Gwen Verdon and the "Damn Yankees" Recording Session
How to Assemble Simple Hi-Fi Units for Summer Enjoyment
84 Reviews and Ratings of the Best Recorded Music
These pages prove how the
Garrard RC80
has maintained its supremacy

Original RC80's already had these important features

Pusher-type Platform: Adjusts simply to 7", 10", 12" records, regardless of diameter or size of spindle hole. The only device that assures positive gentle handling of all records. No overhead bridge to damage or dislodge records accidentally.

Automatic Stop: Insures positive and unfailing action at end of any type or size of record.

Pull-away Idler Wheel: Avoids flattening of drive wheel when changer is not operating.

Heavy Drive Shaft: A unique feature, providing more consistent quality at critical low (33 1/3) and 45 rpm speeds. Wows and wavvers eliminated.

Convenient Start-Stop-Reject Lever, and Triple-Speed Switch: Controls are combined and located away from tone arm for an important precaution for safety of stylus.

Heavily Weighted, Balanced Turntable: Imparts flywheel action, so that any variations in drive motor are not reflected in record reproduction. No turntable rumble.


Interchangeable Plug-in Heads: Engineered to accommodate user's personal choice of virtually any high fidelity cartridge . . . crystal, ceramic or magnetic.

Advanced Heavy Duty Silent 6-Pole Motor with Absolutely No Rumble: Assures no-hum when used with sensitive magnetic pickups. Speed maintained regardless of wide variation in line voltage. No appreciable speed effect operating unit "cold" with full load or "hot" with single record, regardless of weight, thickness or diameter of records.

Watch-like Construction: All levers fully adjustable. . . . easy, inexpensive to service. Bronze bearings at all moving points for longer life. Precision ground gears perfectly meshed to insure constant, smooth action through years of service.

When you buy the Garrard RC80, you benefit from millions of playing hours in the home, testing every basic feature.

$49.50 net, less cartridge

A complete stock of replacement parts is readily available to all Garrard owners.

Two Interchangeable Spindles: Easily inserted and instantly removable so that records need not be ripped upwards over metallic spindle projections after playing, as on ordinary changers. The two Garrard spindles accommodate all records as they were intended to be played.

(a) Garrard "best" spindle for standard center holes. Heavily plated, perfectly smooth, as a spindle should be. No moving parts to nick and enlarge center holes of precious records.

(b) Easily inserted wide spindle, available as an accessory for 45 rpm records.

Muting Switch: No sound while tone-arm is in changing cycle. Continuity of music undisturbed, by extraneous noises.
World's Finest Record Changer

through advanced engineering, rigid quality control

By now-all RC80's have these additional features

New! Stylus-pressure adjustment. Accessible from top. Prolongs life of records by enabling user to keep weight of stylus, on delicate record grooves, correct for any type of pickup cartridge, easily and at all times.

New! Footproof Record Pawl Guide: Lengthened to handle records even thinner or thicker than standard, for any record material, any speed.

New! Exclusive Garrard Crowned Interwheel: A costly feature preventing even the slightest flutter or rumble.

New! Manual play...of selected record bands while tracking: RC80 tone arm sets down and lifts up perfectly and automatically for years without slightest danger to record grooves. This is recommended as the safest manner to play records. However, professional-type finger lift permits manual handling of pickup arm, except only when unit is in midst of changing cycle. The arm is completely free to be moved by user to any part of record while tracking.

New! Rumble-free Spindle thrust assembly...Supported by Garrard-designed washer of special plastic...more durable than metal, as on ordinary changers.

New! Main Turntable Spindle...prevents wow. Bearings are sintered bronze, expertly bur- nished to size...and revolve freely and smoothly in exclusive Garrard bakelite cage, eliminat- ing noisy metal-to-metal contact and the binding "creepage" found in steel cup races used by many record changers.

New! Exclusive Drive Belts... Insulates against any possibility of rumble and operate without slippage for years. However, replacements cost pennies...are always available for changeover within minutes by owner. No long interruptions in use of changer...waiting for replacement gears or bearings.

New! Special soft, flexible motor leads...Avoid any possibility of even slight vibrations being transferred to base plate.

New! Exclusive one-piece moulded condenser-resistor network...eliminates starting "plop" noise when changer shuts off at end of last record.

For 16 page booklet, "Sound Craftsmanship" and names of dealers, mail this coupon.

British Industries Corporation, Dept. MAIN 7S
164 Duane Street, New York 13, N. Y.

Gentlemen

Please send "Sound Craftsmanship" and Garrard dealers' names.

Name
Address
City Zone State


Check craftsmanship, performance, price and service and you will understand why this is truly the world's number one high fidelity record changer!

There's no need to pay more for a record player regardless of other components in your high fidelity system.
AN ORIGINAL CAST RECORDING

Gwen Verdon

"Damn Yankees"

A NEW MUSICAL

RCA VICTOR

STARRING Gwen Verdon, Stephen Douglass with complete Broadway cast and Orchestra. Long Play and 45 Extended Play, LOC/EOC-1021. $4.98 ea.

RCA VICTOR SCORES AGAIN

with these exclusive original cast recordings
in brilliant "New Orthophonic" High Fidelity Sound!

COLE PORTER

"SILK STOCKINGS"

SILK STOCKINGS, the Cole Porter musical, starring Hildegarde Neff, Don Ameche with complete Broadway cast. LOC/EOC-1016.

FANNY


THE BOY FRIEND


All available now at your nearest RCA VICTOR Record Dealer — Long Play and 45 EP, $4.98 ea.

Hi-Fi Music at Home
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COVER PHOTO Here is an unusual installation of an Ampex 600 tape recorder and the amplifier-speaker unit in the Northern California home of Mr. and Mrs. Barry W. Boland. Mr. Boland plays the viola, and Mrs. Boland the cello. Both perform regularly in the Symphony Guild Orchestra of Marin County. Daughter Nancy plays the piano. This living room installation of their tape equipment is planned so that they can take the units into their garden, to rehearsals, or to the homes of their friends. Sections of the storage wall also contain a Fisher tuner and a Garrard changer. Kibitzing at third base is Gwen Verdon. You’ll find the account of the “Damn Yankees” recording session, by James Lyons, in this issue.
We occasionally receive a commendatory letter. The latest one states that if we had good program material, our records would be very good. We are grateful for complimentary remarks, even though slightly tentative.

We surely cannot boast of a large library of program material; in fact, now that we reflect, there are only two claims we can make with complete confidence: (1) Our records are reasonably round and (2) We probably sell fewer records than any other company**.

But some of our friends insist that our records sound good—despite the program material. This tends to confirm our hypothesis that music is a good means for demonstrating high fidelity.

We continue to expand our library with the fervent hope that we will one day hit upon program material that everybody will like. Accomplishment of the impossible is taking a little longer than it should.

If you are interested in our peculiar records, inquire at your dealer’s— or shipment will be made, prepaid, from the factory.

A descriptive booklet is available at your request.

**How round is “reasonably”?**

**An understatement.**

Audiophile Records Inc.
High Quality Recordings
Saukville, Wisconsin

---

tone-arm teddy was a needle noodnik

He had a 50 watt amplifier... two speakers in every room... but still his sound wasn’t up to snuff. Why? He was using a hi-fi turntable with a no-fi needle. But Teddy learned at least. He sent his old needle to Transcriber and had us custom re-tip it with genuine diamond.

If you are using anything but a diamond—or a diamond more than 12 months old—why not do the same. Remove your needle from its cartridge*, scotch-tape it to a piece of cardboard and mail to Transcriber. Our experts will straighten and strengthen the shank... re-tip it with a new guaranteed diamond. A real bargain at only $10.50 complete. 48 hour service.

*If you can’t remove needle, send entire assembly.

