number. I then listed the final choices, noting the time for each one (I had to time a few with a stopwatch, but most had running times on the label) and the location of the best available copy of each. A surprising number of the songs I chose, perhaps half, I had at some point acquired as reissues or on LP collections, and I elected to use these where possible. Sometimes, however, a reissue was so heavily processed and "enhanced" that it bore relatively little resemblance to the original, in which case I went with the scratchy older version.

Having made my initial selections, I added up the times to see how close I was to the total I needed. As it happened, I was within a few seconds of three hours, but that can be put down to blind luck. Had I been less fortunate, I would have substituted selections until the total came out right.

The next step was to make up four separate programs, one for each side of the two final cassettes. My goal was to have each program fill a side completely, without any annoying pauses at the ends of songs, and each side to have a certain pace and variety in itself. To do this, I decided that no artist would appear twice on the same side, meaning that none would have more than four songs in all. As it turned out, very few had that many: the Beatles, Elvis, Chuck Berry, and one or two others.

To make up the individual program sheets, I first assigned the groups of songs by the same artists, spreading them around as evenly as possible on the four sides. Then I filled up the sides arbitrarily until each side had eighteen songs, added up the total time for each one, and juggled songs around, switching cuts from side to side, until all four sides came out to the right length—a time-consuming but somehow rewarding exercise. Next I organized each side to provide a reasonably sensible or artistic mix: alternating instrumentals and vocals, groups and soloists, male and female singers, fast and slow songs, and so forth. Finally, I arranged all the records to be recorded in four neat piles and went on to the next step.

Step 2: Setting Up

It was obvious from the beginning that the tapes would be mono. Some of the records were originally stereo, and many of the reissues had been reprocessed in pseudo-stereo, but most of the cuts were mono, so that seemed the best way to go. Mono also had one technical advantage. The physical effects of record wear, as well as of accumulated dirt and scratches, tend to be random in terms of phase, so bridging the system to mono removed a surprising amount of the garbage interfering with the sound by canceling out-of-phase material.

I elected to do the bridging right at the cartridge output, on the theory that the earlier it was done in the signal chain, the less chance there would be of tiny phase shifts letting unwanted noise through. Whether this actually made any difference I don't know. It was convenient for me, but the same results could probably have been achieved by a pair of back-to-back Y-connectors at either the phono input of the preamplifier or the line inputs of the tape deck.

Experience also showed me that gradual tone correction was a good idea in order to match the character of one song to the next. Although this too could be done with an equalizer, it would require quite a bit of restraint not to overdo things. Instead, I simply placed a second conventional preamplifier in the signal chain, the less chance there was of wear and dirt were in the high-frequency portion of the spectrum. Therefore, I decided to chop the frequency response rather severely above about 5,000 Hz. With a slight increase in treble up to that point, to restore an apparent brightness, the effect was marvelous. The easiest way to accomplish it would have been with a graphic equalizer, but I did not have one immediately at hand, so I used a small filter unit that provided a very sharp low-pass cutoff with a variable turnover frequency (it extended down to 5,000 Hz, and that's where I left it most of the time).

Experience also showed me that the earlier it was done in the signal chain, the less chance there would be of tiny phase shifts letting unwanted noise through. Whether this actually made any difference I don't know. It was convenient for me, but the same results could probably have been achieved by a pair of back-to-back Y-connectors at either the phono input of the preamplifier or the line inputs of the tape deck.

I next concluded that while few of my old discs had much in the way of high-frequency musical content, the worst effects of wear and dirt were in the high-frequency portion of the spectrum. Therefore, I decided to chop the frequency response rather severely above about 5,000 Hz. With a slight increase in treble up to that point, to restore an apparent brightness, the effect was marvelous. The easiest way to accomplish it would have been with a graphic equalizer, but I did not have one immediately at hand, so I used a small filter unit that provided a very sharp low-pass cutoff with a variable turnover frequency (it extended down to 5,000 Hz, and that's where I left it most of the time).

Experience also showed me that gradual tone correction was a good idea in order to match the character of one song to the next. Although this too could be done with an equalizer, it would require quite a bit of restraint not to overdo things. Instead, I simply placed a second conventional preamplifier in the circuit and used its tone controls. An extra wrinkle was the inclusion of an old Phase Linear Autocorrelator for tidying up the noisiest of the discs. I didn't use it often, but it was handy on a few occasions. The Autocorrelator, the filter unit, and the extra preamp were wired in series between the tape-monitor output of the master preamp and the tape-recorder input.

One technique I experimented with turned out not to be a good idea. In the beginning, I reasoned that the stylus that had ruined the records in the first place should be duplicated as closely as possible in making the tape, because the size and shape of the groove deformations would match an older cartridge better than a modern one. But
I found that the old cartridge I tried simply made things worse, while the newer models seemed to have more ability to track the worn grooves. I elected to use a very good modern cartridge, but one that could stand a fairly high tracking force, since this seemed to help the sound a bit.

**Step 3: Preparing to Record**

Once the system was set up and seemed likely to give reasonable sonic results, I found that some rehearsal was necessary to get the songs on tape as smoothly as possible. This involved determining how long the turntable took to get up to speed and matching that with the operating vagaries of the tape recorder so that a reasonably accurate cue could be achieved. I can back-cue my turntable, but it takes a couple of seconds to get up to speed, so I had to practice a while before I was able to roll the tape at just the right moment.

The simplest way to go about the transition from one song to the next is to use the deck's pause control: stop the tape at the earliest possible moment after the previous record, restart the turntable, and then roll the tape just before the music begins. While this method works fine, for my taste it leaves a bit too much of a gap between songs. If you're using a three-head recorder and punch-in recording is possible, rolling the new record just before the previous song ends and then punching in the record function just before the new song starts can give a very nice, clean transition. But you'll have to practice quite a bit to know exactly when to roll the record.

*(Continued on page 132)*

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**WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS.....**

**URKING in everyone's record collection is at least one disc that no amount of processing will make listenable but that happens to be indispensable for a tape dub of favorite oldies. You may find it worthwhile to buy a new copy, or borrow one in better condition, but that may be impossible. Before you write it off completely, however, you can try a few more drastic measures that may let you squeeze out another play or two—enough to tape it for further processing.**

*Severe warps.* There are several tricks to compensate for warps. Depending on the nature of the warp, one or a combination of these may work for you:

A central weight or clamp may flatten the disc just enough to make it play. If the clamp is in contact with the disc at only a few points, try different positions to find the most effective one. You might also try propping up the side of the record opposite the warp by putting a few pieces of paper under it; this may even out the surface enough for the arm to handle it. Some warps can be corrected temporarily by using a few short strips of tape to secure the edges of the record to the platter (again, try different locations). If you can lay your hands on an old record player with the 16½-rpm speed (offered on a number of models in the Sixties), and if you have an open-reel recorder with more than one speed, you might try running both the player and the recorder at half speed. The arm may find it easier to track the warp at the slower speed.

Finally, you may want to try uncovering the warp. The classic method is to place the disc between two sheets of glass (they have to be larger than the record), placing a weight on top, and then gently heating the whole works in an oven. Start at the lowest possible temperature (preferably about 110°F), then gradually raise the temperature over a period of time until you can see the record starting to flatten, then hold it at that temperature until it looks playable. Because this method of flattening out a warp can also deform the record grooves, I recommend it only as a last resort, and only to the point where the record will play. Don’t shoot for absolute flatness.

**Clicks, pops, and skips.** Random clicks may be caused by dirt and will usually yield to a thorough cleaning. Recurring clicks, however, the kind you hear once per revolution of the record, are caused by scratches. The best solution for such noises is to get an electronic "click and pop suppressor." These are less common today than a few years ago, but one is still available from SAE.

If a scratch causes the stylus to skip to the next groove, increasing the tracking force will sometimes correct the problem. Or you can try restoring the groove by using the tip of a sewing needle and a powerful magnifying glass; this won't get rid of the pop, but it may correct the skipping. If you have a spare cartridge with a stylus you don't mind abusing, another method is to crank the tracking force up to several grams and then back-cue over the offending part of the groove several times. Again, that section of the record will still be noisy, but it may not skip. If your problem is caused by a crack rather than a scratch, you may still be able to play the record if you very carefully align the two sides of the crack. But make sure that the stylus always tracks from the high side to the lower side, not the reverse, or you may tear it out of its moorings.

**Filth.** If a record is truly dirty, such as one of mine that emerged from years in the basement covered with green fuzz, repeated applications of a record-cleaning fluid might fix it. If not, try to find a local record store, record library, or even radio station that has a heavy-duty cleaning machine (the Keith Monks unit is the best-known); you may be able to cajole them, or pay them, to let you use it. As a last resort, try washing the record in lukewarm water and dishwashing detergent (not dishwashing-machine detergent), rinse it completely, and dry it very carefully by laying it on a lint-free cloth on a flat surface. This method may be bad for the record in the long run, but it will probably allow you a few relatively quiet plays for taping.

**STEREO REVIEW NOVEMBER 1985**

83
by William Livingstone

SYSTEMS

A prize-winning reader's installation shows that the audio dollar is inflation-proof
THOMAS BRIGGLE, of Akron, Ohio, describes his stereo installation as a "no-frills" system. The winner of STEREO REVIEW's Rodrigues Cartoon Caption Contest, Briggle is a long-time reader of the magazine, and most of his audio purchases have been made on the basis of our equipment test reports. He says Julian Hirsch represents "a voice of reason in a marketplace of bewildering choices."

A computer systems programmer, Briggle works at a hospital on a medium-sized IBM mainframe. "My educational background is X-ray physics," he writes, "but my first love is music. It was sparked by a friend who told me there was a difference between mono and stereo records. I was so skeptical I bought a ceramic cartridge for $10 and routed the two signals to oval speakers strapped to my head. I was stunned by the soundstage and have been entranced ever since."

While still in school he built speaker systems that were his own modification of Paul Klipsch's folded-corner horn design. Later he replaced those with Altec-Lansing Voice of the Theater systems. Although his wife was patient with 24-cubic-foot speakers in a small living room, out of deference to her he decided to go to bookshelf models.

After reading the April 1982 Hirsch-Houck Labs test report on Boston Acoustics A-40 speakers, he auditioned them in a local audio store and bought them. A year later he traded up to his present speakers, Boston Acoustics A-70's. "They better satisfied my deep-bass addiction," he says, "while retaining the exceptional smoothness and dispersion of the A-40's."

The heart of his system is a Yamaha R-50 receiver (reviewed in these pages in December 1983). "It appeared to be such a bargain," Briggle says, "that I immediately auditioned it and bought it. I have not been disappointed. My positive experience with the R-50 receiver led me to choose a Yamaha P-220 turntable.

"The review of the Shure V-15 Type V-MR cartridge was so laudatory that I bought one without listening first. My trust was not misplaced—I haven't heard a better cartridge at any price. It really does track anything!"

Briggle's current tape deck is a Nakamichi BX-1, which he bought after an A/B listening test comparing the source with the recording. It has convinced him that Nakamichi's reputation for quality is well deserved.

The installation is housed in a plain cabinet Briggle built himself. Modest about his skills as a carpenter, he says, "I built it simply because I was tired of looking at wires."

The cost of Briggle's equipment—receiver, $335; speakers, $270; turntable, $130; cartridge, $138; tape deck, $300—adds up to $1,173, which he says is about the same as the cost of a fairly similar component system he put together in 1973. "But there is no comparison in performance," he adds. "It seems the audio dollar has been untouched by inflation."

Like most audiophiles, Briggle continues to expand his equipment and trade up. He says there is a pair of Klipschorns in his future. He has watched the rapid maturation of Compact Disc players with interest. Just at press time he decided to take the plunge and apply his prize money from the Rodrigues contest toward the purchase of an Emerson CD player he saw advertised in our September issue. The unit only cost $178, but Briggle says, "It sounds like a million dollars!"
In their pursuit of reality in audio reproduction, engineers have gone off in a variety of directions. Over the years, some have concentrated on further reduction of known (or newly discovered) distortions as a means of providing the breakthrough to higher fidelity. Others have dedicated their efforts to dynamic-range extension, or precise control of driver dispersion, or psychoacoustic manipulation of the stereo signal, as the key to realistic reproduction. Among those interested in psychoacoustics as a path to greater realism are both amplifier and speaker designers. Matthew Polk of Polk Audio is very prominent in the speaker group.

The new "no-compromise" flagship Polk speaker system, the SDA-SRS ($2,600 a pair), represents a further refinement of the design approach first used in the Polk SDA-1, which we tested in December 1982. "SDA" stands for Stereo Dimension Array, which is a system of using a second set of drivers in each speaker to cancel the interaural crosstalk produced by the main drivers in the opposite speaker (see box on pages 88-89). We found the SDA-1 to be a very fine speaker in all respects, and it was followed a couple of years later by the slightly smaller SDA-2 and then the bookshelf-sized SDA-CRS.

The SDA-SRS—for Signature Reference System—refines the basic SDA approach in several ways. For example, since it is neither necessary nor possible to obtain complete cancellation of interaural crosstalk, in the SDA-SRS the dimension arrays handle only the frequency range between 200 and 1,000 Hz; the earlier SDA systems use full-range dimension arrays. According to Polk, the 200- to 1,000-Hz band is able to provide some 95 percent of the desired acoustical correction, and it has the logical appeal of encompassing the range of vocal fundamental frequencies as well as acoustic wavelengths comparable to the dimensions of a human head.

The basic configuration of each SDA-SRS speaker system consists of four vertically aligned 6½-inch polymer-cone drivers for the bass and midrange portion of the main stereo array and a second row of identical drivers about a foot away for the dimension array. At frequencies below about 200 Hz all eight drivers act together, and their output is augmented below about 100 Hz by a nominally 15-inch passive radiator. Between the two rows of 6½-inch drivers is a single vertical group of four 1-inch polyamide-dome tweeters that operate above 1,000 Hz.

Since the SDA system's crosstalk-cancellation effect depends rather critically on precise timing of the signals arriving at the listening position, the driver configuration in the SDA-SRS is phase compensated through both the crossover network and the front-panel mounting of the drivers. The result is to angle each speaker's effective axis of radiation about 20 degrees inward toward the listener.

Another factor critical for successful operation of the interaural correction process is preventing room reflections in the 200- to 1,000-Hz range from reaching the listener's ears within the first 5 milliseconds of a direct signal's arrival. Because sound travels about 5½ feet in 5 milliseconds, placing the speakers at least 5½ feet away from the side walls eliminates a possible source of trouble. A different solution is required, however, to deal with reflections from the floor and ceiling. The combined group of main and "dimensional" driver arrays in the SDA-SRS is about 30 inches high and is centered about 4 feet from the floor, midway between the floor and ceiling of a typical room. In the frequency range from 200 to 1,000 Hz, these drivers act in many respects as a uniformly driven line source with limited vertical dispersion, thus minimizing any interfering reflections from the floor and ceiling.

A line source, however, becomes increasingly directional as the frequency increases, so the array of high-frequency drivers required some special attention. If the four tweeters were driven in phase with identical signals, they would have an undesirably narrow vertical po-
metal panel as large as the front of a rather powerful amplifier. Behind it is the elaborate Polk Isophase crossover network.

In the rear of the cabinet are four binding posts spaced to accept dual banana plugs and joined in pairs by heavy metal links. These provide separate access to the high- and low-frequency sections of the system, allowing biamplified operation without using a separate electronic crossover. Each speaker enclosure has a socket for the cable that connects them so that their dimension arrays can be driven with the appropriate signals from the opposite speaker. This connection between the speakers requires that the driving amplifier be able to operate with a common ground between each channel’s speaker-output terminals. Most amplifiers meet that requirement, but there are enough exceptions, including several popular models, that caution is indicated.

A Sense of Space

Extensive listening to the Polk SDA-SRS with a wide variety of program material led us to form separate judgments on its two key characteristics: the SDA spatial effects and its basic performance as a loudspeaker system.

The SDA system works essentially as claimed. Like its electronic counterparts, it is highly dependent on the program material for its effect. For example, mono programs are not spatially enhanced in any way by the SDA; the sound comes from midway between the speakers, just as it should. Stereo programs benefit from strong channel blending, which fills the space bounded by the speakers, occasionally extending beyond those limits. But with highly separated material having little correlation between the two channels, the effect can be quite spectacular. On occasion we heard the sound to our sides, a full 90 degrees away from the speakers.