---

Records, Tape, and FM Radio

Audio Shows
Here is the timetable of audio shows scheduled for this fall:
Chicago: September 30 to October 2, at the Palmer House
New York: October 13 to 16, at Hotel New Yorker
Boston: October 21 to 23, at Hotel Touraine
Philadelphia: November 4 to 6, at Benjamin Franklin Hotel

More and Better Pre-recorded Tapes
Several of the pre-recorded tape companies have recently announced moves that are sure to meet with wide approval. In order to make tape more attractive, and to add to their catalogs, tape companies are entering into arrangements with record companies to release certain of their master tapes. A-V Tape will be issuing tapes of Vanguard, Storyville, and Elektra. Audiosphere is releasing tape of recordings on the Atlantic, Oceanic, Esoteric, and Riverside labels.

Didn’t They Know?
Recently the Right Honorable Hugo Winterhalter travelled to Nashville to record with “Heady” Eddie Arnold. He was given a royal reception, with huge signs proclaiming “Welcome Hugo,” leading all the way from the airport to the hotel desk. What price fame! The hotel didn’t have a room for him!

Jazz and Its People
A new, interesting, and colorful story of jazz is told in “Hear Me Talkin’ To Ya.” A good part of the authentic story is told by the jazzmen themselves. Two Nats—Shapiro and Hentoff— have culled magazines, records, newspapers, and books endless to bring alive this compilation of statements by and of, and interviews with jazzmen from the world around. More than 100 greats have their say about jazz and its people, from Louis Armstrong to Lester Young, from “King” Oliver to Dave Brubeck. There are 432 pages, price $4. Published by Rinehart & Company, Inc., 232 Madison Ave., New York 16.

Going to Düsseldorf?
The annual German radio-phonograph-television show will be held there from August 26 to September 4.

Stylus-Timing Meter
If you are looking for a meter to show how many hours your stylus has been

Concluded on page 6

Hi-Fi Music at Home
The Ampex 600 Tape Recorder
— superlative performance in a 28-pound package, a professional quality recorder in a portable case.

The Ampex 620 Amplifier-Speaker
magnificent tonal quality in a 25-pound package — an exceptional system for sound reproduction from tape recorder, turntable, record changer, AM-FM tuner or pre-amplified microphone.

Here — in two hands, is the finest Hi-Fi system for its size available today. It is a revolutionary Ampex recorder-reproducer combination that can be carried anywhere — yet it is equally at home as part of a custom installation.

SUPERB PERFORMANCE ANYWHERE
When you own an Ampex 600-620 combination, recording perfection and truly exceptional sound reproduction are at your command . . . PLUS portability that lets you enjoy true Hi-Fi wherever you go.

At home, listen to its matchless performance in any room. If you prefer concealed components, it’s ideally suited for wall or cabinet installation, can be easily integrated with existing Hi-Fi systems.

Take it on trips or when you visit friends, lifts out of custom installations in just seconds, as ready to travel as a packed suitcase.

No matter how or where you use it, this great Ampex 600-620 combination offers fidelity in sound recording and reproduction — superb performance anywhere you want it.

PRICES: Model 600 Tape Recorder — $545.00
Model 620 Amplifier-Speaker — $149.50.

HEAR IT . . . the real test is listening, so ask for a demonstration from your local dealer . . . or write to Dept. NN-2262, for full description and specifications.

Signature of Perfection in Sound

AMPEx CORPORATION

934 CHARTER STREET • REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA

• Distributors in principal cities — see your local telephone directory under "Recording Equipment."
• Canadian distribution by Canadian General Electric Company
used, and at a bargain price, Radio Shack, Washington Street, Boston has a supply at $6.95. Although removed from military equipment, they are in perfect condition.

E. D. Nunn

Bossman of Audiophile Records to our Music Editor: 'I liked your article on Mr. and Mrs. 'Sound'. Just by a rare coincidence, I read every word of it. When I came to page 57, I received quite a shock. 'How does one discourage deer?' Well, here is where I come in. An electric fence charger, made by Electro-Line Products Corporation of this address (Saukville, Wisc.) will do a fine job of same. Mary Ford's problems are over! Some day, if you see her you may tell her for me that if she wants to try such an idea I will gladly send her a charger and they can have some fun with it, and I will positively guarantee that deer will give their place a wide berth if they install the apparatus correctly.' Note: Audiophile Nunn is also president of Electro-Line Products.

Tube Life

In October, 1946, the first orders were placed for the famous REL 646B FM receivers. No. 1 went to Major Armstrong, No. 2 to Paul deMars, and No. 3 to Milton Sleeper. At that time, Frank Gunther of REL offered this advice: 'Keep the tubes on all the time. That's standard practice in broadcast stations. Instead of switching the set off, just turn down the volume control. The tubes will last longer, and the set will be kept at constant temperature.' Well, No. 3 has been running almost continuously for eight years. The original tubes were replaced only two years ago, and the receiver is still so sensitive that full limiting is obtained even on stations too weak to move the pointer of the signal strength meter!

An Unusual Amplifier

We recently saw and heard a new type of 20-watt preamplifier remarkable both for its performance and design. A development of Webster Laboratories, Sheffield, Mass., it exemplifies the Rolls Royce philosophy that, when price is not a factor, finest performance and everlasting dependability can be most certainly achieved by eliminating all tricks and gadgets. The output has two Western Electric 300B's in a straight triode Class A circuit. Controls are limited to a switch for 78 or LP records, radio, and microphone; bass and treble adjustments; and volume control. Each unit is put through laboratory tests after it has run under power for 48 hours. The manufacturer lists associated components recommended for top performance. Price $3.00.
Here's the turntable professionals want in their own Hi-Fi setups

...and here's the 16" version for home or professional use!

**PRESTO T-68 TURNTABLE**

The first completely professional 16" turntable that's moderately priced — thanks to PRESTO's streamlined shift design. Like all PRESTO units, T-68 offers the reliable performance that is vital in 24-hour-a-day transcription work. It's ideal for disc programs, sound effects, client auditions, dozens of jobs...and it's wonderful for the home with a fine hi-fi collection.

T-68 specifications: turntable speeds — 33 1/3, 45, 78 rpm • weight—7 lbs. • panel size — 8" x 11" • speed accuracy—max. variation 0.25% • clarity — 50 db below 7 cm/sec. signal • $79.50 with hysteresis motor, $134.

**the all-new PRESTO T-18**

streamlined inside and out ...delivers top professional performance with incredible ease of operation

12" diameter...only $53.50
with hysteresis motor, $108

Nobody knows better than the hi-fi expert how good the T-18 turntable really is. T-18 fills your every requirement for performance and value...is a natural choice for your home, as well as your studio and control room.

The most exciting feature of PRESTO's T-18 is a revolutionary 3-way shift — the flick shift. A simple sideways motion of the single control lever selects any speed — 33 1/3, 45, 78 rpm. Complicated up-and-down motions are eliminated because the 3 idlers are mounted on a single movable plate. Just a flick automatically engages the proper idler for the desired speed! There are no trouble-making arms or shift cams. The mechanism is streamlined down to essentials—without sacrificing a decibel of quality.

Other advantages — extra heavy weight wide-beveled table, precision deep-well bearing, built-in 45 rpm adapter, and smart modern styling in brushed chrome and telephone black. A remarkable hi-fi instrument!
search no further for
CONCERT-HALL REALISM
in your home!

Music Lovers
CARTRIDGE

The "MUSIC LOVERS" Cartridge is a new, 3-speed, dual-needle ceramic cartridge, designed to enhance the quality of all the popular high fidelity equipment in use today. Mechanically interchangeable with magnetic pickups in practically all record changers and transcription arms. Equipped for direct connection to magnetic inputs of amplifiers not yet provided with constant displacement ceramic inputs, thus allowing the full advantages of compensation circuits.

- Eliminates induced hum
- Eliminates cartridge "drag" caused by magnetic attraction to steel turntables
- Increases record and needle life
- Provides higher output
- Response not affected by load resistance
- 10-second needle replacement
- Individual needle compliance eliminates needle interaction

FREE! COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BOOKLET ON THE "MUSIC LOVERS" CARTRIDGE

SHURE BROTHERS, INC., 225 W. HURON ST., CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS
Please send analysis booklet on your "MUSIC LOVERS" Cartridge

Name..................................................................................
Address............................................................................. City.............. Ml

IDEAS
for
YOU

In order to keep you up-to-date on new equipment and components that are being brought out, illustrations have been omitted in this Department, enabling us to bring more items to your attention in the space available. You will find the manufacturer's name and address after each description. Use the Catalog Request Cards bound into this magazine to send for bulletins and descriptive literature, so that you will have the full details.

Shure Phono Cartridges
Interesting features have been designed into the ML44 series of barium-titinate ceramic cartridges. Dual stylus assembly, with lever shift for 78 and 33-45 records, can be replaced by loosening a readily accessible thumb screw. Either sapphire or diamond styli are furnished. Built-in network makes this ceramic cartridge electrically interchangeable with magnetic types used with preamplifiers. Pickup head has standard plug-in mounting. Shure Bros., Inc., 225 W. Huron St., Chicago 10.

Ercona Record Changer
The Dekamix model is almost as free of mechanical parts above the mounting base as a plain turntable, except for the spindle-stack method of holding the records, a feeler-arm that tells the changer the diameter of the next record, and a control knob. Operating at 33, 45, or 78 rpm., it handles intermixed 12, 10, and 7-in. records, provided the latter are on top. Fully covered turntable is non-magnetic. Price with pickup mountings $44.95. Ercona Corp., 531 5th Ave., New York 17.

Federal Tape Recorder
Model 47A is a complete portable recorder with dual-track heads, operating at 7½ or 1⅞ ips. Features include automatic counter, output jack for an external amplifier or for headphone monitoring, an input jack for microphone or radio, a jack for an external speaker, single control for rewind, record, or playback, and a safety lock to prevent accidental erase. Price is $159.50. Federal Mfg. & Eng. Corp., 215 Steuben St., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.

Stephens Speakers
A new catalog of speakers, cabinets, and associated components, all with prices, is arranged in a very convenient manner for planning speaker systems. Eight combinations of units are illustrated and described, ranging from $54 to $393 without cabinets. Suitable cabinets, shown separately, are concluded on page 10.
Encore for a magnificent performance

12 NEW Encore Treasure Tapes

ONLY 59c EACH
AVAILABLE ONLY FROM YOUR ENCORE DEALER

long playing, authentic excerpts from the actual Master Tapes of famous High Fidelity Recordings exclusively reproduced to introduce Encore WIDE LATITUDE tapes

A brilliant new innovation in recording perfection that insures flawless, professional tape reproductions with most recorders, regardless of the experience of operator or recording conditions.

- Quality tape-recorded results
- Broad enough bias range
- Exceptional abrasion resistance
- Superior frequency response
- Top performance regardless of volume
- Performs well on any recorder
- Greater tensile strength
- Unaffected by storage conditions
- Consistent mechanical endurance
- New self-threading reel

SPECIAL MAIL OFFER:
You pay only 59¢ for this Exclusive Encore Treasure Tape, "Excerpts from Dubblings Test Tape No. D-110"...THE MEASURE OF YOUR TAPE RECORDER'S PERFORMANCE. Tests for maximum and normal recording level, rough and fine head alignment, timing and tape speed, wow and flutter, signal-to-noise ratio. NOT for sale anywhere. Obtainable only by mailing this coupon.

Because of the anticipated demand, this offer is necessarily subject to cancellation or change without notice.

TECHNICAL TAPE CORP., Morris Heights, New York 53, N. Y.

LONG-PLAYING MYLAR PROFESSIONAL ACETATE

Gentlemen:
Please send me Treasure Tape "Excerpts from Dubblings Test Tape No. D-110". Enclosed is 59¢ plus 10¢ for postage and handling.

NAME:_________________________________________
ADDRESS:_____________________________________
CITY:_________ZONE:______STATE:______________

July-August 1955
...the finest creation of Paul W. Klipsch, fabricated individually under his personal supervision.

Write for the name of your Klipschorn distributor and our latest literature on the Klipschorn and Shorthorn speaker systems.

KLIPSCH AND ASSOCIATES
HOPE, ARKANSAS

IDEAS FOR YOU

Concluded from page 8

$78 to $161.25. Enclosures and complete speakers for various special purposes are also shown, ranging from portable and patio models to those for professional and theatre use. Stephens Mfg. Corp., 8538 Warner Dr., Culver City, Calif.

V-M Phonographs

A portable phonograph, two table models, and a console design have just been brought out. All changers operate at 78, 45, 33, and 16 rpm. The lowest speed is for talking books. An interesting feature is a switch, actuated by the last record, which cuts off not only the changer motor, but the amplifier and current to a receptacle where a reading lamp can be plugged in — an ideal arrangement for people who read while they listen to music in bed! Also, there are output connections for a separate speaker, and a front-of-cabinet reject button. All models are very attractive in appearance, and moderate in price. V-M Corp., Benton Harbor, Mich.

Star Record Cabinet

Designed to hold records vertically, in accordance with professional practice, this 5-section wooden cabinet, 11 ins. wide, 13¼ high, and 12½ deep, holds up to 60 12-in. LP records in their jackets. This makes an attractive, practical means for filing records and keeping them in perfect condition. Finish is in natural, walnut, mahogany, or ebony color. Price $9.95. Star Record Products, 152 W. 42nd St., New York City.

G.E. Pickup

A new type of clip-in stylus is so designed that it can be slid in place or removed instantly. This method of mounting replaces the original type in all new G.E. cartridges. A further advantage is that the dual stylus are clipped in separately, so that one can be used even though the other is removed for replacement. Any combination of stylus can be selected, with diamonds or sapphires for 33 and 45; or 78-rpm. records, and NAB transcriptions. General Electric Co., Electronics Park, Syracuse, N. Y.

Collins Tuner & Remote Control

This is the first FM-AM tuner for which complete remote control is available. Identified as the Custom Special, the tuner has all the features that the name would indicate as to design and performance, even to jacks on the top of the chassis where test meters can be plugged in, and provision for adding a unit for FM multiplex reception. Remote control of tuning, volume, and FM-AM switching can be added with a front-panel driving unit. Tuner is $285, gold or gray cabinet $11.40, remote control $79.50. Collins Audio Products, Westfield, N. J.

Hi-Fi Music at Home
SAVES TIME... MONEY... RECORDS

Now!
G-E CARTRIDGE
with exclusive
CLIP-IN TIP
stylus...

anyone can replace G-E Styli... instantly!

- Years ahead clip-in stylus design turns this neat trick. With the G-E CLIP-IN TIP, replacement is made on a moment's notice... at home. No trips to a store... no long waiting period... no installation time or expense! The CLIP-IN TIP makes it easy to always use good stylus... never worn edges that injure records. Best of all, it is the finest performer in all of G.E.'s famous cartridge history.

General Electric Company, Radio & TV Department, Section K9675, Electronics Park, Syracuse, N.Y.

Simply raise the tone arm sufficiently to permit free rotation of the CLIP-IN TIP stylus. No more effort than is required when changing from 78 to LP playing position.

The worn stylus insert slides out easily and you insert a new one in its place. That's all with a G-E CLIP-IN TIP. Needs no diagram... requires little effort... little time.

New single stylus have this feature, too. Just raise the stylus shaft... replace the insert. A CLIP-IN TIP can be used in existing G-E dual cartridges or new single and dual types.
Your V-M high fidelity tape-o-matic does everything.
You can record from radio, TV, voice, orchestra—any source of sound! When played back, through the magnificent tape-o-matic dual-speaker system, those treasured sounds you saved return with amazing fidelity . . .
over and over again! The Voice of Music tape-o-matic can even be used as a PA system!

In the V-M tape-o-matic you find TEN top features—many not found in expensive models. It's a wonderful gift for the home—at only $179.95*

Ask for a demonstration at your Voice of Music Dealer.

V-M CORPORATION, BENTON HARBOR 6, MICHIGAN

*UL Approved  Slightly Higher in the West
MUSIC in YOUR HOME

From Randall Worthington, of Washington, Ohio, this letter: 'I finally decided to renew my subscription when you added record reviews, but I'm still wondering why you made a statement of policy against them, and then reversed it a few months later.'