With most of the material we auditioned from LP, CD, cassette, and FM sources, the results were very pleasing. Despite having only a 5-foot separation (in the recommended placement in our listening room), the two speakers almost always filled the 15-foot room width with a well-defined sound stage that was readily apparent from most listening locations. Only when we listened from a point outside the rectangle defined by the speakers and the length of the room did the sound narrow down to the usual “between the speakers” distribution.

Balance and Impact

As good as the SDA feature is, we were even more impressed by the overall quality of the Polk SDA-SRS as a speaker system. The sound is superbly balanced and totally ef-
Figure 1: Interaural crosstalk with a conventional speaker system. In addition to the desired arrival of the left- and right-channel signals at the corresponding ears of the listener, each ear also receives a signal from the opposite channel, but delayed by the time required for the sound to travel the additional distance D to the opposite ear. If only the two "original" signals from each channel were heard, the listener would be able to localize the reproduced sound source more precisely from the arrival times and levels of the two signals. The crosstalk from the delayed signals reaching the "wrong" ears reduces this localization ability.

Figure 2: Stereo Dimension Array in Polk's SDA speaker systems. The "dimension array" drivers in the left speaker produce a right-channel signal with reversed polarity that arrives at the left ear with the correct timing to cancel most of the interaural crosstalk from the right speaker, and vice versa for the dimension array in the right system.

Figure 3: Phase compensation in the SDA-SRS system. The bass/midrange drivers are recessed relative to the tweeters so that their common acoustic plane, and thus the effective axis of radiation, is shifted by an angle of 20 degrees toward the listener. As a result, the distances from each set of stereo-array drivers to the listener's appropriate ear are equal, allowing the bass/midrange and tweeter signals to arrive at the same time and in correct phase for accurate reproduction of the original waveform.
Polk recommends that the SDA-SRS speakers be placed close to the back wall as possible and at least 5 feet from the side walls, which placed the cabinets about 5 feet apart (center to center). This separation is somewhat less than one might normally prefer when listening from distances of 10 to 15 feet, but, as we soon discovered, the SRS thrives on such less-than- optimum conditions.

For all our measurements we drove one speaker at a time, removing the amplifier connections from the other but keeping the cable between them connected at all times. The averaged room response from the two speakers, measured singly, was notably free of large fluctuations from 100 to 20,000 Hz. The output rose slightly above 10,000 Hz and below 500 Hz, giving the curve a somewhat "swaybacked" appearance that represented what was actually a slight lower-midrange emphasis according to our ears and other measurements.

Normally we measure the bass response of a system with close microphone spacing, separately for the driven and passive radiators (or posts). This procedure was not easy to carry out in an unambiguous manner for the SRS because of its multiple drivers. It was evident that measuring the output of an individual cone would not result in a meaningful curve, but the passive-radiator response was strong enough to dominate the bass output up to about 100 Hz, where it could be spliced to the room-response curve. The resulting composite curve is probably at least as valid as our usual composite response measurements, and it was perfectly consistent with what we heard from the speakers.

The composite frequency response was exceptional no matter how you look at it.

Polk, the actual impedance of the SDA-SRS varies dynamically with the program content and is also somewhat lower when both speakers are driven because of their dynamic interaction. The speaker sensitivity was as rated, 91 db sound-pressure level at 1 meter when it was driven with 2.83 volts of random noise in an octave band centered at 1,000 Hz.

We have never measured a low-bass distortion level as low as that of the SDA-SRS.

The results of our bass-distortion measurements were both expected and surprising. Expected, because the huge bass radiating surface should generate very little distortion since only a small cone displacement is required for a given output. Surprising, because we have never measured a low-bass distortion level as low as that of the SDA-SRS. At a constant 2.5-volt input (corresponding to a 90-db midrange output level), the distortion from the passive radiator was about 0.18 percent at 100 Hz and a constant 0.7 percent from 70 to 20 Hz except for a sudden rise to 2 percent at 30 Hz. Since the distortion returned to 0.7 percent at lower frequencies, we believe that this "distortion" peak simply reflected hum picked up by the system. To confirm the readings of our H-P distortion analyzer, we verified them on the spectrum analyzer. The distortion was essentially all second-harmonic.

With the aid of our IQS FFT analyzer, we were able to expand and essentially confirm our base of measurements on this system. Measured at 2 meters on the speaker's central acoustic axis, the response was ±4.5 db from 180 to 18,000 Hz. The horizontal dispersion was good, with the output 45 degrees off axis decreasing above 10,000 Hz, but down only about 8 or 9 dB at 15,000 Hz.

The phase compensation of the system was exceptional, with the group delay being constant within ±0.1 millisecond from 2,000 to 20,000 Hz. Most speakers show a much greater group-delay variation at lower frequencies, but in the SRS it rose only to 0.4 millisecond at 350 Hz and to 2 milliseconds at 180 Hz. Finally, since the IQS analyzer can measure down to lower frequencies than our regular response-plotting equipment, we found that the passive-radiator response varied a total of only 7 db between 12 and 90 Hz. Polk calls the passive radiator a "sub-bass driver"—with good reason!
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**Stereo Review's critics choose the outstanding current releases**

**JOHN ELIOT GARDINER’S EXCITING BACH**

The young English conductor John Eliot Gardiner has certainly proved to be one of today's finest interpreters of large-scale Baroque vocal works. As director of the Monteverdi Choir and the English Baroque Soloists, he seems able to bring excitement to almost anything, and his new Philips recording of Bach's Magnificat and Cantata No. 51, “Jauchzet Gott in allen Landen,” is no exception.

The performance of the Magnificat is vibrant in every respect. The sound of the early instruments is superb, and their precise articulation and the controlled balance Gardiner maintains bring immense clarity to Bach's intricate orchestration. The choral singing is as carefully etched in its detail as the instrumental playing is, so that the combined forces blend into a clarion ensemble of the utmost brilliance. And while the vocal soloists can claim no great distinction, they adapt themselves to Gardiner's overall concept so perfectly that they become important links in a chain of exciting musical events.

On side two soprano Emma Kirkby, an exponent of Baroque vocal production and authentic performance practice, delivers an exuberant performance of the fiendishly difficult cantata “Jauchzet Gott in allen Landen.” She handily demonstrates that the only way for a singer to maintain equal footing with a trumpet is by adjusting vocal timbre, not by forcing the voice to greater volume. This approach lends an ease to her singing here that conveys genuine joy instead of the tortured labor that mars so many performances of this work.

This is a wonderful album. Chalk one up for the authentic-performance gang.

**STYLIST SONGS FOR THE REVOLUTION**

I magine the Righteous Brothers, Stan Getz and Astrid Gilberto, the Electric Flag, the Jacques Loussier Trio, Ashford and Simpson, the Guarneri Quartet, and the orchestra from 42nd Street getting together to jam for world socialism, and you have some idea of the sprawling, riotous affair Paul Weller has masterminded with the Style Council's new "Internationalists." The second album from Weller, former leader of the Jam, and Mick Talbot of Dexy's Midnight Runners is funny, convincing, and, best of all, musical.

Weller has come up with a devastatingly subversive formula, setting virulently anti-authority, anti-capitalist lyrics to a variety of decidedly nonthreatening pop styles, from samba to Motown soul. All Gone Away, for instance, cha-chas fittingly as it rails against monetarism, its Latin beat and lilting Club Med flute solo a seductively cheery counterpoint to lyrics like, “Come take a walk upon these hills, and see how monetarism kills.” In Come to Milton Keynes a chorus of Broadway saxophones and strings innocuously as Weller sings, “I may slash my wrists tonight.” One of my favorites is The Stand Up Comic's Instructions, which features a grizzly vocal by Lenny Henry as an ogre of a club owner giving last-minute instructions to a comedian: “Tell the one about the queer.”

There’s a lot of great music here—fourteen songs' worth—from D. C. Lee’s righteous soulful vocal on Homebreakers, a meditation on how economic forces destroy the family, to Weller’s call for violent revolution on the out-and-out rocker Walls Come Tumbling Down. To arms! But first, let's listen to side one again.

**THE STYLE COUNCIL: INTERNATIONALISTS**

THE STYLE COUNCIL: Internationalists. Paul Weller (vocals, guitar, synthesizers); Mick Talbot (keyboards, vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. Homebreakers; All Gone Away; Come to Milton Keynes; Internationalists; A Stone's Throw Away; The Stand Up Comic's Instructions; Boy Who Cried Wolf; A Man of Great Promise; Down in the Seine; The Lodgers; Luck; With Everything to Lose; Shout to the Top; Walls Come Tumbling Down. GEFFEN GHS 24061 $8.98, © M5G 24061 $8.98.

Weller, Talbot: subversive pop
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Graph IV
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Comparison of CDX II performance versus Compact Disc containing high-energy electronic music. Data based on independent laboratory tests and examinations.
DORATI'S BARTÓK: A CD SONIC SPECTACULAR

Antal Dorati will be eighty in April, and this season brings an end to his active association with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, with which he has continued to make quently in audio salons to show off playback equipment. It was a hearing of that Strauss work in 1902 that moved Bartók to get serious about composing, and in the first ninety seconds of his ballet-pantomime, completed in 1924, he seems to have matched the most dramatic moments of both Zarathustra and Ein Heldenleben in terms of orchestral excitement. Later on there is an echo or two of The Rite of Spring as well, but all of these resemblances seem to melt into the totally Bartókian blaze.

What Dorati has recorded here is not the familiar concert suite, which ends about two-thirds of the way through the ballet, but the complete score, including the choral interjections toward the end. The approach is a little more expansive than in the harder-driven performance he recorded with the BBC Symphony Orchestra for Mercury two decades ago, but there is no want of intensity here. On LP the new recording is very good; on CD it is unbelievably vivid, with a low end that has to be heard to be believed.

The other work on the new disc is the Music for Strings, Percussion, and Celesta, which Dorati has also recorded before. I didn't have his earlier version for comparison, but the new one is different from most others in stressing the geniality in the music rather than its more demonic, driving qualities. The approach may be surprising for this familiar work, but it is a convincing one, and the recording is also a reasonable first choice by virtue of the spectacular sound. On CD (again, the LP is not nearly as impressive) the sound is both rich enough to offset the inherent dryness of some of the scoring and clean enough to project absolutely every detail as never before.

In view of the exceptional sound quality of this extraordinary CD, which could in time account for more conversions to the new medium than anything else yet issued, Dorati and the orchestra should perhaps share honors with London/Decca's producer, James Mallinson, and the engineers, Colin Moorfoot for the Mandarin and Simon Eadon for the Music for Strings, Percussion, and Celesta. Honors, in any event, are richly deserved. Best of all is that in returning to such a recording again and again to enjoy the splendor of the sound, you find yourself drawn deeper into the music itself.

Richard Freed


SUNNY SOUL SINGING BY THE WEATHER GIRLS

Just when it seems that black popular music is about to collapse beneath the weight of musical cliches that cause 80 percent of all new releases to sound exactly the same, the Weather Girls have come along to rescue the endangered tradition of soul singing. Two buxom bundles of talent with voices as imposing as their bodies, Martha Wash and Izora Armstead bring to pop the same fire, passion, and deep conviction that were hallmarks of the gospel music they sang earlier in their careers. The general public was introduced to the duo during the Seventies, when they were known as Two Tons of Fun and sang back-up for Sylvester. After striking out on their own, they changed their name to the Weather Girls for their first big hit, It’s Raining Men in 1982. With their new album, “Big Girls Don’t Cry,” Wash and Armstead serve notice that they are not one-shot artists but have every intention of carving out a lasting niche for themselves.

Overall, the songs are a masterly blending of Sixties rock-and-roll and rhythm-and-blues with a contemporary flavor laid over it, especially in terms of the crisp sound and superb production. The combination is not surprising since the co-producers were Hank Medress, who shaped hits for groups like the Chiffons and the Tokens during pop music’s golden era, and Jeff Kent, who brought to the project a sense of instrumental excellence, an up-
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Armstead and Wash: a blend as natural as hamhocks and greens

THE WEATHER GIRLS: Big Girls Don't Cry. The Weather Girls (vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment Lock Me Up; Big Girls Don't Cry; Well-a-Wiggy; No One Can Love You More Than Me; Down on the Corner; March; Laughter in the Rain; You Can Do It. COLUMBIA BFC 39980, © BFT 39980, no list price.

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Discs and tapes reviewed by
Chris Albertson
Phyl Garland
Alanna Nash
Mark Peel
Peter Reilly
Steve Simels

AIR SUPPLY. Air Supply (vocals and instrumentals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. Just as I Am; I Can't Let Go; The Power of Love; When the Time Is Right; Sunset; After All; Never Fade Away; and five others. ARISTA AL8-8283 $8.98, AC8-8283 $8.98.

Performance: Big as all outdoors
Recording: Good

Apparently, nobody ever told Air Supply that less is more. Lead vocalist Russell Hitchcock sounds absolutely determined to split a gut, and for my sake, I wish he would. With its overblown arrangements, treacly lyrics, and supercharged emotion, Air Supply is trash, and not even high-class trash at that. If you buy this album, you will die. A.N.

JOHN ANDERSON: Tokyo, Oklahoma. John Anderson (vocals, guitar, harmonica); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. It's All Over Now; I've Got Me a Woman; Down in Tennessee; Tokyo, Oklahoma: A Little Rock 'n' Roll (And Some Country Blues); and five others. WARNER BROS. 25211-1 $8.98, 25211-4 $8.98.

Performance: Entertaining
Recording: Good

Country singer John Anderson has such a bizarre sense of humor that you half expect him to have walked out of a John Irving novel. On his new album, "Tokyo, Oklahoma," for example, we meet, in Paul Kennerley's I've Got Me a Woman, a couple who live with a monkey and a Chinese acrobat, with the wife alternately speaking in tongues and playing slide trombone. Then, in Mack Vickery's spunky title tune, we're introduced to a Japanese cowboy who lives in Oklahoma but finds he can't exist without Miss Sueleen Poole, who lives in—where else?—Japan.

Anderson has unveiled a taste for the off-the-wall before, and in the past he has almost always come up with meatier songs than most of those found on

COCK ROBIN. Cock Robin (vocals and instrumentals). Thought You Were on My Side; When Your Heart Is Weak; Just When You're Having Fun; Because It Keeps On Working; More Than Willing; A Little Innocence. COLUMBIA BFC 39582, 0 BFT 39582, no list price.

Cock Robin is led by songwriter/bassist/vocalist Peter Kingsbery and vocalist Anna LaCazio, and one of the things that makes their music so interesting is the romantic variations Kingsbery and LaCazio play out between the grooves as they alternate lead vocals. On Thought You Were on My Side, the two accuse one another of betrayal. On When Your Heart Is Weak, Kingsbery is a doggedly persistent suitor biding his time in the guise of a mere friend but ready to strike when LaCazio is vulnerable—and you know it'll happen sooner or later. On Just When You're Having Fun, LaCazio voices the timeless complaint that love always seems to complicate your life when you least need or want it.

Although Kingsbery has a tendency to write passive-voiced, inverted sentences, such as "Of your good intentions what has become," he's also capable of powerful imagery—"I was born with teeth/. . . Out the womb into an ugly world I've been thrown." The strong vocals are complemented by the work of guitarist Clive Wright, who commands a broad vocabulary. You have the feeling he could play for almost anyone. His playing is sharp, incisive, and mixed out front to good effect by producer Steve Hillage, an accomplished guitarist himself.

The chemistry between Kingsbery and LaCazio is a difficult balancing act, especially for a band that skirts hard rock as closely as Cock Robin. It can work for a band like Katrina and the Waves, but it can also turn a potentially solid group like Missing Persons into trashrock. Whether Cock Robin can avoid that pitfall, only time will tell. For now, they seem to be off to a good start.

MARK PEEL
BEAT RODEO: Staying Out Late with Beat Rodeo. Mike Osborn (drums); Dan Pratex (bass, vocals); Steve Almasa (vocals, guitars); Bill Schunk (guitar, dobro, vocals). Just Friends: She's More; Heart Attack; Pet Project: Take You Home; Mistake: Without You; Mimi; and four others. IRS IRS-39027 $6.98. © IRC-39027 $6.98.