If there has been an apparent inconsistency of policy in this Magazine, an explanation is in order, for the fact is that we are very much for record and tape reviews, but definitely against certain kinds of reviewing.

Perhaps the best way to make this clear is to cite some specific examples. First, though, let's examine the source of what we might call the 'standard' type of reviews. They are written by professional critics who earn their living by comparing the musical content of compositions, and the manner in which they are conducted and performed, with their ideas of the way the music should have been composed, conducted, and performed in order to please not only themselves, but everyone else.

Ideally, a critic serves as a combination of audience and applause meter and, in that capacity, is a guide and mentor for composers, conductors, and performers. But the realities of making a living as a critic are such that he may be called upon to write about music of which he has no knowledge. Because editorial deadlines are inflexible, he may have to turn in his copy before he has had a chance to play all the records he is required to review. In some cases, he may not feel prompted to make any particular comment. But in any event, he must maintain his position as a critic. Under these circumstances, he may use his allotted number of column-inches to:

1. Produce some really devastating criticism. (This shows how much more he knows about music than the composer, conductor, or performers.)
2. Show himself to be a master of literary craftsmanship. (This skill is essential to the critic, particularly when he must review records he didn't have time to hear.)
3. Establish, not always subtly, that he roams freely in more rarefied atmosphere surrounding the world of music, where his readers would hardly know their way. (Readers should have their ears pinned back occasionally.)
4. Straighten out recording engineers who, being engineers, know so little about recording music. (A critic can do this so easily. It requires neither knowledge of engineering, nor experience with recording techniques.)

As a matter of editorial policy, Hi-Fi Music at HOME is very much for reviews which provide straightforward information, but very much against reviews containing material of the four types specified above.

Do these comments seem overly harsh, or unjustified? Let's look at some of the reviews and see exactly what kind of writing, although accepted by other publications, would be rejected by this Magazine.

1. Devastating Criticism: ''Leopold Stokowski's penchant for 'interpreting' symphonic masterpieces is on display in this recording — and to a rather doleful effect. He alters tempos and phrasing to suit his fancy, sweetens passages that should be rugged, hurries places that cry out for breadth, and all in all destroys the power and vitality that are so essential to a proper reading of this exciting work.' Another example: "All the notes are there, with virtuosity — but these must be little men from Mars playing, with baleful eyes and radomes on their heads.''

2. Literary Craftsmanship: ''Ballo' has a good enough score to bring Somma's weirdly Latinized Bostonians and their emotions to life. Given casting and conducting that are decent, it works in the theatre; and though it is recurrent rather than perennial in any given repertoire, it is almost always being given somewhere or other.' Also: ''Mozart all curved for seduction, without one masculine angle, perfectly sculptured in batter.''

3. Writing Down to Readers: ''It would be helpful if works by Vivaldi were identified by their Fanna numbers, as in the Complete Edition being published by Ricordi, or by their numbers in the Pincherle catalog.' In a different way: ''I cannot say that the French woodwinds and string tone are exactly what one wants to hear in this score, but their response to Schuricht is so wholehearted that the experience becomes a unified one.' Or: 'Perhaps the music isn't quite as sensitively perfumed as it might be ideally, but this smooth, suave performance is in good taste, and not overly hard-surfaced.''

4. Technical Knowledge: ''Acoustically the older record has the edge; the legato tone sings more in the studio environment and there is less blurring in moments of brio.' Again: ''The reticence of the Capital sound is of subtle high class, and preferable to Vox's bigger muscles.''

These quotations are offered here without comment, except insofar as they were related to the editorial policies of this Magazine, because some people like to read record reviews as others read science-fiction books. It's fun, whether they mean anything or not.

The purpose here is only to explain the kind of reviews we are against. It will also help you to understand why our reviewers are not professional critics, but members of the musical profession, chosen because they look upon the writing of reviews as a means of sharing their knowledge of music with others. If anyone of them departs from that single objective, we shall sentence him to the awful fate of being 'sculptured in batter.'

July-August 1955
PICKERING models 220/240 cartridges

The Most Nearly Perfect Phono Pickups Ever Produced...they are sold separately for all standard arms or mounted back-to-back to make up the famous PICKERING 260 TURNOVER PICKUP.

The 220 and 240 are engineered to maximize performance. By comparison they are without equal...

The 220 and 240 are

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14 Hi-Fi Music at Home
The other day we set forth brazenly in search of that person with the noisiest hi-fi rig in New York City. As we turned left on 3rd Avenue, the strange stillness of the newly-abandoned "L" tracks was abruptly shattered by a sound which assailed us with an intensity compared to which the composite cacophony of an audio show was as gentle as the twitting of birds at sunrise. Here, right before our very eyes and ears, was old man Slattery, the contractor, whose men are currently hellbent on ripping up 3rd Avenue pavements for the third time in as many months. His air-hammers were sending gobs of tumultuous sound rolling east, west, north, and south. Unquestionably, New York's loudest hi-fi merchant is Slattery. Next thing you know, Emory Cook will record him.

Mention of The Tiger of Stamford brings to mind a report from the Midwest about unique goings-on near Chicago's Gold Coast. It seems that a certain prankster, and we're not at all sure of the sex, has an acute case of the dreaded hifinitis. At various times this spook places his (or her) loudspeaker at the open living room window of the third floor apartment, which borders on North Michigan Avenue. Then, with fiendish glee, he (or she) turns up the volume full tilt and places Mr. Cook's recording of Rail Dynamics on the turntable. The report concludes that the reaction of meandering Chicagoans to the realistic choo-choosings of old-fashioned steam engines charging down Michigan Avenue is quite impossible to describe.

Dept. of Counter Revolution: The dangers of procuring phonograph records gratis were never more evident than in the divorce trial of a prominent executive of a prominent record company. His wife, in accusing him of cruelty, cited his extraordinary habit of breaking records by the score whenever he lost his temper. That would never, never happen with those of us who must pool our monthly resources in a feeble, but faithful attempt to keep up with the latest releases. Oh yes, there was something about a redhead in her husband's statement too.

From whence cometh this term 'hi-fi'? In this issue, we start a question-and-answer series on the general and untechnical aspects of hi-fi. Tom White, the first to be interviewed, told us: "To the best of my knowledge, we here at Jensen introduced the term hi-fi in 1935, when we developed a speaker system using two or more loudspeakers, one of which was a new kind that we called a 'tweeter', while the other was more conventional in design and was called a 'woofer'. Compared to previous standards, this technique unquestionably permitted the reproduction of sound more faithful to the original. Since the fidelity was superior, we called the result 'high fidelity.'" Any comments? We've often wondered if Nero fiddled at Super fidelity, since his achievements were so spectacular.

Or are we confusing that with a hifalutin gee-wiz once uttered by a Roman legionnaire who sneak-peeked at Cleopatra. It's bewilderin'.

The perennial honeymooner, Jackie Gleason, looks precisely as if he might have swallowed a glass of Duz just before he accepted a gold V-M phonograph from Glenn E. Wallichs, President of Capitol Records. The occasion was the celebration of Capitol's having sold 1,000,000 Gleason albums over the past 30 months. Makes you teary-eyed, doesn't it?

It may take a long, long train with a red caboose to carry away your worries, but RCA Victor does it all with a flip of the olive. The Little Doggie pitched a party the other noon to introduce its latest line of hi-fi equipment. The Press was greeted by the Brass, and that's interesting, for Brass with RCA is like records — there's always enough to go around. Even Ye Olde Cape Cod Clam Digger, Vaughn Monroe, was about, with a notable new sound in that he had switched from the manbo to Dutz, Dutz Crackett. After a short course of conversation, we were privileged to hear RCA's stunning Mark I, a combination of woofer, tweeter, tape recorder, phonograph, tuner, and a cozy little home for your mother-in-law, and all at the low, low price of $1600. It played beautifully, save for a Sauter-Finigan thingalizing that sounded something like a florilla of fossils on a tequila bender. Gradually, we were played down the line, slipping over the Mark V, which just wasn't there. After hearing the Mark VI, last and smallest of the line, we were invited to step into the parlor for cocktails. This really broke our heart, we'd so been hoping to hear a Mark VII. You remember that lad on the West Coast? Isn't the name Webb? Ah yes, that's it, Jack Webb. At any rate, his hammer and iron impresses the Mark VII seal into each of his TV programs. So if RCA had only some time along with it Mark VII, well... WOW! The ensuing clash between Sergeant Friday and the RCA Corps de Brass would make next fall's foray between the Rams and the Giants (Football, folks crying out loud!) seem like a game of ring-around-the-rosy in Ding Dong school.

The lanky colonel, George R. Marek, who manages RCA Victor's Artists and Repertory department, pointed out in a pre-demonstration talk that 'one of the popular misconceptions about high fidelity is that it is primarily for classical music. This is definitely not true. Eddie Fisher, The Three Suns, or any of the other pop music artists sound just as thrilling in high fidelity as does a Beethoven piano concerto or a Brahms symphony.' Could this be! This pronouncement shook our very boot straps. Were our ears playing tricks on us? Not! He said it and he was glad. We rose to snap a question, but then sank down again too weak with astonishment to stand. Here was a man of eminent character, warmly respected by every lover of classical music, admitting in so many words that Eddie Fisher's Pretty Baby sounds 'just as thrilling' in hi-fi as does Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5 in E Flat by Vladimir Horowitz with Fritz Reiner and the NBC Symphony Orchestra. This changing world! Then Marek continued: 'High fidelity is especially exciting for lovers of jazz as it brings out a new concept of quality in high and low tones.' Well, we'll go along with that, and you can hear the jazz better too. Marek again: 'Even those interested in country-style music will be amazed at what high fidelity does to the reproduction of string instruments.' Sure they will! Mr. Marek, we agree whole heartedly with your principle that all good music sounds better at hi-fi. But ye Gods, Georige, hereafter let's block those comparisons!
BENNY GOODMAN
Part 1: Because Benny Was the Smallest, His Father Gave Him a Clarinet—By Fred Reynolds

Benjamin Goodman, Columbia’s Irving Townsend, and I were fishing. Three friends with one line, all after the same thing, a fetching mermaid called Entertainment. The occasion was a luncheon in Goodman’s luxurious office-apartment on New York’s East 66th Street. We were talking over details of the script of the forthcoming motion picture, “The Benny Goodman Story”, in which Universal-International will trace Goodman’s life from his early struggles with the clarinet in Chicago to his famous Carnegie Hall Jazz Concert of 1938.

As we munched on a clam, I kept asking Goodman about one after another of the various little, yet significant things that had happened to him during his career, one of the great rags to riches stories of American history. Goodman would nod “Yes, that one’s in the picture,” or “No, that isn’t.” Townsend and I beat Krupa-like drums for crackerjack episodes and stories that were left out of the script. Then the light dawned. If we had had our way, we’d have ended up with a single motion picture 10½ hours long, and you couldn’t get a theatre to run it or a person to sit through it.

The truth was so evident once we got our exuberance under control. When you make a picture of a man’s life, no matter how unusual and exciting that life has been, you have to cut here and there, you have to double up on scenes and episodes, you have to take liberty with fact. For the primary purpose of picture making is still entertainment, entertainment so good and so just the right length that it will draw enormous numbers of people into the theatre. When you see “The Benny Goodman Story”, which is now rolling on the U-I Hollywood lots and in Chicago, you are going to see a fine picture. The music will be terrific, for it will be Goodman’s. But don’t get excited, as some people did about errors in “The Glenn Miller Story”, just because the facts aren’t all according to life and time. If the picture entertains you, if it helps to perpetuate some of the most marvelous music ever played on the American scene, then it has accomplished its purpose.
Meanwhile, however, if you would like to compare the facts against those that will be in the film, I can tell you:

Benjamin David Goodman was born in Chicago on May 30, 1909, the 8th of 12 children. His father, David Goodman, was a tailor who had emigrated from Poland, and although he worked hard, there was never enough money to clothe and feed the whole family properly. Still, Papa Goodman, a deeply religious man, was determined that his sons should know about music, for which he had a sincere liking. So one day in 1919 he took Harry, aged 12, Freddy, 11, and Benny to the Kehelah Jacob Synagogue for music lessons. Since Harry was the biggest, he was given a tuba; Benny was the smallest, and he got a clarinet. In that most elementary manner, the die was cast.

After a few months of preliminary work with scales and exercises, Benny Goodman began on the easier pieces of Brahms and Mozart. These were to influence him the rest of his life, as Benny has always had a great attachment for serious music. His first teacher and perhaps his most important was Franz Schoepp, who had nothing but scorn for jazz, or "the music of the street" as he called it. By the end of a year, both Benny and Harry were playing with Jimmy Sylvester in the Hull House orchestra, Hull House being one of America's great social institutions.

When young Benny entered Harrison High School he was beginning to take more than a passing interest in the jazz music that was being played all over Chicago. He met fellow students from other Chicago schools who were going around listening to jazz, fellows like Frank Teschemacher, Jimmy McPartland, Eddie Condon, Dave Tough, Bud Freeman, Milt Mezzrow, and Pee Wee Russell. Mostly they listened to King Oliver, Louis Armstrong, Leon Rappolo, Johnny Dodds, and Jimmy Noone. Around this time too, Benny started working on odd jobs. His first was at the old Central Park Theatre, imitating an early idol of his, Ted Lewis, sometimes called "The Poet of Circleville".

Often the appearance of a boy clarinet player wearing short pants was a little distracting . . . one day in 1923 Benny showed up for a date on the excursion boat that ran from Chicago to Michigan City. He was going through a couple of warm-up choruses, when a voice cracked, "Get off that stand and stop messin' round with those instruments." That fellow was the legendary Bix Beiderbeke, then all of 19, and it took a little persuasion before Bix could be made to realize that Benny — short pants and all — was really to play right along with him.

Not long after that, Gil Rodin, who later was so responsible for the organization and success of the Bob Crosby Dixieland band, came into Chicago and hired Goodman for the Ben Pollack orchestra. He joined the outfit in California at a salary of $100 a week. The going was good, and it was steady, but you can't stay in one location forever. The band headed for Chicago and then New York. Shortly after his arrival in the Windy City, the excite-
Benny dammed up a stream that flows through his back yard, and stocked it with trout and bass, but they take him no more seriously than he appears, from this picture, to take his fishing. The truth is that he'd rather look at them than catch them, anyway.

The Goodman home in Connecticut was built some 150 years ago. The living room was once the original schoolhouse of Stamford's beautiful Long Ridge section. William Leftwich, who took these photographs, observed: "Mrs. Goodman has the place looking as if Alexander Hamilton and Frank Lloyd Wright were expected to arrive at any minute for tea." Here is Benny with his daughters Rachael and Benji.
their consternation that they had rented a couple of waiter's uniforms, with practically no shoulders. As Benny says: "There never was so much clarinet and saxophone played in a bent-over position as we did that night. We managed to cover up pretty well until the end of the act, when Pollack gave us the nod to take a bow. Then we had to stand up, and the band nearly broke up, the boys laughed so much." 

In 1929 Benny Goodman left Pollack's organization and took a job with Red Nichols to play in the pit for the George Gershwin show, "Strike up the Band." About the same time Benny and Jimmy Dorsey took an apartment together on West 58th Street. Jimmy was playing with Ted Lewis at the Club Richman. An incident took place on New Year's eve that Benny likes to tell. "Strike up the Band" hadn't opened yet, so Benny booked himself with a society band for the big evening. It was this leader's habit, whenever something gripped him, to pick out the musician nearest him and say: "Pack up your instrument and get out. You're through." Usually, the guy couldn't afford to do so, and would sit dejectedly and sulk, just as the leader expected. However, he pulled it on Benny, and Benny, being Benny, simply packed up and got out. When Goodman reached home, he was amazed to discover Dorsey curled up in bed dozing. Jimmy looked around and said: "What the heck are you doing back at this hour?" Goodman told him, and then it occurred to him to ask the same story of Dorsey. "Well!", Jimmy replied, "I hit Lewis on the head with a clarinet." It seems that Ted Lewis hadn't appreciated an imitation Dorsey had done of him at the Club Richman. 