Performance: Flaccid
Recording: Cellar dweller

How can a band that's got everything going for it—great concept (East Village cowboys), great name, lots of brains—be so boring? Chiefly because no one here can write a tune. Even some old, worn-out, overused hooks would have been better than the moody melodies on "Staying Out Late." When drum music writing collides with wise-cracking lyrics, what was intended to be deliberately earthy production conspire to suffocate what wit there is. "Staying Out Late" had me turning in early.

M.P.

JEFF BECK: Flash. Jeff Beck (guitar, vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. Ambitious; Gets Us All in the End; Escape; People Get Ready; Ecstasy; and four others. Epic FE 39483, © FET 39483, no list price.

Performance: Good
Recording: Good

The more things change, the more they remain the same. Jeff Beck's doing funk now instead of fusion, and he's working with two of the hottest producers in the business, Nile Rodgers and Arthur Baker. Yet here's Jeff Beck playing with Carmine Appice, Jan Hammer, Rod Stewart, and even Jimmy Hall (if you remember Wet Willie). On Beck's first album in five years the setting may have changed, but Beck's ferocious guitar is as wild as ever.

"Flash" is really just an excuse for Beck to uncoil his sinuous, hyperkinetic instrument. Forget about Jimmy Hall's street-smart vocals on the album's strongest track, Ambitious, and forget the rhythm section's jittery beat. Just listen to Beck mock them with snickering fills, then blow them away with an attack like a charging rhino. On Get Us All in the End, Beck out-Van Halens Eddie Van Halen with an aerial show solo—banking turns, death-defying dives, and headlong charges that swerve aside just in the nick of time. The old veteran's fingerling may not be as clean as that Van Halen kid's, but then Beck invented this kind of playing.

When Beck teams up with former fusion partner Jan Hammer (who has rejuvenated a moribund career with his theme for Miami Vice), Beck's shimmery, buzzsaw licks stand out as the only human component on what sounds like an automated TV sound stage manned by robot session players. Beck's reunion with Rod Stewart on People Get Ready is somewhat disappointing: Beck's accompaniment and Stewart's vocal are just a little too nostalgic, the catch in Stewart's throat and the whining, sustained guitar notes just a little too show-bizzy.

"Flash" isn't a great album, but it is great Beck. After a five-year absence, that's plenty.

M.P.

KAREN BROOKS: I Will Dance with You. Karen Brooks (vocals), Johnny
essentially secondhand nature of the joy seeing these guys in a bar in the boonies, but there's no escaping the unpleasant album, and I'd probably en-

duce relief even if the Springsteen man-

Now in America. When he switches

make big statements about Life Right era, which they did rather well. Here,

aspired only to recall a more innocent
cut above the level of one of those who made this record are only one

ment. Nobody's Angel; I Will Dance

with You; Have a Heart; The Last Time;

Performance: Quiet desperation

Recording: Very good

Karen Brooks is one of the best of the New Country singers and writers, as evidenced by her work with Jerry Jeff Walker and Rodney Crowell, her song-writing (picked up by Tracy Nelson and Rosanne Cash), and her two previous Warner Bros. albums. Trouble is, her last L.P., 'Hearts on Fire,' was so impressive that this one falls short in comparison. Aside from an unex-
pected—and quite stirring—rendition of the Rolling Stones' The Last Time, there are few sparks here to ignite a sol-

id, if somewhat stolid, group of songs. Even a duet with Johnny Cash (I Will Dance with You) sounds tired and un-

imaginative.

This isn't a bad album, by any means, and it's still better than 80 percent of what comes out of Nashville. But it's nowhere near what Brooks is capable of doing.

A.N.

JOHN CAFFERTY AND THE BEA-

VER BROWN BAND: Tough All Over.

John Cafferty (vocals, guitar); the Bea-

ver Brown Band (vocals and instrumen-
tals); other musicians. Voice of Ameri-

cas' Sons; Tough All Over; C -I -T -Y;

Where the Action Is; Dixieland; and

four others. SCOTTI BROTHERS FZ

39405, © FZT 39405, no list price.

Performance: Springsteen redux

Recording: Fine

As an old Superman fan, I am loath to say anything bad about an album dedicated to "Truth, Justice, and the Ameri-

can Way." But let's face facts: the guys who made this record are only one small cut above the level of one of those Springsteen tribute bands you see on the club circuit out in the boonies. John Cafferty can't help that, of course (the vocal resemblance is probably an acci-
dent of birth), and everything here does seem reasonably felt. Still there's no denying that you've heard it all be-

Before—and probably too often.

Cafferty is not untalented, as his work on the Eddie and the Cruisers sound-

track proved, but in that case his songs aspired only to recall a more innocent era, which they did rather well. Here, however, he's trying much too hard to make big statements about Life Right Now in America. When he switches gears for a love song, like More Than Just One of the Boys, it comes as a gen-

uine relief even if the Springsteen man-

nerisms still grate. This is not an unpleasant album, and I'd probably en-

joy seeing these guys in a bar in the boonies, but there's no escaping the essentially secondhand nature of the whole business.

S.S.
the lyrics are more obscure this time. Trouble is, China Crisis seems to be more interested in indulging the cleverness of the group's songwriters than in communicating anything to listeners. "Flaunt" is filled with inside jokes and pointless wordplay, and the cocktail-lounge arrangements just add to the know-it-all attitude.

Bringing in Walter Becker to produce these precious youngsters is like asking John DeLorean to straighten out the drug problem in baseball. How about Nile Rodgers for the next album? M.P.

VASSAR CLEMENTS, JOHN HARTFORD, DAVE HOLLAND. Vassar Clements (violin); John Hartford (banjo, guitar, vocals); Dave Holland (bass); Mark Howard (guitar, mandolin). You Can't Run Away from Your Feet; Memories of Home; Home Cooking; Till Something Better Comes Along; and six others. ROUNDER 0207 $8.98, @ 0207 $8.98.

Performance: Old-shoe comfort
Recording: Very good

On first listening, this collaboration of three of bluegrass, country, and acoustic music's most accomplished performers sounds a lot like low-key noodling. On a second go-round, however, it emerges as a recording of subtle beauty. Matching Vassar Clements's straightforward virtuosity with John Hartford's offbeat humor, the album nevertheless finds its true depth in Dave Holland's melancholy soulfulness, inherent both in his playing and in the three original songs he contributes to the project.

With Clements's voluptuous, jazzy fiddling taking center stage most of the time, Hartford sparkles on the banjo fills and on his occasional lucid solos, until he and Clements dig down to duel on side two with Scapin' Out on the Roof, a Hartford original. The picking never shifts into breakneck overdrive, however, and for that I'm glad. This is casual, relaxed, and moody acoustic instrumental music—for those times when you've had all the Wheel Hoss and Orangeblossom Special you can stand. Don't miss it.

EVERYTHING BUT THE GIRL: Love Not Money. Tracey Thorn (vocals); Ben Watt (guitars, organ, piano, vocals); instrumental and vocal accompaniment. When All's Well; Shot Me Down; Ugly Little Dreams; Are You Trying to Be Funny, Sean; and seven others. SIRE 25274-1 $8.98, @ 25274-4 $8.98.

Performance: Grim
Recording: Good enough

Everything But the Girl—vocalist Tracey Thorn and multi-instrumentalist Ben Watt—is part of an undocumented, unofficial anti-synth backlash that includes bands like U2, Aztec Camera, the Alarm, and the Smiths in a reaction against what they perceive as the tyranny of electronics and the remoteness and superficiality of synth artists. Thorn and Watt might be considered the movement's beat poets and "Love Not Money" their Howl. Images of war, industrial decay, and the emptiness of working-class life crowd one another in songs paced like long, tired sighs.

Both Thorn and Watt have a keen eye for the sad details of England's decline: the Belfast girl who becomes a recluse after her boyfriend is gunned down, the housewife who feels the deadly domesticity of her life close in around her like prison walls, the woman who can't make herself fight for the alimony payments she's entitled to. Unfortunately, the lyrics are crammed into songs too slight to carry them; more attention should have been paid to the music.

In their first U.S. release, last year's "Everything But the Girl," Thorn and Watt added elements of West Coast cool and Latin jazz to spare, folk-rock arrangements, but these elements are absent from "Love Not Money." Instead, there is a sameness from song to song—grim, acoustic arrangements for the end of the world as seen from the
basement of a Greenwich Village café—that makes you lose interest in “Love” long before Thorn and Watt have had their say.

M.P.

BRYAN FERRY: Boys and Girls. Bryan Ferry (vocals); Mark Knopfler, David Gilmour (guitars); Tony Levin (bass); Andy Newmark (drums); other musicians. Sensation; Slave to Love; Don't Stop the Dance; A Waste Land; Windswept; The Chosen One; Stone Woman; and two others. WARNER BROS. 25082-1 $8.98, 0 25082-4 $8.98, 0 25082-2 no list price.

Performance: Silly love songs Recording: Excellent

Here's yet another album in which Bryan Ferry spends forty minutes bewailing his inability to sustain a long-term relationship with a woman. Despite the abundant, high-profile sidemen and expensive-sounding production, the whole thing sounds unutterably parched. The music lurches around predictably from vague funk to vague reggae to vague vagueness. Only on Slave to Love does Ferry work up the kind of dreamy romantic mood that made his kvetching bearable on earlier numbers like Dance Away or Avalon. Enough of this Moonlight and Roses stuff, Bryan. As Joan Rivers might say, oh grow up!

S.S.

VINCE GILL: The Things That Matter. Vince Gill (vocals, guitar); Jennifer Kimball, Rodney Crowell, Herb Pedersen (background vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. She Don't Know, Savannah; If It Weren't for Him, Ain't It Always That Way, Oklahoma Borderline; and three others. RCA CPL-1-5348 $8.98, © CPK1-5348 $8.98.

Performance: Slowly but surely Recording: Good

Vince Gill's name appears in the credits of nearly every hip, contemporary country album these days. Both as a singer and as a guitarist. Formerly of Pure Prairie League, he has been trying to break out as a solo artist for the last couple of years. The problem he has as a stylist and as a songwriter, however, is that he so closely resembles his mentor, Rodney Crowell. That was more evident on his first release, a mini-album, than on this one, his second, but he has compounded the problem here by choosing Emory Gordy, Jr., Crowell's friend and frequent bass player, as his producer, and by writing and singing with Crowell's wife, Rosanne Cash. The album never really catches fire until the last cut, Oklahoma Borderline, where Gill is joined on vocals by Rodney Crowell. Still, at twenty-eight, Gill garners a lot of respect in Nashville, and as a sure, solid talent, he probably has a bright future. Until he gets out of Crowell's shadow, though, he will never establish his own identity—or a true solo career.

A.N.

VERN GOSDIN: Time Stood Still. Vern Gosdin (vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. It's Only Love Again; I Know the Way to You by Heart; Time Stood Still; Rainbows & Roses; Two Lonely Hearts; Was It Just the Wine; and four others. COMPLEAT 671012-1 $8.98, © 671012-4 $8.98.

Performance: A bit dry, but... Recording: Good

Vern Gosdin has been around country music all his life, writing songs recorded by such luminaries as the Byrds, Merle Haggard, and George Jones, and recording either on his own or with his late brother, Rex. For his new album, he has once again come up with one of those killer, heartbreak ballads in the title song, and when he really connects, as he does on this tune, you'd be hard pressed to find anyone to beat him. Unfortunately most of the other songs on the album are mediocre, and the LP suffers from a sameness of tempo and mood. One of these days, with the right producer, Gosdin may fulfill all that early promise. But this album doesn't even come close.

A.N.

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M ARVIN GAYE

Stripped across the top of the back cover is the legend: “This album contains lyrical content that might be considered offensive to some listeners,” which could be considered merely a bow to the new puritanism were it not, indeed, for the explicit nature of some of the words. In the opener, Gaye sings of his need for a Sanctified Lady, “a good ole church girl” who is wholesomely traditional, but that is followed by Savage in the Sack, which is openly sexual. And then there is Masochistic Beauty, in which Gaye intones in a commandingly icy voice the sadistic demands he intends to make on a woman if she does not satisfy him. All of this sounds pretty odd coming from a man who, on the flip side of the same record, offers a funkied-up version of The Lord’s Prayer.

At times the new material is distinguished from the old not only by its overtly sexual content but also because Gaye had moved, after his comeback two years before, toward a more commercial sound. Yet Gaye could be counted on for quality, and some of the best music is in Ain’t It Funny (How Things Turn Around), which is apparently of recent vintage. It is a moderately paced dance tune with immediately infectious rhythms and catchy licks that Gaye negotiates with the masterly sense of timing he retained to the end.

There are many poignant moments here, too, as in Life’s Opera, an extended sermon that Gaye preaches, probably to himself, about the urgency of seeking good over evil—something he never seemed quite able to do. The saddest moment, however, comes in the title song, Dream of a Lifetime, written in 1970. It is introduced by an orchestral fanfare of Hollywood proportions and is based on a theme reminiscent of the old standard Stout-Hearted Men. Gaye sings achingly of the success he has tasted, noting that “the dreams I have lost, whatever the cost, the parade isn’t passing me by.” The final verse is heart-wrenching in its irony: “So the picture I paint makes me a sinner, makes me a saint; I won’t try, no not I, to deny it. I may cry with the past, but it’s easier to laugh at it. I thank God for my wonderful life.”

When we consider the demons that pursued Marvin Gaye, leading to the last days when he was consumed by paranoia, losing his grip on sanity, it must be concluded that his life, in spite of the glitter and popularity, was not all that wonderful. But his music was.

Phyl Garland

T HE death of Marvin Gaye, shot by his father on April 1, 1984, the day before his forty-fifth birthday, left a tremendous void in the world of popular music.

Gaye was a brilliantly innovative figure in modern rhythm-and-blues, expanding the parameters of soul music, especially with the release of his landmark concept album “What’s Going On” in 1971. Though he was a gifted composer, lyricist, producer, and instrumentalist, he was above all a singer, a master of vocal nuance with a style entirely his own. His velvet-smooth, infinitely pliable, high falsetto was immediately recognizable. Personally he was known to be a man who could embrace the Almighty with one arm and the most devilish delights of the flesh with the other—a two-sidedness reflected in the new Columbia album “Dream of a Lifetime.”

The album contains previously unreleased material drawn from two sources. Half of the tracks on “Dream” are ones Gaye laid down over the years and entrusted to his mother for safekeeping. The other selections he recorded after the release of his single Sexual Healing and its companion album, “Midnight Love,” in 1983, which got him his only two Grammy Awards.

These later songs were intended for the album he was working on at the time of his death. Taken as a whole, the eight songs here provide a strange and disturbing mini-portrait of Gaye and his art. The lyrics are etched with the personal conflicts that inspired the music.

MARVIN GAYE: Dream of a Lifetime

Marvin Gaye (vocals, synthesizers); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. Sanctified Lady; Savage in the Sack; Masochistic Beauty; It’s Madness; Ain’t It Funny (How Things Turn Around); Symphony; Life’s Opera; Dream of a Lifetime. COLUMBIA FC 39916, © FCT 39916, no list price.

Tom T. Hall: Song in a Seashell.

Tom T. Hall (vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. That Lucky Old Sun; A Bar with No Beer; Red Sails in the Sunset; Down in the Florida Keys; and six others. MERCURY 824 508-1 $8.98, © 824 508-4 $8.98.

Performance: Beachcombing

Recording: Good

In years back, whenever Tom T. Hall needed material for an album, he’d hop into his car and take off for parts unknown, or at least parts emotionally unexplored, and sometimes he’d come back with some of the most extraordinary songs in country music.

Today Hall is still jumping into his car, but this time he journeyed down to the beaches of Florida, Georgia, and the like. If the cover photo is any indication, Hall, in Topsiders, chinos, and golf jacket, really roughed it to come up with six original tunes. The idea, according to the promotional material, was to capture “summer, recreation and dreaming.” But it sounds more like the lyrics of one of the cover songs here, “I ain’t got no ambition/Gone fishing.” His half-talking, half-singing versions of the four standards are rather pleasant, and a couple of the original songs have some nice lines in them. But on the whole this is Muzak, Tom T. Hall style. Unless it happens to wash up on your own beach, free, better just let the tide take it.

THE HOOTERS: Nervous Night.

The Hooters (vocals and instrumentalists). And We Danced; Day by Day; All You Zombies; Don’t Take My Car Out Tonight; and five others. COLUMBIA BFC 39912, © BFT 39912, no list price.

Performance: By the book

Recording: Excellent

The Hooters, apart from being the most popular local band in the history of Philadelphia, were the guys who played on Cyndi Lauper’s album “She’s So Unusual,” which is probably why they wound up with their own record deal. Still, on the basis of “Nervous Night,” their major-label debut, I suspect they’d be better off hiring themselves out as an all-star back-up band à la the Rumour. On their own, they don’t have too much to say.

The basic sound is not unattractive—mainstream rock with occasional quirky touches like using a mandolin or a Hohner melodica—and they have all the stylistic bases covered: a little Springsteen here (South Ferry Road), a little white-boy reggae there (All You Zombies). Mostly, though, this stuff sounds as if the Hooters learned to write at Corporate Rock Extension School. With the exception of a surprisingly effective cover of an old Arthur Lee/Love number, She Comes in Colors, a quintessential slice of Sixties underground rock, there’s nothing I’ll want to hear twice.

Phyl Garland

S.S.
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Performance: Mostly forgettable
Recording: Extremely variable
Immediate Records, the brainchild of one-time Rolling Stones Svengali Andrew Loog Oldham, was one of the more interesting independent labels of the Sixties, and a lot of interesting artists passed through its doors, but this collection of obscure Immediate singles and vault items is likely to be of interest to passionate Anglophiles only. A few tracks can be listened to without squirming—P. P. Arnold's spectacularly soulful original version of The First Cut Is the Deepest, an interesting Jimmy Page production of the Who's Circles, and the odd Small Faces track—but most of what's here is of sub-demo quality. Not one of the great reissue albums of our time.

NICOLETTE LARSON: . . . Say When. Nicolette Larson (vocals); Emmylou Harris, Vince Gill, Ricky Skaggs, Sharon White, Jonathan Edwards (harmony vocals); instrumental accompaniment. When You Get a Little Lonely; Say When; Building Bridges; I Just Keep Falling in Love; Only Love Will Make It Right; Dancin' Round and Round; and four others. MCA MCA-5556 $7.98, © MCAC-5556 $7.98.

Performance: No, no, Nicolette
Recording: Very good
Nicolette Larson is a pop/rock singer from L.A. who established herself as a featured back-up vocalist (with Neil Young and Linda Ronstadt, among others) before making three disappointing solo albums in the late Seventies. Now that country music has become, in part, the Last Chance Texaco for failed pop singers, Larson has ambled on down to Nashville to try her luck. Despite hooking up with producers Emory Gordy, Jr., and Tony Brown, who have infused this album with a hip, progressive-country sensibility, Larson falls flat on her pretty face. She has always, in my opinion, been overrated, possessing an undistinguished voice better suited for back-up than solo work, but the real problem here is that she doesn't begin to understand how to breathe life into the material. She moves through these top-quality, hand-picked songs as if she's reading an eye chart.

THE MANHATTANS: Too Hot to Stop It. The Manhattans (vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. Don't Say No; You Send Me; Angel of the Night; When We Were Made As One; C'est la vie; and three others. COLUMBIA FC 39277, © FTC 39277, no list price.

Performance: Mellow
Recording: Excellent
The Manhattans are the old smoothies of group soul singing, and this new album presents them at their mellow best. Two highlights are a new reading of Sam Cooke's classic You Send Me and an exquisite bit of nostalgia called When We Were Made As One, which is sung a cappella, effectively capturing the style and flavor of earlier, more innocent decades.

YEHUDI MENUHIN AND STEPHANE GRAPPELLI: For All Seasons. Yehudi Menuhin (violin); Stephane Grappelli (violin, piano); orchestra. April in Paris; Heat Wave; Autumn Leaves; Button Up Your Overcoat; and ten others. ANGEL 0 DS-38118 $11.98, © 4XS-38118 $11.98.

Performance: None better
Recording: Very good
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STEREO REVIEW NOVEMBER 1985
Stéphane Grappelli. They play in the style of the "jazz fiddle" of the 1920’s, (neither of them can be much under seventy), and most of the music is well over a half-century old. But there is still a youthful gleam to these performances. Perhaps it has something to do with the freedom with which they attack their slightly shopworn material, their total lack of self-consciousness, or their irreverence. Whatever it is, it works for them as they sidle and strut through their repertoire, each displaying a technique as flawless as their obvious sense of humor about the whole enterprise. Fun for any age group.

P.R.

FREDDIE MERCURY: Mr. Bad Guy.
Freddie Mercury (vocals, piano); other musicians. Let’s Turn It On; Made in Heaven; I Was Born to Love You; Foolin’ Around; Your Kind of Lover; and six others. COLUMBIA FC 40071, © FCT 40071, no list price.

Performance: Surprisingly sedate
Recording: Excellent

Freddie Mercury, currently the only major rock star who could be mistaken for a model on the cover of a gay porno magazine, appears here in a surprisingly unexcessive solo debut. While I am loath to criticize the work of anybody who dedicates a record to his pet cat (the name is Jerry, in case you’re wondering), I can’t find much to get excited about here.

Superficially, it all sounds like Queen, for whom Mercury is the over-the-top front man, but while Queen usually gets away with making utterly bombastic music by winking at the audience as they do it, Mercury solo sounds as if he takes the stuff seriously. He’s too damn well behaved. There’s a little bit of Carmen Miranda for the Eighties (Let’s Turn It On), a little anonymous dance rock, a halfhearted attempt at overproduction (the title song) featuring the Munich Philharmonic, and just about nothing you’ll remember when the record is over.

S.S.

NEW ORDER: Low-life. New Order (vocals), instrumental accompaniment. Love Vigilantes; The Perfect Kiss; This Time of Night; Sunrise; and four others. QWES 25289-1 $8.98, © 25289-4 $8.98.

Performance: Cheerless
Recording: Very good

Few bands put as much distance between themselves and their listeners as New Order does on “Low-life.” The arrangements are puzzling, at times riveting and at others ragged and weary. The flat vocals carry so little feeling they effectively rob the lyrics of impact. The song titles bear no apparent relationship to the songs, and no lyric sheet is provided. In fact, the album jacket doesn’t even list the members of the band, never mind the instrumental line-up: just four dimly lit, out-of-focus black-and-white photos of the band members.

Yet, in spite of these barriers—or perhaps enhanced by them—an undercurrent of anger and frustration makes itself felt in every beat of “Low-life,” not surprising from a band with as troubled a history as New Order (formerly Joy Division). The angst is conveyed principally through some fierce guitar work—especially the rising chords of Sunrise, which build to an extraordinary climax, and the thrashing rhythms of Face-up, which slash and burn away over the repeated cry, “I cannot bear the thought of you.”

“Low-life” is strange for other reasons. New Order can sound like a synth-pop band in one song and a stripped-down guitar trio in the next. Its mixture of haute couture, synthesized percussion, and raw, U2-like guitar within the same song is also novel. It makes for a difficult album but one that rewards repeated listening.

M.P.

HUGH MASEKELA: Waiting for the Rain.
Hugh Masekela (vocals, flugelhorn, trumpet); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. Lady; Politician; To.

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The layered rhythms and antiphonal chants of indigenous African music have always figured prominently in the work of South Africa-born trumpeter Hugh Masekela, but the mix has become even heavier since he returned to the continent in 1980. He now lives in Botswana, near his homeland, and records in a modern studio, producing lively music that fuses American jazz and pop with his own traditions. The result is a bubbling concoction called "Afrobeat," that is one of the most refreshing sounds to be heard today.

Most of the selections here were written by Masekela, some being adapted from African songs. Serious political statements are often mingled with the captivating percussive effect. Politician, for example, is a two-fisted critique of government corruption, and Coal Train (Stimela) weaves jazz solos around commentary about goldminers who are brought by train from all over Southern Africa to toil "deep in the belly of the earth" near Johannesburg. But there is also "pure fun here, as in Tonight, a potential hit with a lilting dance beat. Masekela's charm is vibrant enough to stir us even from a distance of many thousands of miles.

P.G.

NITTY GRITTY DIRT BAND: Partners, Brothers and Friends. Nitty Gritty Dirt Band (vocals and instrumentals); other musicians. Modern Day Romance: Home Again in My Heart; Teluride: Old Upright Piano; Queen of the Road: Leon McDuff; and four others. WARNER BROS. 25304-1 $8.98, © 25304-4 $8.98.

Performance: Nitty but not gritty Recording: Very good

The Nitty Gritty Dirt Band comprises such good musicians, such veteran performers, and such witty, old-shoe songwriters that even a mediocre Dirt Band album like "Partners, Brothers and Friends" is at least a Stetson taller than most of the albums that come out of commercial Nashville. The best material here was written not by the band but by an assortment of fairly-well-knowns—Don Schlitz, Wendy Waldman, Russell Smith, Dan Tyler. That's fine, of course, but even with Mike Cross's rousing Leon McDuff, about the plight of a financially depressed farmer, most of these songs sound like outtakes from the Dirt Band's last album. Still, because these guys do what they do so well (the wry vocals would be enough to sell me), you'll probably want to add it to your collection.

A.N.

OAK RIDGE BOYS: Step On Out. Oak Ridge Boys (vocals); instrumental accompaniment. Touch a Hand, Make a Friend; Ophelia; Roll Tennessee Riv-

turns. The straightforward, uncomplicated rhythms that are the group's signature have been given a glossy sheen and extra bottom by producer Michael Beinborn. The effect is cleaner, more commercial, but it also works against the unaffectedness and immediacy the music needs. And several compositions—Equal/Equally, Middle Child, Walls and Laws—never get off the ground even from a distance of commercial Nashville. The result is a bubbling concoction called "Afrobeat," that is one of the most refreshing sounds to be heard today.

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A.N.

OAK RIDGE BOYS: Step On Out. Oak Ridge Boys (vocals); instrumental accompaniment. Touch a Hand, Make a Friend; Ophelia; Roll Tennessee Riv-
perimentation should be encouraged, but I hope Rare Silk won't veer too far from the near-perfection they achieved on their first outing.

P.G.

KENNY ROGERS: Love Is What We Make It. Kenny Rogers (vocals); vocal and instrumental accompaniment. Love Is What We Make It; Twentieth Century Fool; Tie Me to Your Heart Again; Maybe in the End; It Turns Me Inside Out; and five others. LIBERTY LO-51157 $7.98, ©4L0-51157 $7.98.

Performance: B-grade
Recording: Okay

"Love Is What We Make It" is a collection of "previously unreleased master recordings," which is a fancy way of saying, "These are the dregs that weren't good enough to make it onto any other Kenny Rogers album." Rogers's delivery is, as usual, competent, if limited, but the songs, and in some cases the production (by Larry Butler, Lionel Richie, John Guess, and Rogers himself), will probably produce more than a few snores in even the most hard-core Rogers fans.

A.N.

SLADE: Rogues Gallery. Noddy Holder (vocals); Dave Hill (guitars, backing vocals); Jim Lea (guitars, keyboards, bass, violin, backing vocals); Don Powell (drums). Hey Ho Wish You Well; Little Sheila; Walking on Water. Running on Alcohol; Myzsterious Mizster Jones; Harmony; and five others. CBS FZ 39976, © FZT 39976, no list price.

Performance: Pub grub
Recording: Good

"Rogues Gallery" is the musical equivalent of pub grub—a healthy wallop of bangers and mash washed down with a half-dozen pints of bitter. The songs slosh merrily around, their horsy rhythms and singsong lyrics spilling frothily forth in invitation to sing along. The more the merrier.

M.P.

THE STYLE COUNCIL: Internationals (see Best of the Month, page 93)

MEL TILLIS: California Road. Mel Tillis (vocals); instrumental accompaniment. California Road; One More Time; Diggin' Up Bones; Another She's Leaving Song; You Done Me Wrong; and five others. RCA AHLI-5483 $8.98, ©AHK1-5483 $8.98.

Performance: Earnest
Recording: Good

Now that Ernest Tubb is gone, Mel Tillis has become, at the age of fifty-three, something of an elder statesman of country music. Seldom flashy, sometimes ponderous, Tillis nevertheless has mastered that slim groove between gut-level honky-tonk and mainstream Nashville sound, and when he opens his mouth there is no doubt that he is the genuine article, someone who cares about the music and its evolution.

With that in mind, Tillis's first album for RCA is pure, basic, traditional music. The material, with the usual country themes, is solid, if a little dull—surprising, since Tillis owns seven publishing companies—but he manages to make them sound more heartfelt than I imagine anybody else could.

A.N.

THE WEATHER GIRLS: Big Girls Don't Cry (see Best of the Month, page 96)

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BLUE NOTE, the jazz label that was founded in 1939 and yielded an outstanding crop of recordings until it became a part of the Transamerica conglomerate, bounced back in capable hands last year, and the event was celebrated with an ambitious concert in New York's Town Hall. I would not go so far as to call the concert the "jazz event of the decade"—as one critic did describe it—but with twenty-five major jazz musicians on hand, the lineup was certainly impressive. Now most of it is available in just about every recording format, including video.

There are dull moments, to be sure, in "One Night with Blue Note Preserved," but they are relatively few. The nadir is reached in Volume Four, which is dominated by a quartet led by the overrated saxophonist Charles Lloyd. With him are two fine musicians, Cecil McBee and Jack DeJohnette, and Michel Petrucciani, a pedestrian pianist. I would suggest skipping this part, but it also contains two solo tracks by guitarist Stanley Jordan, who brings a new technique to his instrument.

Shades of the old Sixties Blue Note sounds are heard on Volume Three, which features Johnny Griffin, Freddie Hubbard, and Curtis Fuller with a rhythm section driven by Art Blakey; one track each with saxophonists Stanley Turrentine and Lou Donaldson joined by organist Jimmy Smith; and two excursions by Grover Washington, Jr., on soprano sax and guitarist Kenny Burrell.

The most satisfying volume overall is the second, which contains Cecil Taylor's Pontos Cantados, in typical venturesome style, and four tracks by a McCoy Tyner quintet that has Woody Shaw and Jackie McLean up front, with strong rhythmic support from Cecil McBee and Jack DeJohnette. McLean's Appointment in Ghana and Tyner's Blues on the Corner also get my vote.

Herbie Hancock seems to have a penchant for melons. His Canteloupe Island, which starts Volume One, is more interesting than Watermelon Man, but that may well be because it is less frequently heard. In Canteloupe Island, and in an even better version of Joe Henderson's Recorda Me, we hear Hancock with a quintet completed by Henderson, Freddie Hubbard, Ron Carter, and Tony Williams. The same rhythm section is featured to advantage with vibist Bobby Hutchtson and flutist James Newton on Little B's Poem.

The boxed set of four LP's is beautifully packaged and comes with a copy of the concert program, a poster, color photographs, and producer Michael Cuscuna's authoritative liner notes. The digital recording was made with obvious attention to detail. (A release on CD is intended.) Viewed as a whole, this set hits the target more often than not. Bruce Lundvall, the guiding light behind Blue Note's resurrection, deserves a lot of credit for bringing a vital label back to a semblance of its old, glorious self.

Chris Albertson

ONE NIGHT WITH BLUE NOTE PRESERVED.

Freddie Hubbard, Woody Shaw (trumpet); Curtis Fuller (trombone); James Newton (flute); Grover Washington, Jr. (soprano saxophone); Jackie McLean, Lou Donaldson (alto saxophone); Joe Henderson, Bennie Wallace, Johnny Griffin, Stanley Turrentine, Charles Lloyd (tenor saxophones); Herbie Hancock, McCoy Tyner, Cecil Taylor, Walter Davis, Michel Petrucciani (piano); Jimmy Smith (organ); Kenny Burrell, Stanley Jordan (guitar); Bobby Hutcherson (vibraphone); Ron Carter, Cecil McBee, Reggie Workman (bass); Tony Williams, Jack DeJohnette, Art Blakey, Grady Tate (drums). The Blessing; Jumpin' Jack; Summertime; Mournin'; Sweet and Lovely; Appointment in Ghana; Broadside; Bouquet; Hat and Beard; Blues on the Corner; Passion Dance; Pontos Cantados; and twelve others. BLUE NOTE BTDK 85117 four discs $34.98. Also available as four individual volumes: BT 85113/4/5/6 $8.98 each, © 4BT 85113/4/5/6 $8.98 each. Excerpts on two video-tape cassettes: SONY 96W00093 and 96W00095 Beta Hi-Fi $29.95 each, 96W50094 and 96W50096 VHS Hi-Fi $29.95 each.