The inevitable happened during the run of "Strike up the Band". Goodman and Nichols are both perfectionists, both are born leaders. They couldn't stay together without arguing, and it had to end in divorce. This left Benny free to play several prom dates, take a fling at running his own band for the Laurence Schwab-Oscar Hammerstein II show, "Free for All!", which flopped, and pick up anything else that happened to come along. Hot records were on the decline, and for the first time Goodman started to get interested in radio. He also found it opportune to make several records with Ted Lewis, quite obviously because the dates happened to pay good money. 

From 1931 through 1933 things went along fairly well with Benny Goodman. He wasn't doing what he wanted to do, but he was making money playing for radio. In September of '33 something happened that made a great difference. John Henry Hammond, Jr., eminent jazz critic and socialite, whose sister, Alice, Goodman later married, came to Benny with a proposition to make some records for sale in England, using the best jazz musicians available. Hot music was catching on with the King's subjects, and there was an increasing demand for new records. Benny got set with such fellows as Jack and Charlie Teagarden, Manny Klein, Joe Sullivan, and Artie Bernstein. The records were made and issued in England and, because they were good, Goodman somehow talked the Columbia people into releasing the first two sides in the U.S. 

There were straws in the wind. The Casa Loma band had come to town and was getting a good play, especially around the college towns. The new records were being heard. So Benny Goodman decided to go all the way and form his own band. John Hammond helped him. They worked quite awhile just looking for the right people, for Benny had certain ideas of what he wanted — and that was a big band that swung from the heels with a solid rhythm session. Goodman and Hammond spotted such able sidemen as Claude Thornhill, Red Ballard, Sammy Weiss, Hymie Schertzer, Sammy Shapiro, and George Van Eps. The contract with Columbia still held firm, and the real Benny Goodman band assembled for the first time at the old Columbia phonograph studios on Fifth Avenue, where such sides as Basin Street Blues, Riffin' the Scotch, and Georgia Jubilee were made. 

Early in June of 1934 the Benny Goodman band auditioned for Billy Rose, and shortly thereafter it was signed for Rose's Music Hall, from which it broadcast over a local radio station. But a change in management of the Music Hall ended the engagement after some three months of work. Before that, Benny and the band were auditioned and signed for a three-hour program that the National Biscuit Company was proposing. The program was to be called, "Let's Dance." The format was simple — a sweet band for an hour, a rhumba band for an hour, and then a hot band for the last hour. Meanwhile other things were happening. Willard Alexander of Music Corporation of America had started to take an interest in the clarinetist from Chicago. Some of the musicians had pulled out of the band and replacements were necessary. Toots Mondello came into the sax section, Pee Wee Erwin came into the trumpet section, Gene Krupa became the band's drummer, and Benny found a little girl named Helen Ward singing sustaining programs on radio station WOR. But more important than all, perhaps, was the fact that Benny lined up the great Fletcher Henderson as his arranger. George Basserman had written and arranged Let's Dance, and Gordon Jenkins had done the same for Goodbye. The recording contract had come to an end with Columbia, and the Goodman band had been signed by RCA Victor. The first disc the Goodman band made for Victor that could be called a hit — the one that started attracting real attention — was the fourth side cut at the first session. Dean Kincaide had made the arrangement, and Helen Ward sang Johnny Mercer's fine lyric. It was Benny Goodman and the orchestra and The Dixie Land Band. 

However, it is wrong to form the impression that just because the Goodman band had made some sides for RCA Victor and one or two had begun to sell well that everything was peaches down on Broadway. It wasn't by a country mile, for there was still a long road to travel. But at least the band was on the right route. The end of the second thirteen weeks of the "Let's Dance" program was nearing a close, and there was the problem of what to do with the band through the summer. MCA fixed that one! The company booked the Goodman band into the Roosevelt Hotel, perennial home of Guy Lombardo and the sweetest music this side of heaven." Benny wouldn't compromise. The Goodmansites played their music their way, and the date was a flop. But the rehearsals were getting better and so was the band. There was coming that

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COMPOSER-CRITIC Peggy Glenville-Hicks told us in the last issue of Hi-Fi MUSIC at HOME about the operatic aspects of the Louisville Orchestra's ambitious program on behalf of living composers. As for myself, having been largely responsible for the very first recording of a Louisville-commissioned contemporary score — William Schuman's Judith (Mercury MG10088) — I have been more than a little interested to observe the development of the Louisville project since my brief association with it in 1950.

It was after the disruptions attendant on World War II that a determined move was made among the cultural circles of Louisville, Kentucky, to do something about its symphony orchestra, and to make the city known for something else besides the Kentucky Derby and the manufacture of baseball bats.

Under the direction of Robert Whitney, the Louisville Orchestra had achieved a very respectable status as one of the better "second division" American symphony orchestras. The seasonal programming followed the conventional pattern of featuring top-name soloists with repertoire founded in large measure on the fifty pieces that form the staple fare of symphony concerts throughout the world.

With the moral and material backing of Charles P. Farnsley, then dynamic Mayor of Louisville and now Chairman of the Commissioning Project, it was decided in 1948 that the Louisville Orchestra would make an all-out effort to establish an unique place for itself in the musical sun, and to make a permanent place for Louisville on the cultural map. The size of the Louisville Orchestra was cut down to 50 men — a sufficient number to play most of the significant musical repertoire of the past 200 years — and it was decided to allocate that part of the budget which went for extra players and star soloists toward the commissioning of new works from the foremost living composers of our day. Each program on the Orchestra's regular subscription series was to feature one of the newly commissioned scores.

The response to this brilliant new departure was such on both a local and national level that the Louisville Orchestra gave a highly successful concert in New York's Carnegie Hall in December of 1950, following this with the recording session that produced William Schuman's Judith.

By 1953 some 29 works had been especially written for and played by the Louisville Orchestra. Paul Hindemith, Arthur Honegger, Gian-Francesco Malipiero, Roy Harris, William Schuman, Heitor Villa-Lobos, Carlos Chavez, and Bohuslav Martinu being among the more illustrious composers represented, with a sampling Continued on page 48
This year, the season at Tanglewood will run from July 6 to August 14. Charles Munch, director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will have as guest conductors Thor Johnson, Leonard Bernstein, and Pierre Monteux.

There seems to be a special air of dignity about the tall pines which preside over the grounds at Tanglewood. If you have been there, this picture will surely bring to mind your experiences at this very dedicated, very democratic, and most famous shrine of music in Lenox, Mass., located about 130 miles from Boston and New York.

MUSIC FESTIVALS
When and Where They Are Held, and What They Are Playing — By Oliver Daniel

One of the greatest revolutions in our concert life is taking place at this moment. As the summer is becoming euphoric, the whole complexion of concert life takes on a new hue. Perhaps our concert halls were stuffy after all. But what is happening in America is unprecedented in our musical development. Like the Straw Hat circuit, which the theater has developed, there is now emerging a phenomenal growth of new musical interest, expressed by our music festivals. Europe has been at it for some time, but the growth of the idea in America is a more recent one.

Not only have new festivals been organized, but new patterns of programming have evolved which draw audiences other than the “regulars” who go to symphonic programs during the winter season. It is a different audience — a younger audience. Tanglewood, Ravinia, the Stadium, and the Hollywood Bowl are among the festival grandpappies, but there are new groups presenting ideas that make their older pattern-makers seem a bit on the stodgy side. It is in the programs of some of the smaller and less touted productions that we find the most intriguing music being presented during this festival season.

Some of these festivals may seem new even to the music lovers who closely follow these trends. Among the more recent entries we have the Peninsula Festival in Fish Creek, Wisconsin, the Castle Hill Festival in Ipswich, Massachusetts, the Brevard Music Festival in Brevard, North Carolina, and the Pacific Coast Music Festival in Santa Barbara, California.

Perhaps the most elegantly beautiful of all festival sites is that of Castle Hill in Ipswich, Massachusetts, about an hour’s drive north of Boston. It is the fabulous old Crane estate, which emulates, though minutely, the glories of Versailles. The big, chateau-like house, is used only in rainy weather. The
The Crane estate, called Castle Hill, is situated high above the sand dunes at Ipswich, Mass., within easy driving distance of Boston. During the seven-week series of concerts, music lovers will have the opportunity of indulging champagne tastes most inexpensively, for tickets can be bought at prices which start at two dollars.

Concerts are given in a spherical garden set in a really dense forest area. The air of Le Nôtre’s Versailles is again present. There is a comforting sense of age, like a perfect wine, and that enters the picture during intermission. No one hawks hot dogs or soda pop; the audience strolls leisurely into the garden where champagne is served. Festive atmosphere is attained so smoothly that Castle Hill should become a place of pilgrimage for the music-hungry if the program interest is maintained at a high level. All the externals are there in superabundance.

Picnickers who want to enjoy the sumptuous grounds and gaze out over the ocean can buy a box lunch from chefs wearing the traditional white hat — a box lunch containing cold lobster or other such delicacies. Champagne corks pop merrily. And for all of its elegance, it is really inexpensive. Tickets are as low as two dollars, including tax.

Beginning July 8 and ending August 30, Castle Hill will have a seven-week festival with concerts each Friday and Saturday. This season the concerts begin with a jazz festival — a little incongruous in these settings — followed...
the second week by the Pro Musica Antigua, playing music that might have sounded just as incongruous to the neighbors who hanged Rebecca Nurse nearby in 1692. The third concert of the series will feature music new to these audiences. Alfredo Antonini, conducting his string group which he has featured in CBS broadcasts, is introducing several new works along with those of a much earlier period. Among the former he has included a Hymn and Fuguing Tune by Henry Cowell, Pieces for String Orchestra by Daniel Pinkham (of the Lydia clan), and concertos by both Hovhaness and Turina. The first one, a new concerto, will be played by violinist Roman Totenberg, and the second, by Turina, is on the same program with Grace Castagnet as piano soloist. Other Castle Hill programs, which are admirably selected by one of the wittiest and sagest shepherds of such summer music life, composer Sam Barlow, contain provocative names of 20th century composers such as Hindemith, Villa-Lobos, and Alec Wilder. Barlow is tossing out the "old hat" concept of program building, and is setting out to make the program content of Castle Hill one of the more intriguing lists of festival fare.

Very new in the festival realm is the Pacific Coast Music Festival. Last season both Antal Dorati and Walter Hendl presented a series of eight orchestral concerts there with remarkable success. This season the festival will be turned over to Leopold Stokowski, who has planned a series including both early and unfamiliar works, with a healthy smattering of contemporaries to round out his programs. Planned to begin during the latter part of the

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Taking part in the Brevard Festival are an orchestra of 85, a little symphony of 63, a Hilltoppers band of 75, a junior chorus of 30, and a choral ensemble of 25
WHATEVER LOLA WANTS

How Music from "Damn Yankees" was Recorded — By James Lyons

This is about a certain diamond in the rough, and how it was cut and polished. Everyone knows that "Damn Yankees" has to do with baseball, which either strengthens the metaphor or ruins it. But no show is more than a diamond in the rough to the skilled cutters and polishers of the recording studios, who must make it into a smoothly succinct disc sampling of less than half its Broadway-successful and, hence, very precious length.

Such was the order of business on Sunday, May 8th last, in Webster Hall, a grimly gaudy emporium at 119 East 11th that is one of RCA Victor's three New York recording headquarters — the others being a battery of smallish studios on 24th Street and the ballroom of the old Hammerstein theater in midtown, latterly rechristened Manhattan Center.

The acoustic properties of Webster Hall are unique, and all the more so because its interior is a mass of mirrors and ugly, mica-textured stone. But mind, it was in these jazzy surroundings that Artur Rubinstein recorded much of his sonata in Chopin, and anyone who can point to more magically realistic piano presence will please step forward. The keyboard being by far the prime anathema to engineers, it is no wonder that Webster's walls stand untouched.

Three separate sessions had been scheduled for Damn-Day, which extended from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. with short breaks for luncheon and dinner. For reasons of economy, the full-cast numbers came first, and then down the line with the star ensembles and soloists bringing up the rear. long after the chorus had gone home for well-earned rest.

Since this is supposed to be a sort of eye-witness report, honesty impels my confessing that I wasn't on deck at the stroke of nine. The Sunday papers and Washington Square footpaths having intervened, it was tenish when I walked into Webster Hall. A red light was flashing in the foyer, and the doorman had a finger to his lips. A few seconds later the signal went black and I was waved to the stairs with another gentle admonition. I quickly discovered why. The main floor creaks, and soft shoe leather might as well be carborundum within microphone range.

All the main action seemed to be centered in the flat parquet area that was bounded by the unused stage and the front row of the overhanging balcony. Drapes and wooden panels were serried in a semi-circle under the rim. Over the conductor was a singularly ornate and massive chandelier that provided light enough for everybody. The orchestra faced the podium; over the conductor's left shoulder were the singers, sequestered in an accordion-like arrangement of multiple inner-lined plywood blinds. A fan-tail deflector augmented the massed string tone. Altogether there seemed to be nine mikes — a pair over the violins, another two spaced among the choristers, and one each for the saxes, brass, percussion, piano and, of course, the soloists.

All at once a command shot out from the control booth, which was built into the far corner of the floor below stage left, and in a trice everyone snapped to as the conductor emerged from a playback conference to deliver one of his innumerable qualified compliments: "All right, now, gentlemen. From the top, if you please. That was very good indeed but really there ought to be just a trifle less volume in the brasses, and will the woodwinds take it easier at the end if it's not too much trouble. Let's go, now, from the top."

For the benefit of the uninitiated, the top means the beginning of whatever section is under hand at the moment; this could be the opening of any given movement in a symphony, say, but in recording a score such as this it could only mean the start of the take, of which there were to be, strictly speaking, a total of fifteen to correspond with the number of bands on the disc, although most of the takes were repeated several times and some were revised drastically.

Anyway, having gone through this re-take "from the top" the conductor wheeled around in the direction of the control booth and spoke to his conductor: "What about that, Joe?"

Hi-Fi Music at Home
“Gimme the ending just once more,” the word came back.

“All right, gentlemen,” the conductor said without a trace of annoyance. “Let’s try it from bar 227.” He raised his baton, and The Voice from the loudspeaker prefaced his down beat with a code tab that included “take eight.” No wonder everyone looked either tired or tense; eight times over the same stretch of ground can be wearing. But how else can you insure an ideal recorded performance?

The rest of the morning went along about like this, with frequent communications between the podium and the control booth as engineers came out to change mike settings, and assorted producers, writers, directors, and composers were called upon to cut and splice with brutal objectivity. Then it was after one o’clock and the conductor was tapping his lectern, saying “All right, now, gentlemen, lunch break. Back promptly at two, please.”

Most of the boys ate in, and I circulated to dig up the following miscellany. The conductor was Hal Hastings, one of Broadway’s best. The orchestra was basically the one he directs nightly at the 46th Street Theater, where “Damn Yankees” has settled down for a good while to come. In addition to the twenty-eight regulars there were a couple of extra fiddles, a tuba, and a French horn. Also there was a non-participating, odd hand in the benign person of Sol Gusikoff, erstwhile cellist and living legend whose career as a musical contractor for Leland Hayward, Cheryl Crawford, the Theatre Guild, and Rodgers & Hammerstein has been an unbelievable saga of cumulative personal power. Gusikoff likes to sit in among the strings, puffing a big cigar when possible (as it was in this situation) and making sure everyone delivers the goods.

In the control booth I confirmed that “Joe” was Joseph Carlton, RCA Victor’s chief recording director. Crowded around him or hovering about were Hugo Winterhalter, the firm’s ace musical director; George R. Marek, artist and repertoire chief; Fred Elsasser and Ray Hall, associate engineers; Ed Welker, popular-album director; fast-talking Ben Rosner and his aide, Carl Bosler, who are the label’s shorthair promotion department; and Jerry Thorp, Ben Kemper, and Anne Fulchino, the unobtrusive but highly efficient trio who handle RCA Victor press relations.