CHARLIE PARKER: Bird at the Roost: The Savoy Years, Volume One.

Charlie Parker (alto saxophone); Miles Davis, Kenny Dorham (trumpet); Tadd Dameron, Al Haig (piano); Curley Russell, Tommy Potter (bass); Max Roach, Joe Harris (drums). Ko-Ko, Groovin' High; Hot House; White Christmas; Cheryl; Salt Peanuts; Ornithology (two versions); Slow Boat to China (two versions); and eight others. SAVOY JAZZ SIL 2259 two discs $11.98.

Performance: Important Recording: Decent airchecks

In modern jazz no name is quite as magical as Charlie Parker's. His career was relatively short, but it encompassed the transition from swing to bop, and no other player had more influence on bop than Parker. Fortunately, Parker was recorded extensively, so there exists a sizable library of his work. But there were also unofficial recordings, ranging from the covert tapping of club sound systems to airchecks to live broadcasts. Some of the broadcasts, aired from New York's Royal Roost in 1948 and 1949, made their way onto Savoy albums thirty years ago and are now being reissued in two double-disc albums called "Bird at the Roost: The Savoy Years."

The first volume contains twenty tracks, some of which offer different performances of the same tune. Although jazz is an art form based largely on improvisation, many musicians stray only so far from a successful note progression, doing no more than recreating an earlier improvisation. Parker did that only to a limited extent, so his freewheeling approach to a tune could often be more interesting than the composition itself. A case in point is Slow Boat to China, a perfectly dreadful 1948 pop song that Parker elevated and made into a classic. Recorded three weeks apart, the two versions in this set feature solos by Parker that bear only a slight similarity to each other, and both are marvelous examples of the heights even the triest music can reach in the hands of a master improviser.

Parker's creativity alone could have carried this album, but it also features extraordinary performances by trumpeters Miles Davis and Kenny Dorham. The sound, too, is remarkably good. A must for serious collectors.

C.A.

THE LIVING TIME ORCHESTRA: The African Game. The Living Time Orchestra; George Russell cond. Organ of Life on Earth Begins; Consciousness; Cartesian Man; The Future?; and five others. BLUE NOTE BT 85103 $7.98, © BTC 85103 $7.98.

Performance: Fascinating Recording: Very good

Although George Russell may be heard from infrequently, he's intellectually stimulating when he is. "The African
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Game" is a nine-part suite exemplifying his concept of Vertical Form, a system of polyrhythmic organization based on the layered rhythmic principles of African music. The music aims to convey Russell's impressions of the total evolutionary process, beginning with the origins of homo sapiens in Africa. Each "event," as the movements are called, is titled in high-toned anthropological, biological, and philosophical terms. But regardless of the ideas Russell seemed to have in mind, the music is exciting, full of lush clustered sounds enhanced by a hint of atonality. None of it is very complicated or inaccessible, but Russell is bent on charting new paths. Some- how he manages to make it all sound funky, immediately inviting, and, of course, stimulating.

P.G.

TANIA MARIA: Made in New York.
Tania Maria (vocals); keyboards; vocal and instrumental accompaniment. Don't Go: E Carnival; My Space; I Do I Love You; Together, and three others. MANHATTAN ST-53000 $8.98, 84XS-53000 $8.98.

Performance: Strangely subdued
Recording: Very good

Although the fiery Brazilian singer-pianist Tania Maria has made at least a half-dozen records in the U.S., this one is the first on a major label, Manhattan being a subsidiary of Capitol. Unfortunately, it is also her least exciting recording to date. Not that it lacks merit. All the songs are, as usual, her own compositions, and they are as infectiously melodic and enticingly rhythmic as any of her other efforts. The flaw seems to be in the production, which is too laid back, bordering on the slick. Maria seems strangely subdued here. Even her wonderfully percussive piano work is shunted into the background, blending into the overall sound, and she never lets us in on the marvel- ously inspired bursts of exuberant im- provisation that are almost her trade- mark. Perhaps the intention was to make her more palatable to an easy-listening audience. If so, it was a mistake, for Tania Maria without spice and dar- ling is like a trip to Brazil in the rainy season. P.G.

MABEL MERCER: Sings Cole Porter.
Mabel Mercer (vocals); Cy Walter, Stan Freeman (piano). It's Delovely; Every Time We Say Goodbye; Experiment; Ours; After You; Ace in the Hole; So in Love; Looking at You; Use Your Imagi- nation; and fourteen others. ATLANTIC 81264-1 $8.98, 81264-4 $8.98.

Performance: Incomparable
Recording: Good

There's very little one can add to the chorus of praise that Mabel Mercer received during her long and magnifi- cent career except to say that she truly was a supreme artist. Any doubt about that can be quickly banished with even a casual listening to this rerelease of a classic.

Mercer was particularly at ease with the intricate, sophisticated, and grandly romantic lyrics of Cole Porter. There isn't a performance in this album that wouldn't have brought a nod of appreci- ation from Porter himself. Although her voice was drastically limited in range when she recorded these songs, Mercer was able to manipulate it with all of the grace, humor, and (often) stark passion of a truly great actress. Note to all "Style" craving Yuppies: try this one on the tape deck of your BMW! P.R.

MEL TORME: 'Round Midnight. Mel Tormé (vocals); Marty Paich Dek- Tette, Shorty Rogers and His Giants (instrumental). The Lady Is a Tramp; Lulu's Back in Town; A Foggy Day; Hello Young Lovers; Marie; Hey, Look Me Over; When the Sun Comes Out; The Surrey with the Fringe on Top; and seven others. STASH 8 ST 252 $8.98, © STC 252 $8.98.

Performance: Vintage velvet
Recording: Excellent

Record collectors who are familiar with Mel Tormé's commercial releases from the middle to late Fifties will recognize the songs and the arrangements on a new Slash release called " 'Round Midnight." These are, however, previously unreleased 1956-1962 recordings taken from Guard Session and Guest Star transcriptions, government propaganda...
and National Guard recruitment programs that radio stations ran as a public service. The smooth instrumental accompaniments feature some of the top West Coast jazz men of the period, and each of the two instrumental groups, the Marty Paich Dek-Tette and Shorty Rogers and His Giants, is also represented by one track to themselves. The performances are superbly professional, the sound is monophonic but excellent, and Eric Comstock has provided a wealth of information and observations for the liner notes. By all means, treat yourself to this one.

CA.

EDDIE “CLEANHEAD” VINSON: Sings the Blues. Eddie “Cleanhead” Vinson (vocals, alto saxophone); Arnett Cobb, Buddy Tate (tenor saxophones), Ray Bryant (piano), Larry Gales, George Duvivier (bass), other musicians. Hold It Right There; High Class Baby; Past Sixty Blues; Old Maid Boogie; He Was a Friend of Mine; Cleanhead Blues; When My Baby Left Me; Cherry Red. MUSE MR 3310 $8.98, © MC 3310 $8.98.

Performance: Excellent
Recording: Excellent

I have admired the way Eddie “Cleanhead” Vinson handles a blues since I first heard him do it on a Mercury record some thirty-five years ago. This new Muse album, culled from previous recordings that were released between 1978 and 1982, features his vocals and alto sax in a wonderful collection, with fine accompaniments that include saxophonists Arnett Cobb and Buddy Tate, pianist Ray Bryant, and the orchestra that calls itself Roomful of Blues. Peter Lowry’s liner notes are contrived and self-serving, but the music is right on target. Unless you have the Muse albums from which the material stems, I recommend adding this set to your collection.

CA.

YELLOW JACKETS: Samurai Samba. Yellow Jackets (instrumentals); other musicians. Homecoming; Deat Beat; Daddy’s Gonna Miss You; Sylvania; Silverlake; and three others. WARNER BROS. 25204-1 $8.98, © 25204-4 $8.98.

Performance: Not distinctive
Recording: Satisfactory

The four members of the Yellow Jackets, a prominent jazz fusion group, have spent most of their careers working sessions behind other artists. In “Samurai Samba,” their third album, they continue to sound like a highly professional back-up band that lacks a musical personality of its own. The Jackets lean toward the heavy beat that is standard in pop fusion but play liltle that might qualify as jazz. Alto saxophonist Marc Russo tries hard on Daddy’s Gonna Miss You, one of the more inviting tunes, but comes off sounding like a David Sanborn clone. It’s hard to imagine anyone’s being very satisfied with this album—certainly no jazz lover seeking real substance.

P.G.
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Discs and tapes reviewed by Robert Ackart Richard Freed David Hall Stoddard Lincoln

BACH: Magnificat; Cantata "Jauchzet Gott" (see Best of the Month, page 93)

BACH: Flute Sonatas (BWV 1020 and BWV 1030-1035); Partita for Flute (BWV 1013). Jean-Pierre Rampal, Trevor Pinnock (harpischord), Roland Pidoux (cello). CBS © 12M 39746 two discs, © 127 39746 two sets, no list price.

Performance: Excellent Recording: Excellent

Considering that both Jean-Pierre Rampal and Trevor Pinnock have recorded the Bach flute sonatas with different partners in wildly opposed styles—Rampal in a slick performance with Robert Veyron-Lacroix, Pinnock in an impeccably authentic performance with Stephen Preston—you approach this set wondering just how the two will iron out their differences and produce a unified performance.

Most of the ironing out has been done by Rampal. While Pinnock remains true to his authentic style, with its detailed articulation and spacious presentation, Rampal has mellowed considerably. His tempos are slower, all signs of slickness have vanished, and poise complements his usual surface charm and wit. Playing with Pinnock means never being available in the U.S. until now. PolyGram Special Imports is bringing the twelve-disc set in for the first time, and it is a wonderful musical treasure.

Dvóřák's string quartets were written over the period 1862-1895, basically the same time span as the symphonies (1865-1893) but extended slightly at either end. Hearing them in chronological order offers profoundly illuminating insight into the composer's struggle to achieve mastery of the quartet medium. The very first quartet, in A Major, dates from Dvóřák's twenty-fourth year. It is lyrical to a fault and, not surprisingly, permeated with elements of Schubert, Schumann, and Mendelssohn. The Second Quartet, in B-flat Major, composed about seven years later, displays a more chromatic texture indicating the influences of Liszt and Wagner. In the next four quartets, however, written over the following four years, Dvóřák put more of himself into the music, and by the time of the Quartet No. 7 he was beginning to exercise greater control.

The Seventh, Dvóřák's first quartet to achieve mastery of the quartet medium. The very first quartet, in A Major, dates from Dvóřák's twenty-fourth year. It is lyrical to a fault and, not surprisingly, permeated with elements of Schubert, Schumann, and Mendelssohn. The Second Quartet, in B-flat Major, composed about seven years later, displays a more chromatic texture indicating the influences of Liszt and Wagner. In the next four quartets, however, written over the following four years, Dvóřák put more of himself into the music, and by the time of the Quartet No. 7 he was beginning to exercise greater control.

The Seventh, Dvóřák's first quartet to be published (1876) and performed in public (1878), has a furtant-style scherzo in which the composer's Czech roots are in full view. The Quartet No. 8 (1876) is more restrained, maintaining an almost Brahmsian pastel atmosphere for the first three movements but summoning a splendid burst of energy for the finale. The Ninth Quartet, in D minor, was dedicated to Brahms.

It is with the Quartet No. 10, in E-flat Major, that we arrive at the works displaying Dvóřák's fullest mastery. The music is drenched in Slavonic color, highlighted by the famous Dumka slow movement and a finale of terrific vigor. The Quartet No. 11, in C Major, is the most imposing of them all in terms of formal mastery on a grand scale, particularly in the first movement.

The F Major American Quartet, No. 12, remains the most popular, and it is certainly a prime product of the composer's sojourn in this country. The final quartets—No. 13, in G Major, and No. 14, in A-flat Major—are masterly summations of his contribution to the string-quartet literature and deserve more attention than they've received.

The performances by the Prague String Quartet are not only wholly authentic in tone and style but wholly consistent in interpretive stance and execution. Unlike some quartets that have performed these works, the Prague players make no attempt to sweeten further what is intrinsically sweet and touching. It is the sinewy, sometimes flinty aspect of Dvóřák's utterance that gets more than the usual stress here, most notably in the American Quartet and the preceding Quartet No. 10.

Although the recordings were done over a four-year period, in the pre-digital era, the sonics are absolutely true to life, with a comfortably resonant yet tonally warm-hued ambience. I can unreseveredly recommend this set, especially at the bargain price that PSI is asking.

David Hall

DVORÁK: String Quartets Nos. 1-14; Two Quartet Fragments; Two Waltzes, Op. 54, Nos. 1 and 4; Twelve Cypresses.

Prague String Quartet. Deutsche Grammophon/PolyGram Special Imports 2740-177 twelve discs $71.76.
BERG: Jugendlieder (Early Songs). Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau (baritone); Anibert Reimann (pianist). ODEON 27 0195-1 $12.98. Performance: Winning. Recording: Sensitive. These twenty-three short songs (several of them last little more than a minute) are taken from a much larger group written by the youthful Alban Berg when composition was his avocation. They may not have any great musical significance, but they reveal an aspect of the composer not readily seen in his major vocal works, Wozzeck and Lulu—that is, simplicity, a sense of melody, and an immediate appeal to the listener. Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau's German enunciation is a model for all to follow, and his style has the polish we have come to expect from him. He might have tempered the extremes of forte and piano a bit, the former seeming too big for these vignettes and the latter sometimes so soft that the song is momentarily lost. Fine accompaniments are provided by the composer Anibert Reimann. Recommended to anyone interested in the canon of Berg's music.

CRUMB: A Haunted Landscape. New York Philharmonic, Arthur Weisberg cond. SCHUMAN: Three Colloquies for Horn and Orchestra. Philip Myers (horn); New York Philharmonic, Zubin Mehta cond. New World 0 NW 326 $9.98. Performance: Definitive. Recording: First-rate. These are two more in a series of works commissioned by the New York Philharmonic—in most cases for its various first-chair players that has already enriched the repertoire with such works as John Corigliano's Clarinet Concerto and Vincent Persichetti's Concerto for English Horn. William Schuman's Three Colloquies was introduced in January 1980, George Crumb's A Haunted Landscape in June of last year; both were recorded live, with some subsequent studio takes. According to Crumb, his piece "is not programmable in any sense," but, rather, evocative of a generalized "aura of
mystery . . . the tiny, subtle nuances of emotion and sensibility that hover between the subliminal and the conscious." Over a "cosmic drone" in the form of a pedal-point low B-flat supplied by two alternating (and overlapping) double basses, the evocative means involve an enormous aggregation of percussion instruments—including exotic devices from Asia, South America, etc.—with an amplified piano played on its innards and even the two harpsichords tapping their sounding-boards with their knuckles. A measure of Crumb's success is that the listener (this listener, anyway) was not taken with the variety of exoticisms so much as the intriguing—and at times truly haunting—atmosphere these devices help to evoke. The "night music" (if you can call it that) of the opening has an almost Ivesian quality, ensuring an abundance of warmth as well as color.

Percussion instruments are quite prominent in Schuman's Colloquies, too, though by no means as numerous or as exotic as in the Crumb. Schuman has always known how to make effective use of the battery, and here even the suspended cymbal becomes an agent of some eloquence. The piano—not amplified, but played the old-fashioned way, on its keys—has an assertive role in establishing the dramatic texture, as do the drums and various bells (or cousins thereof). The three sections are headed, respectively, "Ruminations," "Renewal" and "Remembrance"; no "program" more specific than those general implications has been set forth.

Schuman, who has generally favored a tripartite layout in his orchestral works, advises that this one is not a virtuoso concerto, but simply "music which required a solo French horn to realize its intentions." The solo part, in any event, is every bit as full of challenges as any out-and-out concerto, and the work as a whole is powerful stuff. With each hearing it seems to touch a deeper level, through that directness that has been Schuman's consistently effective approach.

Both works, performed by the musicians for whom they were created, receive what may well be regarded as definitive performances, and the recording itself is first-rate. R.F.

DELLUS: Violin Concerto; Suite for Violin and Orchestra; Légende. Ralph Holmes (violin); Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Vernon Handley cond. UNICORN-KANCHANA 0 DKP 9040 $11.98, © DKP (CD) 9040 $17 (from Harmonia Mundi USA, 3364 S. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90034).

Performance: Superb
Recording: Excellent

This was the last recording made by the English violinist Ralph Holmes, four months before he died in September 1984 at the age of forty-seven. The nature of the music makes it a touching valediction; it also brings some valuable additions to the catalog. Holmes's feeling for Delius's music was splendidly manifest in his recording of the three violin sonatas with the composer's associate, Eric Fenby, as his keyboard partner (Unicorn UNS-258), but even that might not have prepared anyone for his eloquent authority in the concerto. This recording of it would have been welcome simply because there is none other in current circulation, but it happens to be the most persuasive account of the work yet offered on records. Vernon Handley realizes the beauties of the orchestral writing every bit as fully as Beeckman did on his old 78's, and the warmth and vividness of the new digital recording leave nothing to be desired.

The concerto dates from 1916, and, if still far from being a general repertoire work, it has been recorded a half-dozen times. The four-movement Suite of 1888 was not even performed in public until last year, and the Légende, of 1895, may not have been heard in this century—at least in its orchestral form—until this recording was made. These are not great works, probably not even "important" ones, but they are lovely and substantial ones—bitter-
sweet and nostalgic in the most unmis-
takably Delian character. And there
could be no finer performances of this
music than you'll find here.

R.F.

HANDEL: O come chiare e belle; Clori,
mia bella Clori: Amarilli vezzosa (Il
duello amoroso). Patrizia Kwella, Gil-
lian Fisher (sopranos); Catherine Den-
ley (contralto), London Handel Orches-
tra, Denys Darlow cond. HYPERION
A66155 $11.98.

Performance: Fresh
Recording: Crisp

Titled "Il duello amoroso" ("The
Amorous Duel"), this recording offers
three utterly charming cantatas written,
along with about a hundred others,
while Handel was sowing his oats in Ita-
ly. The texts concern the usual denizens
of Arcadia, and the music relies on a
sophisticated melodic style that is clearly
recognizable even this early in Han-
del's career.

Patrizia Kwella, the star of the album,
sings in such a naturally pure style that
the few vocal problems she has in no
way detract from her performance.
Catherine Denley sings with grace and
care, and the London Handel Orchestra
under the direction of Denys Darlow
offers confident support and some fine
solo playing. The performances are as
fresh as the music.

S.L.

LULLY: Dies Irae; Misere. Solos, Chorus,
Chapel, and Orchestra of the Royal
Chapel, Philippe Herreweghe cond.
HARMONIA MUNDI HMC 1167 $11.98,
© HMC 40.1167 $11.98, © HMC
90.1167 $17.

Performance: Sumptuous
Recording: Splendid

Highly esteemed by musicologists but
rarely heard, Lully's thirty-three motets
are even less widely known than his
operas. Consisting of massed choral
passages interspersed with arias, duets,
and trios, all supported by full orchestra,
the motets are written, as one would
expect, in the grand manner. They are
splendid music, each making a strong
impression with dramatic settings of
traditional texts and noble simplicity of
texture.

The forces of France's Royal Chapel
produce a sumptuous sound in the two
motets recorded here, and Philippe
Herreweghe brings out their full dignity
in his spaciously paced readings. In all, a
welcome addition to the catalog.

S.L.

MOZART: Requiem (K. 626). Kathleen
Battle (soprano), Anne Murray (mezzo-
soprano); David Rendall (tenor); Matti
Salminen (bass), Chorus and Orchestra of
Paris, Daniel Barenboim cond. AN-
GEL © DS-38216 $11.98, © 4DS-38216
$11.98.

Performance: Pedestrian
Recording: Very good

Except for Kathleen Battle's soaring so-
prano, this is a stodgy and thoroughly
pedestrian performance of the Mozart
Requiem. It taxis around with swooping
gestures but never takes off. In the liner
notes, Kenneth Dommett makes an elo-
quent plea for continued use of the
Süssmayr version of Mozart's last testa-
ment. I agree, but let's have a better per-
formance.

S.L.

MUSSORGSKY: The Nursery. TCHAIKOVSKY:
Songs. Jan DeGaeta-
tani (mezzo-soprano), Gilbert Kalish
(piano). NONESUCH © 79103-1 $11.98,
© 79103-4 $11.98.

Performance: Enchanting, moving
Recording: Clear, crisp

The "enchanting" above applies to
Mussorgsky's The Nursery, the "mov-
ing" to the Tchaikovsky songs. There
are ten of the latter, for the most part in
the minor mode, introspective if not
downright sad. They are songs as we
would expect this composer to write them,
characterized by beautiful melo-
dy and performed with affecting sensi-
tivity by Jan DeGaetani. Among the
titles are A Summer Love Tale, Blue
Eyes of Spring, The Sounds of Day Are
Still, and From the Day That I Was
Born, as well as the obligatory None But
the Lonely Heart.

The Nursery is what makes this disc
important to collectors, however, for a
whole new aspect of Mussorgsky's art is
illuminated in this song cycle. The
heavy, serious world of Boris Godoun-
ov, for instance, is replaced by the
world of a little child caught up in the
interests of little children—his nurse, a
beetle, his doll, evening prayers, a hob-
by horse, a naughty kitten. No Tchai-
kovskian, flowing passages here, but
rather a child's quick, sharp intuitions.
The songs are exquisitely sung by De-
Gaetani, whose perceptive evocation of
the child makes you almost believe he
will come running through the room.
Pianist Gilbert Kalish provides the fine
accompaniments for the songs of both
composers.

R.A.

PURCELL: Suites for Harpsichord. Kenneth
Kocsis (harpsichord). HAR-
MONIA MUNDI 1158 $11.98, © 40.1158
$11.98, © 90.447 $17.

Performance: Intimate
Recording: Sensitive

Kocsis's recording of Rachmaninoff's
Fourth Piano Concerto was re-
leased in the spring of 1984 paired with
the First Concerto. The new entry on
this Philips release, therefore, is the
Third. Kocsis gives a swift and mercur-
ial reading of its opening movement
that does not well serve this most com-
plex and subtle of Rachmaninoff's con-
certo movements. He also opts for the
shorter cadenza. Similarly, I find a cer-
tain lack of the requisite poetic senti-
ment (not sentimentality) in the slow
movement. In the more extroverted and
brilliant finale, however, the young
pianist is entirely in his element.

I have never been able to take to the
G Minor Concerto, even in the classic
1958 Michelangel recording on Angel.
Only in the diabolical last movement
does Rachmaninoff's inspiration take
fire, and Kocsis responds to it with all
the brilliance at his command. The
piano sound on the Compact Disc is
remarkably true to life, and the orches-
tra's sound is rich, detailed in texture,
and well balanced both among its sec-
tions and with the soloist.

D.H.

RESPIGHI: La Fiamma. Iona Tokody
(soprano), Silvana, Pétér Kelen (tenor),
Donello; Klára Takács (mezzo-sopra-
no), Eudossia; Sándor Szólym-Nagy
(baritone), Basilio; Tamara Takács
(mezzo-soprano), Agnese; Kolos
Kováts (bass), Bishop; others. Hungar-
ian Radio and Television CompChorus;
Hungarian State Orchestra, Lamberfo Gar-
(Continued on page 127)
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- Turntable Flutter
- Tone-Burst
- Cartridge and Speaker Phasing
- Frequency-Response Sweep, 50 Hz to 25,000 Hz, Left and Right Channel
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La Fiamma (The Flame), Respighi's only opera to have achieved a measure of international success, is a demonic story. Set in Ravenna during the Byzantine era of the seventh century, the action, like that of Il Trovatore, is based on belief in witchcraft, but while we know that Azucena in the Verdi opera is mistakenly accused of the black art, in La Fiamma witchery is essential to the background and unfolding of the story. A second level of the narrative concerns aspects of passionate love.

The score reveals influences of Rimsky-Korsakov and, to a lesser extent, Richard Strauss, both of whom played a part in Respighi's musical development. It is muscular, sensual, passionate, and at times melodically romantic, which accounts for its relative popularity in certain parts of Europe. If the opera as a whole is of a second order—challenging credibly dramatically and derivative musically—its composer was not. In La Fiamma we experience much of the excitement of his cycle of Roman tone poems.

The present recording, performed by Hungarian artists in virtually unintelligible Italian (the men are a bit more comprehensible than the women), is compelling. The artists sing with such conviction that we are caught up in the melodrama. Respighi's tessitura is sometimes cruel to the women's voices, a fact emphasized by the "Russian" quality of their singing, which is slightly sharp and cutting. The men fare better. The chorus is musically clean and dramatically impassioned throughout, and the orchestra under Lamberto Gardelli's precise direction plays well.

The producers of the album deserve praise for the accompanying notes and libretto (with an unabridged version), which give a detailed account of the opera in the context of Respighi's other work and which enable the listener to follow the dramatic line easily.

RIMSKY-KORSAKOV: Capriccio espagnol (see STRAVINSKY)

SCHUBERT: Quintet in C Major (D. 956). Lindsay String Quartet; Douglas Cummings (cello). ASV ∙ DCA 537 $11.98. ∙ ZC DCA 537 $11.98 (from International Book and Record Distributors, 20-11 24th St., Long Island City, NY 11101).


The Lindsay Quartet and cellist Douglas Cummings turn in a warm, heartfelt performance of one of Schubert's masterpieces, the C Major Quintet. Following the drama of the work closely, they savor the lyric passages and pull out all stops for the stormy sections. Their sound is as sumptuous as the music,
and their playing is freely flowing yet always under complete control. A fine recording.

S.L.

SCHUMAN: Three Colloquies for Horn and Orchestra (see CRUMB)

R. STRAUSS: Songs. Lucia Popp (soprano); Wolfgang Sawallisch (piano). ANGEL $DS-38256 $11.98, © 4DS38256 $11.98.

Performance: Skillful

Recording: Demonstration class

Perhaps I've simply entered terminal curmudgeonhood, but I'm afraid I fail to see the need for this sort of thing. When the Compact Disc has virtually eliminated interruptions from even the longest pieces and the playing time of a great-sounding LP side has been stretched to forty minutes, why would anyone want to turn a record over to complete a twenty-five-minute work? And, while piano duet and other small-ensemble reductions of symphonic works served a purpose in the realm of home entertainment before the invention of the phonograph, why would anyone choose to hear a chamber-ensemble arrangement of so specifically orchestral a piece as Rimsky's famous Capriccio in these days of showpiece orchestral recordings?

The composer Easley Blackwood, who is the pianist in this group otherwise made up of Chicago Symphony members, has made a surprisingly effective setting of the Capriccio in which Rimsky's original solos are preserved, but it cannot help sounding like the substitution it is, no matter how well executed. It is done brilliantly here—more convincingly, in fact, than the skillful but rather characterless performance of the Stravinsky. The sound itself is of demonstration quality, and perhaps that, rather than sheer musical pleasure, will be this disc's prime appeal. R.F.


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tion, but then his pace is just fine through the Coriolis of the Sage. A fine sense of impenetrable mystery is generated in the so-called "Pagan Night" introduction to Part II, and Glorification of the Chosen One and Evocation of the Ancestors comes off splendidly. As might be expected, Dutoit and his orchestra make the most of the concluding Danse sacrale.

Stravinsky's own recording of Le Sacre remains the standard by which all others must be judged, and by this measure Dutoit falls a little short. But, at least on CD, he and the London production staff, recording at the Church of St. Eustache outside Montreal, have worked wonders in clarifying the complex rhythmic and linear strands from which this masterpiece is woven. D.H.


Performance: Soulful
Recording: Very good

Surprisingly, this is only the second recording Pinchas Zukerman has made of Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto (his first was made in 1969 with Antal Dora- ti and the London Symphony). Zukerman's tone here is hot, and his reading is soulful but always within the bounds of good taste. The slow movement is a particular gem, and though the violinist brings plenty of brilliance to the finale, he does not push things too far. The performance was recorded in concert, and it is a very fine one overall, with Zubin Mehta and the Israel Philharmonic providing enthusiastic backing. The two slight filler pieces are played with a fine amalgam of fervor and finesse.

Not the least interesting aspect of this release is the unexpected warmth and spaciousness of the sound from Tel Aviv's Frederic R. Mann Auditorium, normally a locale noted for its tight, dry acoustics.

D.H.

TCHAIKOVSKY: Songs (see MUS-SORGSKY)


Performance: Stoic
Recording: Good

James Levine avoids tearing Tchaikovsky's passion to tatters in his reading of the Pathétique. The very slow pace of the introduction to the first movement sets the stage for a portrait of Tchaikovsky more as stoic than as a victim of hysterical self-pity. But if Toscanini could bring a Verdenian flair to performances of the Pathétique, certainly Levine is entitled to his approach.

The finest thing in this performance is the eloquent, superbly controlled Adagio lamentoso. The muted horns at the final climax snarl in truly blood-chilling fashion, and the funeral tam-tam stroke is as sepulchral as anyone could possibly wish. The recording itself is very full-bodied, though not as transparent in texture as Levine's recent RCA recording of the Dvóřák Seventh, also with the Chicago Symphony. D.H.

VERDI: Requiem. Anna Tomowa-Sintow (soprano); Agnes Baltsa (mezzo-soprano); José Carreras (tenor); José van Dam (bass-baritone); Vienna State Opera Concert Chorus; Soňa National Opera Chorus; Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan cond. DEUTSCHE GRAMMOPHON © 415 091-1 two discs $19.96, © 415 091-4 two cassettes $19.96, © 415 091-2 two CD's no list price.

Performance: Grand but slow
Recording: Very good

Herbert von Karajan's earlier recording of the Verdi Requiem, with the Berlin...
Philharmonic and different soloists, is still in the catalog, but his new Viennese performance is superior in most respects, most conspicuously in terms of the sound on CD. The basic approach remains the same: very grand but very slow; perhaps “massive” would be the best term. But there is more of a sense of drama in the new version, with a luminous delicacy in the orchestral playing as well as plenty of power. The combined Viennese and Bulgarian choirs are quite marvelous, and for the most part the soloists are too. If some of the sheen seems to have faded from Carreras’s high notes, he is nonetheless extremely persuasive, investing the “In¬gemisco” with the simple dignity one knows better than to take for granted (and what gorgeous wind playing in this section!). The sound of the CD is exemplary in its balance, depth, and overall realism.

Some listeners may feel that the slowish pacing throughout tends to hold back the drama somewhat and suggests a certain degree of self-consciousness in the interpretation. There is a greater sense of momentum in several other impressive recordings of the work, if not quite the level of vocal and orchestral refinement of the new one. The seventeen-year-old recording with the same orchestra under Solti has been transferred to CD (London 411 944-2), and, though the soloists are overall not as good as Karajan’s and the general approach is far more extrovert, I can imagine that some may prefer it for its greater sense of sweep—its more operatic character in contrast to Karajan’s more ceremonial one. But then, shouldn’t a requiem be ceremonial? The contrasts are sharp enough, in any event, to make a choice between the two CD versions fairly simple for the listener who knows what he wants. R.F.

**Vivaldi: The Four Seasons. Amsterdam Guitar Trio. RCA 0 HRC1-5466 $9.98, © HRE1-5466 $9.98.**

**Performance: Joyous**  
**Recording: Fine**

If you like Vivaldi’s Four Seasons, why not hear it played on guitars? If you like guitars, why not hear them play The Four Seasons? Either way, this record is a romp. The spirit, technique, and Vivaldi are all there. Enjoy! S.L.

**Collections**


**Performance: Ferrier**  
**Recording: Passable to awful**

The idea of previously unreleased Kathleen Ferrier recordings is exciting, and these performances are charged with the vividness and urgency that perhaps come only in “live” presentations. The Chausson, with Sir John Barbirolli conducting, is especially magical: singer and orchestra are clearly swept up in the music’s enchantment. The 1951 air-check did not yield the happiest sonic results, and four bars of music are missing from the work’s opening section, but the magic makes itself felt. The Bach songs were taken down in another air-check, this time apparently on acetate discs instead of tape, at the end of 1949, and the sound is execrable. The Brahms, taped by the BBC itself in January of the same year, is much clearer, though it is not as good as the Chausson in orchestral detail. The performance is heartfelt, but Sargent’s orchestration of the accompaniments—as much as I can make out of it here—seems less than successful, and the English text is less effective than the Ger-
man. In the absence of Ferrier's studio recording of the Brahms with John Newmark, though, this might be said to fill a gap.

In any event, the Chausson alone, for anyone with the patience and imagination to compensate in the mind's ear for any lack of standard sound, makes the disc worthwhile. Sales are to benefit the Kathleen Ferrier Cancer Research Fund.

R.F.


Performance: Somewhat uneven
Recording: Clear, intimate

It is always gratifying to follow the growing eminence of a young artist dedicated to the tasteful performance of great music. Such a singer is Barbara Hendricks, whose personality is appealing, whose feeling for music is sensitive, and whose voice is beautiful. If the performance seems uneven, it is because some of these arias are so long and, from our present-day viewpoint, so formalistic, that they are difficult to sustain interpretively.

Of the two so-called concert arias, the most effective is "Ah! lo prevedi" (K. 272), which Hendricks sings with sustained conviction and purity of tone despite its length. The final two opera arias, however, Pamina's "Ach, ich fühle's" from Die Zauberflöte and the Countess's "Dove sono" from Le nozze di Figaro by themselves warrant the price of the record. Possibly because of the greater familiarity of these two selections, or possibly because of their readily understandable emotional content, the soprano is at her very estimable best in them. Jeffrey Tate conducts with taste and awareness of Hendricks's interpretive intent, and the English Chamber Orchestra under his direction plays very well indeed. R.A.


Performance: Efficient
Recording: Good

This recording might well be titled "Marilyn Horne Does Her Thing," for it shows off this consummate singer at her technically dazzling best. The arias, all in French (and very good French, too) are of varying musical merit, but all are performed with the amazing coloratura, flawless trill, exciting chest tones, and other accomplishments we have come to associate with Horne. The opening aria, from Auber's Zerline, is sung with dash; Saint-Saëns's "Mon cœur s'ouvre à ta voix" is taken at such a slow tempo that you stand in awe at the singer's stamina of breath; Offenbach's "Ah! que j'aime les militaires" is delivered with great good humor; and at least the first part of Gounod's "Hérold: sur la tour solitaire" from Sapho is movingly interpreted. Still, although I am one of Horne's admiring fans, I have to label the performance "efficient" because she seems somehow not caught up in the music. Perhaps there is just not that much to catch up in.

If only this great singer, now at the height of her powers, would be recorded in some full-length opera musically worthy of her. R.A.
NEW LIFE FOR OLD RECORDINGS
Continued from page 83

ord and when to punch in the recorder.

Since I was using open-reel, I recorded successive songs on alternate tracks. This enabled me to overlap the fade at the end of one song with the beginning of the next—and to go back and do it over easily if something went wrong. When all the songs for a cassette side were done, I simply mixed the two open-reel tracks together and dubbed them to the cassette, with some touch-up level-riding as I went. This technique only works, however, if you start with a blank open-reel tape and if your recorder can get into and out of the record mode absolutely silently. Most decks can get in quietly enough, but some will put a loud pop on the tape when you stop recording.

Step 4: The Recording

Prepare to spend a lot of time actually recording: at least three times the final running time, perhaps more. But don't begrudge the time; you want to get as close to perfection as possible, because even the tiniest flaw will drive you to distraction for years to come.

The following steps will have to be done individually for each record played—there are no shortcuts. First, clean the record you are about to record by the best method you have available. Then check the stylus and clean that if necessary. Dubbing old records is very effective at getting dirt onto a stylus, and I found I had to brush mine at least after every record, and often I had to apply cleaning fluid too.

When your record is prepared for recording, listen to part of it, preferably a quiet passage. If it still sounds very noisy in spite of your cleaning and filtering, you might consider playing it wet. Doubling with record-cleaning liquid or even water (one acquaintance uses methyl alcohol, which strikes me as a bit extreme) can sometimes do wonders for clicks, pops, and other noises. Wet playing is definitely not recommended for your audiophile records (many people claim it has long-term adverse effects), but in this case it is probably justified. You simply want one good, clean pass of the disc, and what happens after that is relatively unimportant.
Catch up on all could end up with an enjoyable, listenable collection of golden oldies. I have to love tape recording. But if the highs. Your final mix will roll off some of that if the recordings remain a bit noisy, using a lower-grade tape for the material a further tape generation is likely to make much difference to the sound quality. You may find the low-frequency correction as you master the tape on cassette, a final dub may be a good thing for the same reasons, and with this sort of material a further tape generation is unlikely to make much difference to the sound quality. You may find that if the recordings remain a bit noisy, using a lower-grade tape for your final mix will roll off some of the highs.

To go through this whole process, you really have to want to hear those old records, and you really have to love tape recording. But if you qualify on both counts, you could end up with an enjoyable, listenable collection of golden oldies. I certainly have. In fact, I'm just starting into my second batch, to catch up on all those records I rejected the first time around!
Discs and tapes reviewed by
Chris Albertson
Louis Meredith
Alanna Nash

PAT BENATAR: In Concert. Pat Benatar (vocals); instrumental accompaniment. Hit Me with Your Best Shot: Little Paradise; Love Is a Battlefield; Hell Is for Children; Looking for a Stranger; Heartbreak; and nine others. PIONEER ARTISTS PA-85-090 LaserDisc $24.95.

Performance: Typical
Recording: Good

Originally taped for an HBO special, this 1983 concert at the New Haven, Connecticut, Veterans' Memorial Coliseum is guaranteed to delight Pat Benatar’s many fans. I found the going a bit rough, however, partly because the lighting at the concert was unfit for video taping and partly because Benatar’s material is not, on the whole, very interesting. For over an hour, she jumps around the large stage, a small leather-clad figure in spiked heels, while the band performs in an all too predictable fashion. There is pathos and feeling in In the Heat of the Night, but most of the program is high-energy stuff of little distinction, though the crowd is whipped into a frenzy by it. It’s hard to imagine anyone jumping up and down and screaming to Benatar’s recordings of the songs in this set, so you have to attribute a good portion of the enthusiasm here to the atmosphere created by a large, youthful concert gathering. If your LaserDisc player is equipped for remote access, though, skip to the last track and enjoy Love Is a Battlefield, which is the cleverly conceived, well-produced Benatar video you might already have seen on your favorite music channel.

C.A.

BLONDIE: Live! Blondie (vocals and instrumental); Rapture; Heart of Glass; Dreamin’; One Way or Another; Start Me Up; Call Me; and five others. MCA 80060 VHS Stereo and Beta Hi-Fi $29.95.

Performance: Giving it their all
Recording: Good remote

This is supposedly the last concert Blondie gave before splitting up several years ago. I don’t know if that’s true (there’s nothing in the credits about where or when it was recorded), but the show does have a special excitement about it, and Deborah Harry and the boys really do perform as if there’s no tomorrow. They also perform more like a real band than usual, instead of a singer and her back-up.

The production values are good, the pacing of what amounts to a set of the group’s greatest hits is tight, and at fifty-five minutes the video is just the right length. There aren’t many groups around today that have the magnetism Blondie had when Debbie Harry was really revved up, and this video captures it all pretty well. Definitely worth having.

A.N.

LAURA BRANIGAN. Laura Branigan (vocals); instrumental accompaniment. The Lucky One; Satisfaction; Gloria; Don’t Show Your Love; Self Control; How Am I Supposed to Live Without You; All Night With Me; I Wish I Could Be Alone; and two others. PIONEER ARTISTS PA-85-101 LaserDisc $24.95.

Performance: Very good
Recording: Excellent remote

There is no real substitute for live music, and even the video of a live concert rarely does the event full justice. Laura Branigan’s first extended video release, recorded last year at Caesar’s Tahoe, is a case in point. The producers have spliced brief video clips into The Lucky One and Solitaire, but the effect is to make these two tracks look like rough cuts awaiting an editor. Nevertheless, Branigan is in fine voice, and her performances translate well to the electronic home medium. I especially liked the emotion-charged Ti Amo, which in the wrong hands could so easily become maudlin, and the tears you see on Branigan’s cheeks in How Am I Supposed to Live Without You can also be heard in her voice.

I was less taken by the long version of Gloria, Branigan’s launch pad, made even longer by the inevitable introductions—not only of her band and back-up singers but also the light man, monitor man, janitor, and so on. That sort of thing is okay if you’re there, but it is boring when you’re forced to view it repeatedly on a video disc or tape. The program ends with the surrealistic Self Control, a wonderfully imaginative pro-

STAR TREK III

The latest Star Trek movie, The Search for Spock, directed with Vulcanian aplomb by Leonard Nimoy, is easily the most faithful to the feeling of the TV series of all the big-screen Treks so far. The plot, involving mysticism, reincarnation, and intergalactic warfare, doesn’t really make a lot of sense, but the camaraderie and interplay between the series regulars is vastly entertaining (DeForest Kelly as the irascible Dr. McCoy is particularly funny), the special effects (courtesy of George Lucas’s Industrial Light and Magic) are often breathtaking, and Christopher Lloyd (of TV’s Taxi) is a great Klingon villain, a rough, however, Genghis Khan with a healthy sense of the absurd.

The whole thing is space opera at its most rousing, and, with the exception of one sight gag involving an attempted Vulcan nerve pinch by McCoy, it translates extremely well to the small screen. Even better, the sound on the laser-disc version is sensational: realistic and clean as a whistle.

Louis Meredith

STAR TREK III: THE SEARCH FOR SPOCK. William Shatner, DeForest Kelly, James Doohan, George Takei, others. PARAMOUNT 0 LV-1621 laser video disc $29.95, 01621 VHS Hi-Fi and Beta Hi-Fi $29.95.
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duction directed by William Friedkin, who receives credit on neither the disc nor the sleeve.

ELTON JOHN: Night and Day: The Nighttime Concert. Elton John (vocals, piano); Nigel Olsson (drums); Dee Murray (bass); Davey Johnstone (guitar); other musicians. I'm Still Standing; Your Song; Saturday Night's Alright for Fighting; Goodbye Yellow Brick Road; and nine others. VESTRON 1011 VHS Hi-Fi and Beta Hi-Fi $29.95.

Performance: As usual
Recording: Good

Shot in 1984 at Britain's cavernous Wembley Stadium, this new concert video by rock's Mad Hatter is largely indistinguishable from any other concert video now before the public. Elton is in good form, musically, and the song selection, nicely balanced between the star's Seventies and Eighties material, should satisfy even the most rabid of his fans. Unfortunately, the man has never had a particularly riveting presence, and his veteran sidemen, who are not aging gracefully, radiate all the enthusiasm and charisma of the executives of a funeral home.

Director Mike Mansfield gives us lots of shots of swaying fans and resorts to so-so computer graphics when things get particularly dull, largely to no avail.

I think it's time we all faced up to it: barring the presence of a genuine auteur at the helm (Martin Scorsese, Jonathan Demme), concert videos almost never come off.

MICHAEL NESMITH: Television Parts Home Companion. Michael Nesmith (vocals, comedy routines); instrumental accompaniment. The Voyage of Kona Tiki; Life with Roger; Duelling Lounge Pianos; Chow Mein and Bowling; Total Control; and five others. PACIFIC ARTS PAVR 526 VHS Hi-Fi and Beta Hi-Fi $29.95.

Performance: At times priceless
Recording: Fine

Michael Nesmith's "Television Parts Home Companion" derives from the similarly titled NBC series, which, at this writing, may or may not become a fixture of the upcoming TV season. Some of the sketches here were apparently deemed unsuitable for broadcast, although I can't figure out why. Like the show itself, the tape is a mixed bag, interspersing comedy sketches with brief blackout bits and rock videos. It's uneven, but Nesmith is so utterly charming that you almost don't care. The musical numbers are warmhearted, funny, and a treat to look at, and one long sketch—in which Nesmith, as the urbane Cole Porter, visits his Okie relatives back in the Dust Bowl—is hilarious. All in all, worth a look.

MADONNA. Madonna (vocals); other musicians. Burning Up; Borderline; Lucky Star; Like a Virgin. PIONEER ARTISTS PA-85-M019 LaserDisc $12.98.

Performance: Pneumatic
Recording: Very good

Sure Madonna's act is exploitative. Sure, she's selling sex. But 99 percent of all rock stars since time immemorial have gone the same route, and rapping Madonna for her updated Eighties tease act smacks ever so slightly of a double standard. The real problem with Madonna, at least as demonstrated in these videos, is that she's colossally uninteresting, a woman with all the depth and substance of a Jordache girl. There is only one recurring visual image here: the star's navel. The rest, save for an attractive fashion shoot in Venice that forms the basis for Like a Virgin, is routine MTV fodder. Madonna is viewed dancing clumsily (I find it difficult to believe she ever made it into the Joffrey Ballet), singing in her inimitable Brenda Lee-on-helium voice, and flaunting a physical appeal that, like Pia Zadora's, is at best an acquired taste. The LaserDisc sound, for what it's worth, is excellent.
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CIRCLE NO. 7 ON READER SERVICE CARD

AUDIOVOX Hi-Comp HCC 2250
Continued from page 30

switching to mono. I sorely missed a manual mono button, though. AM broadcasts were nearly unlistenable even in strong reception areas because of the very limited bandwidth and high noise levels. One of my favorite exercises in road testing is to try to distinguish between AM stations by their signal quality alone, but I had to forgo it with the HCC 2250 since every station sounded the same—dreadful.

Tape playback was noticeably brighter in reverse than in the forward direction, which made tapes recorded with Dolby B sound dull and unmusical when decoded in forward play. Some very well-recorded tapes exhibited continual slight but audible treble shifts in reverse play, which leads me to suspect that either the tape guiding or the playback-head azimuth was not consistent. The player passed all tape-handling tests with no sign of danger even to my oldest, most fragile cassettes, but it showed a certain susceptibility to shocks and vibration from rough pavements or washboard surfaces. It should be pointed out, however, that for our road tests we clamp the unit firmly to the car in a way that presents it with stronger vibrations than normal in-dash mounting does.

The loudness control boosted the high treble enough to make hiss and static rather prominent, but I was glad to have it. It helped equalize my car's midrange acoustics nicely. Having both scan and seek tuner controls is useful, as any traveler knows, and it was simple to use them. Despite being the same size and just above the main tuning buttons (UP and DN), the scan and seek buttons offer enough resistance to make accidental activation unlikely. In general, this versatile receiver's controls are thoughtfully arranged and easy to locate. The pop-out tone controls are an especially nice touch, as is the ignition-off tape-eject system.

The amplifier had sufficient muscle to drive two sets of speakers to high listening levels without audible strain, though the face-plate illumination dimmed with peak power demands. Used with a straightforward, efficient, four-speaker car system, the HCC 2250 would have little need for an add-on booster amplifier. That can't be said for many car stereo cassette/receivers we have seen.

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Audio Control

Audio Control's Phase Coupled Activator is designed to re-create the low-bass frequencies in music that may have been rolled off during the original recording or by the playback equipment. Digital logic circuitry analyzes incoming signals, and missing fundamental tones in the lowest two octaves are digitally reconstructed. The unit can be connected to any preamplifier, integrated amplifier, or receiver that has a tape-monitor or signal-processing loop (it includes a replacement input/output loop).

Other features include an infrasonic filter with an 18-dB-per-octave slope and a built-in electronic subwoofer crossover with a relative level control. Signal-to-noise ratio is given as 118 dB and frequency response as 5 to 100,000 Hz. Price: $259. Audio Control, Dept. SR, 6520 212th St. SW, Lynnwood, WA 98046.

Acoustic Research

The ES-1 turntable, part of Acoustic Research's Connoisseur Series, has a die-cast T-bar with a three-point sprung suspension that acts as a decoupled chassis for the platter and tone arm. Driven by a twenty-four-pole synchronous motor, the ES-1 has speeds of 33 1/3 and 45 rpm. The platter uses a close-tolerance, precision-honed journal-and-shaft sleeve bearing. The jeweled thrust bearing is polished to optical standards to reduce rumble, which is rated as -78 dB (DIN 455398 weighting). Wow-and-flutter is given as 0.04 percent (DIN 45507).

The optional tone arm has an effective length of 9 inches and an effective mass of 13 grams. Turntable-base finish options are Brazilian rosewood or North American cherry veneers. Price: $625 in rosewood with tone arm, $500 without; $475 in cherry with tone arm, $350 without. Teledyne Acoustic Research, Dept. SR, 330 Turnpike St., Canton, MA 02021.

Adcom

Rated at 200 watts rms per channel into 8 ohms from 20 to 20,000 Hz with less than 0.09 percent total harmonic distortion, Adcom's GFA-555 power amplifier is designed to remain stable under the extreme operating conditions created by some exotic speakers, including loads varying from 40 to 2 ohms. The GFA-555 has a transient output capability of more than 800 watts per channel into 2-ohm loads.

Eight high-current output transistors in each channel can deliver more than 20 amperes into low-impedance loads. The amplifier was designed with a minimum of components between input and output. A 700-watt toroidal transformer with dual secondaries minimizes interaction between the channels. Price: $599.95. Adcom, Dept. SR, 11 Elkins Rd., East Brunswick, NJ 08816.

NEC

The CD-509E Compact Disc player from NEC can be programmed to play fifteen tracks in any order or to repeat any user-defined segment of a disc. Digital filtering is used to eliminate phase and time-delay distortion, and high-speed C-MOS switching is said to eliminate switching distortion. Fast-forward and reverse operate in two speeds with the program remaining audible, and other controls allow skipping to the start or end of the current track. There is a front-panel headphone jack with adjustable output level. Track number, index number, and elapsed time are shown in the digital display. Price: $449. NEC Home Electronics, Dept. SR, 1401 Estes Ave., Elk Grove Village, IL 60007.
Pioneer

Pioneer's two automotive Compact Disc players, the CDX-1 and the more elaborate CDX-P1 (shown), resist mistracking caused by vibration with circuits that memorize the changing position of the laser pickup. Both players have two parts, an operating module that fits into the dash and a processing module that can be installed elsewhere.

DCM

DCM's Time Frame TF 500 speaker is a slender column finished with walnut-stained, solid-oak end caps and a dark-brown fabric grille. The folded, tapered transmission-line enclosure houses a 6½-inch woofer and a ¾-inch soft-dome tweeter. Rated sensitivity is 90 dB, and nominal impedance is 8 ohms. The speaker is 41 inches high, 17 inches wide, and 6½ inches deep. Price: $499 per pair. DCM Corporation, 670 Airport Blvd., Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

Circle 132 on reader service card

Digital Audio Control

Connecting Digital Audio Control's Model 50/2000 infrared remote-control system to an amplifier or receiver enables a user to switch four inputs, adjust volume, balance, treble, and bass, and perform other control functions from up to 45 feet away. The receiving unit connects in the tape-monitor loop of an amplifier or receiver and has its own replacement loop for connection of a tape deck. It can also be connected between a preamplifier and power amplifier, or it can itself serve as a preamplifier for high-level sources.

The remote unit includes on/off buttons for power, loudness compensation, tone-control defeat, and audio mute as well as the source selectors, stereo mono selector, and the adjustable controls. There is also a timer control for turning the system off automatically after 30 or 60 minutes. The volume-control range is 75 dB. The treble control’s range is ± 10 dB centered at 10,000 Hz; the bass control boosts or cuts frequenc-
**RECORD MAKERS**

by Christie Barter & Steve Simels

THE young American pianist Bennett Lerner, whose few recordings to date are available on the Etcetera label, makes his New York Philharmonic debut in a performance being carried by the PBS network on November 14 in its Live from Lincoln Center series. Since the occasion is a birthday celebration for Aaron Copland, who will be eighty-five on that day, Lerner will play Copland’s Piano Concerto, a work the composer himself introduced. That’s the way they looked when they made “Surfer Girl,” to be released by Mobile Fidelity in its Original Master Recordings series.

**Surfers Rule, Okay?**

They may look like refugees from the cast of Happy Days, but they’re really the original Beach Boys in all their early-Sixties glory. That’s the way they looked when they made “Surfer Girl,” to be released by Mobile Fidelity in its Original Master Recordings series.

**DEUTSCHE GRAMMOPHON**

is not generally big on artist-oriented retrospectives, but someone there must have figured the company couldn’t be available on LP and cassette; no word yet on a Compact Disc.

**Lennon: video debut**

Last November, Charles teams up for duets with ten friends who also happen to be ten of the biggest names in the country-music business, including, in addition to Nelson, Hank Williams Jr., Ricky Scaggs, Chet Atkins, and Johnny Cash. Our reviewer, Alanna Nash, found the whole thing “irresistible.”

Another album-related cable offering, this one featuring Freddie Hubbard, is the final show in the Arts & Entertainment Network’s Jazz in October series. Studio Live with Freddie Hubbard, airing October 27, was taped in 1981 during a studio session for Hubbard’s album “Ride Like the Wind” on Elektra Musician.

**Highlight of The Willie Nelson Special**

airing on the Nashville Network on Saturday, November 2, is a duet Willie Nelson sings with Ray Charles in Austin, Texas, in their first on-stage appearance together. The tune is Seven Spanish Angels, one of ten tracks on Charles’s Columbia LP “Friendship,” where Nelson was his guest.

In “Friendship,” chosen as one of our “Best of the Month” recordings last November, Charles teams up for duets with ten friends who also happen to be ten of the biggest names in the country-music business, including, in addition to Nelson, Hank Williams Jr., Ricky Scaggs, Chet Atkins, and Johnny Cash.

Our reviewer, Alanna Nash, found the whole thing “irresistible.”

**A Highligh**

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In “Friendship,” chosen as one of our “Best of

**A**

They used to say out front in the old vaudeville houses, “The show ain’t over till the fat lady sings.” Well, the beloved musical parodist Anna Russell was recently ringing the curtain down on her international career of many years with a series of farewell concerts. One of them, taped at Balti-

Charles, Nelson: friends
RECORD MAKERS

more's Museum of Art last November, resulted in "Anna Russell: The (First) Farewell Concert," which has been released by Video Arts International in both VHS and Beta formats. The program includes such Russell standards as How to Compose Your Own Gilbert and Sullivan Operetta, Wind Instruments I Have Known, her essay on English folk songs, and, of course, her famous analysis of Wagner's Ring cycle. Her Ring routine was recorded by CBS at a Town Hall performance in April 1953 and released on LP later that year. It

The music track, incidentally, has been substantially remixed since the clip's initial television appearance.

The Indianapolis Symphony under John Nelson is scheduled to record for New World Records this month, one group of sessions being devoted to works by the Pulitzer Prize-winning composer Ellen Taaffe Zwilich. Featured on the forthcoming album is Zwilich's Symphony No. 1 (Three Movements for Orchestra), which won her the Pulitzer in 1983. Also included are her Prologue and Variations for string orchestra and a piece titled Celebration, commissioned by the Indianapolis Symphony for the opening of its new concert hall, the Circle Theatre, in October 1984.

The same piece, Zwilich's Celebration, figured in André Previn's inaugural program as the new music director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic on October 10. Previn, who grew up in Los Angeles and has been a frequent guest conductor with the orchestra is only the ninth conductor to head the Philharmonic in its sixty-six-year history.

He is also leading the orchestra in a new series of recordings for Philips. Scheduled to be recorded within the next year are Prokofiev's Fifth Symphony and an album of short works by Tchaikovsky, Mussorgsky, Smetana, and others.

Philips has just released a Gershwin album in which Previn performs as conductor and piano soloist with the Pittsburgh Symphony, a coupling of Mozart's Piano Concertos Nos. 17 and 24 in which he serves in the same two roles with the Vienna Philharmonic, and a recording of Brahms's Piano Quintet in which he joins the Musikverein Quartet of Vienna Philharmonic string players.

Due from Angel is a coupling of the two Ravel piano concertos with Cécile Oëssel as soloist and an album of Mozart arias sung by Kathleen Battle, with Previn conducting in both instances. And from RCA will come, in time, recordings by Emanuel Ax of the five Beethoven piano concertos, also conducted by Previn.

Los Angeles is also the site right now of the sixth annual New Music America festival (October 31 to November 10). More than eighty-five composers and three hundred musicians are taking part in the festival, and many of the thirty-five scheduled events will feature premières by West Coast composers. KUSC-FM is broadcasting the evening concerts in LA and will offer the programs to some three hundred stations around the country.

Back in 1066 when William the Conqueror took over what we now know as England, there wasn't even a British Broadcasting Corporation, let alone home video. When William ordered a complete survey of his new domain, it was recorded painstakingly by hand. Completed in 1086, the survey was compiled in the Domesday Book. Now, to celebrate the nine-hundredth anniversary of that event, the BBC has embarked on a new survey of the land, flora, and fauna of England, which is scheduled for completion in 1986.

The new Domesday Book will run to about two million pages of text, charts, graphs, maps, and photographs, all of which will be stored on two video discs. Philips is supplying the technology. No list price has been announced.

Uchida: mostly Mozart

Russell: farewells

has been an active title in the CBS catalog ever since.

VAI has also released Pier Paolo Pasolini's Medea for home video in both VHS and Beta. With Maria Callas in the title role, it is the only nonmusical theatrical film made by the late soprano.

Japanese pianist Mitsuko Uchida grew up in Vienna and got her musical training there. She won first prize in a Beethoven piano competition in Austria and second prize in a Chopin competition in Poland, and although she plays the work of those two composers often, she has specialized in the music of Mozart.

Having played all of Mozart's piano sonatas in a highly acclaimed series of recitals in London, she is now recording them for Philips. The third album in the sonata series was issued in the United States this summer, and the fourth is scheduled for January release.

Fittingly, Uchida made her New York debut this summer at the Mostly Mozart Festival, playing the popular Concerto No. 21. Philips has announced that it will record Uchida in a complete cycle of the Mozart piano concertos with the English Chamber Orchestra conducted by Jeffrey Tate.

You may have missed it during the Live Aid telecast, but not to fret. David Bowie and Mick Jagger's duet on the venerable Motown classic Dancing in the Street will be appearing in movie theaters throughout the country by the time you read this. All proceeds from the clip, which features Jagger and Bowie desperately trying to upstage each other, will be donated to the Live Aid foundation, and it's scheduled to open in over 5,000 theaters, reputedly a record for any theatrically released video. The music track, incidentally, has been substantially remixed since the clip's initial television appearance.

Russell: mostly Mozart

Milton Green/Los Angeles Philharmonic

JON HOFFMAN/STILLS/EMI AMERICA
THE HIGH END

by Ralph Hodges

There Will Always Be a McIntosh

Thirty years ago, the U.S. high-fidelity market virtually belonged to Scott and Fisher, if you had to respect a budget, and Marantz and McIntosh if you did not. Ownership of either of the M's was so unassailably "high end" that the less fortunate were not permitted even to question its desirability when ladies were present.

Today, the first three companies have become essentially offshore enterprises, justifiably proud of their names and histories but with the ubiquitous Made in You-Know-Where legends on their products' rear panels. But McIntosh? McIntosh components are still made in Binghamton, New York, just as they used to be and probably ever shall be. And to say "made" there is no exaggeration.

According to Gordon Gow, McIntosh's chief executive officer and one of the company's founders in 1949, "We of course acquire knobs, switches, controls, tuning capacitors, and the like from the Far East, because we can't find their equivalent here, and it would not be practical or important to make them ourselves. But all our chassis components, our front panels, our transformers, our speaker-driver assemblies, and the rest of the crucial elements originate on the premises." And so they do. The complex of three buildings—one of them a converted bowling alley that now houses a respectably large anechoic chamber and a complete photo-production studio ("We were never happy with outside work")—represents the kind of vertical manufacturing facility that is rare to vanishing in this country.

With a preamplifier, a tuner, several power amplifiers, a receiver, a remote-control system, several speaker systems, and a CD player (an elaboration of a Philips design and apparently the only thing of significance for which an outside supplier is vital), McIntosh is, astonishingly, our last remaining full-line audio manufacturer. And there is much more to come. A projection- TV audio/video complex is now running in prototype form, and the company has taken what is called a "serious" stockholders' position in Compusonics, the Palo Alto organization that is trying to record audio on floppy discs via a novel digital transform and expects to be waging a successful battle against digital audio cassettes in a few years.

But what is McIntosh that the high-end audiophile should pay attention to it? The company advertises only enough to keep the cognoscenti aware that it's still alive (and McIntosh executives freely admit there have been times when it almost wasn't). It does not solicit magazine test reports and, in fact, has a long history of resisting them. It is obsessed with cosmetic details—perhaps, one worries, to the exclusion of other, weightier matters. Possibly worst of all, its products are eagerly bought by doctors and lawyers without ever really being listened to, just as the same consumer group buys Rolls Royces without ever really driving them.

But there's another side of the coin. Even if those doctors and lawyers don't really listen, McIntosh's own people tend to, if record collections of 2,000 and living rooms littered with CD's are any indication. Although the expense of a McIntosh system can be truly hideous, there is no evidence that any McIntosh executive ever lost sleep over it, the prices being honestly representative of what was built in. The philosophy of "pay a little less, hear a little less" seems alien in Binghamton. People blink at you and change the subject. Every McIntosh product is the best statement on the technology McIntosh can make at the time, and the pricing comes later, an attitude that apparently engenders respect and a comfortable confidence in McIntosh worshippers.

So do the cosmetics, which are extravagantly designed to outlive the owner. When an especially antique McIntosh comes in for service, the folks from the front office turn up to admire it. And if it isn't all that admirable (there are stories of amplifiers that have taken bullets from outraged wives who thought new shoes for the children a greater priority), it will be before it leaves, and for a charge that makes your dry-cleaning bill seem exorbitant.

McIntosh's vacuum-tube technology is the oldest and among the most venerated in the business. Yet at a time when tube gear enjoys considerable high-end popularity, nothing new in this line comes from Binghamton. To ask why produces general weeping, wailing, and wall-pounding, "It's the tubes," explains Gow. "It kills us to recondition one of our classic old products and have to send it back with the original tubes, but we cannot find replacements that will serve. Certainly we could not justify a new product based on today's tubes. Our customers would haul us into court, and they'd be right!" What this says about manufacturers who do use today's tubes is debatable. But what it says about circuit design that permits tubes to be still usable after twenty years or so is impressive.

In any case, what does an all-McIntosh system of today sound like? On the basis of hearing two of them, I'd say expensive, potent, polite (too polite?), and somewhat underdamped in the low frequencies. The sophistication of the high-frequency array for the XRT 18 speaker system may be hard to touch with anything much short of a well-executed ribbon design. As for the low bass, I suspect it will serve McIntosh owners, present and future, very well.
Improving on the sonic performance of the Denon DCD-1800 was no easy task, considering that reviewers in the U.S., West Germany, and Japan claim “never to have heard a better sounding CD player.” Yet Denon set out to build players that exceed our original performance level and make them more affordable.

We began with the compact DCD-1000, a Denon CD Player at an unthinkably low $359.95. Yet it includes Denon’s unique DDAC, the world’s only digital-to-analog converter that’s hand-tuned for reduced D/A transfer distortion. And it has Denon’s Real Time phase correction circuitry.

Better still is Denon’s DCD-1100. This full-sized machine has the same high-performance DDAC, the same Real Time phase correction, and adds wireless remote control with a 10-key pad for direct track access. The deluxe DCD-1500 uses two separate 16-bit DDAC converters (one for each channel), and computer-analyzed linear-phase filtration for perfectly flat frequency response. Its wireless remote even features volume adjustment.

Now, no matter how much or how little you plan to spend for a CD Player, you can own one from the Company that invented digital audio in the first place, Denon.
European technology at affordable prices