Virtually everyone listed in the “Damn Yankees” credits was there to see justice done to the show. Quietly overseeing all was George Abbott, who wrote the book with Douglass Wallop, and who personally directed the stage production from its infancy. Brash young Dick Adler and his opposite number, cocky Jerry Ross, were ever ready to defend their music and lyrics. Their personal physician, Dr. Richard Winter, was on hand to keep a professional eye on his free-wheeling patients. Frederick Brisson, co-producer with Robert E. Griffith and Harold S. Prince, kept a coolly dispassionate air but missed nothing. As you may have gathered, the control booth and its environs were no place to attempt an interview. Times Square would have been less hectic.

The lunch interval having passed, the chorus lounged around the stage waiting for the conductor’s summons. Shannon Bolin, one of the supporting leads, spent these borrowed minutes with the orchestra — most of whom she knew through her husband, Milton Kaye, probably the busiest free-lance pianist in New York. Some of the musicians were running through tricky passages in anticipation of trouble. One was reading a paper; another had closed his eyes and was apparently dozing; the tympanist (who also doubled at xylophone) was energetically going through a complicated exercise routine to limber his muscles. Leading lady Gwen Verdon Continued on page 30

In the dugout: Joe Carlton giving the signals, Hugo Winterhalter scowling, Jerry Ross looking pensive; standing, George Marek and Dick Adler
2nd NEWPORT JAZZ FESTIVAL

Last Year’s Success Promises to make it a Permanent Institution

Last year’s opening Newport Jazz Festival was one for the books. If a little disorganized, if somewhat frantic, if a tiny bit soggy, it was still an experiment that worked wonderfully well. And the folks who attended had a marvelous time.

Then, during the winter, a loud flatted fifth was sounded when the Casino at Newport announced that it wanted no more jazz. But the local citizenry came immediately to the rescue, and estates were offered for the Second Festival. After looking over the situation from every angle, a ‘summer cottage’ known as Belcourt was selected. This is the former mansion of Mr. Oliver P. Belmont. The property, centered in the most exclusive Bellvue Avenue area, was purchased by Louis L. Lorillard, sponsor of the First Jazz Festival, and a distinguished descendant of old guard Newport families, after the use of the Casino had been denied this project for 1955. The spacious, beautiful grounds will easily accommodate 10,000 people. Nearby are adequate parking facilities, a most important fact, as last year there developed in Newport one of the most super-duper parking jams of all time.

Once the place had been procured, George Wein, Boston jazz impresario and producer of the Festival, was free to set his dates and his talent. The second annual Newport Jazz Festival will take place on July 15, 16, and 17, with both afternoon and evening sessions. There will also be jazz discussions, featuring leading jazz critics and musicians. And if by chance you are thinking of staying away because you might not be sufficiently entertained, you’ll be reassured by the playing line-up, which includes Louis Armstrong’s All-Stars, Chet Baker, Count Basie’s great swinging aggregation, the Dave Brubeck quartet, “Wild” Bill Davison, Vic Dickenson, Erroll Garner, Woody Herman’s Third Herd, Bobby Hackett, Coleman Hawkins, Lee Konitz, Jimmy and Marion McPartland, the Modern Jazz Quartet, Gerry Milligan, the Max Roach-Clifford Brown Quintet, Pee Wee Russell, Dinah Washington, Kai Winding, and Lester Young. And the Jazz Festival will introduce Miss Teddi King, a cute little trick from Beantown who sings good songs from the heart with style and true feeling. You’ll like her.

So, as Mr. George Gobel might say — ‘You can’t hardly find things so good around like this no more!’ Certainly, the second Newport Jazz Festival should be a terrific affair. Hi-Fi-Music at Home will see you there.

Postscript: On June 8, some 40 of the older Newport families and representatives of the Jazz Festival met with the local City Council to stage what may prove to be the last stand of the old guard against the encroachments of such enterprises as the Jazz Festival on the sacred precincts of what was once the world’s most exclusive social summer resort. Outcome of the protest was the agreement that the evening concerts will be given at Freeway Park, the municipal stadium. Lectures on jazz music will be held in the afternoons at Belcourt, with the understanding that this will not set a precedent for the commercial use of the property.
MAHLER: Symphony No. 9 1
SCHOENBERG: Verklärte Nacht 1
Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Paul Kletzki
Annel 35268 2-12" 

PROKOFIEV: Symphony No. 5 in B-flat major, Op. 100 3
Symphony No. 1 in D Major (Classical), Op. 25 1
Concerts Colonne Orchestra, Paris, under Joscho Harenstein
Vox PL9170 12"

WAGNER: Preludes to Lohengrin and Tannhäuser Liebestreu, Liebestreu from Tristan und Isolde 2
Bamberg Symphony under Joscho Harenstein
Vox PL9110 12"

PORTER: Poem and Dance 2-3-2
DONOVAN: New England Chronicle 3
HIVELY: Tres Himnes 1
Eastman-Rochester Symphony Orchestra under Howard Hanson
Mercury MG-40013 12"

AUBER: Famous Overtures 1
L’Orchestre de la Société des Concerts du Conservatoire de Paris under Albert Wolff
London LL1157 12"

BERLIOZ: Fantastic Symphony 1
Philharmonia Orchestra under Herbert Von Karajan
Angel 35202 12"

July-August 1955

By OLIVER DANIEL, PEGGY GLANVILLE-HICKS, DAVID HALL, JAMES LYONS, ROBERT PRESTEGAARD, FRED REYNOLDS

MAHLER: Symphony No. 9
Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Paul Kletzki
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RATINGS OF CLASSICAL MUSIC

The following explanation of the Record Ratings which accompany the Record Reviews is given so that you will understand exactly the significance of the three numbers which appear at the left of each review.

COMPOSITION (Top Number)

1) Outstanding
   Indicates that the composition is one of the composer’s best works, or that it is outstanding in a particular class of music. Assignment of this rating is an unqualified recommendation.

2) Important
   This rating is but slightly below the No. 1 rank.

3) Worthy
   A composition which may merit representation in a library of the composer’s works, or in a collection of that particular music.

PERFORMANCE (Middle Number)

1) Outstanding
   Indicates a superb performance. Assignment of this rating is an unqualified recommendation.

2) Excellent
   A noteworthy performance, subject only to minor criticism.

3) Satisfactory
   A performance not without flaws, yet deserving public notice.

RECORDING QUALITY (Bottom Number)

1) Outstanding Realism
   Representing the highest present attainments in acoustic and technical achievement.

2) Excellent Quality
   Slightly below No. 1 rating because of minor faults in the acoustic or recording, or because the music is not particularly significant.

3) Acceptable Quality
   Representing the current average of the better LP records.

4) Poor Quality
   Indicates an original LP now re-issued as an LP record.

RECORDING QUALITY (Bottom Number)

1) Outstanding Realism
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2) Excellent Quality
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3) Acceptable Quality
   Representing the current average of the better LP records.

4) Poor Quality
   Indicates an original LP now re-issued as an LP record.

Important Notes

Records which are rated below No. 3 as to the composition, artist or orchestra, or recording quality are not ordinarily reviewed here. However, the omission of a record does not mean that it was rejected, as it may not have been submitted to HI-FI MUSIC AT HOME for review.
Invitation To the Dance 1
NY Philharmonic under Andre Kostelanetz 2
Columbia ML 4957 12" 1

Symphony No. 2 in A, Op. 16 2
Concertgebouw Orchester under Carl Zechi 3
Epic LCM 116 12" 2

BRAHMS: Serenade No. 2 in A, Op. 16 2
Concertgebouw Orchester under Carl Zechi 3
Epic LCM 116 12" 2

RACHMANINOFF: Symphony No. 3, A Minor Op. 44 2
The Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy 2
Columbia ML 4961 12" 2

FALLA: El Amor Brujo (complete ballet) 1
The Three-Concerted Hall—Dances 2
Berlin Philharmonic Ochestra under Fritz Lehmann with Dianna Eustrati 2

CHABRIER: Espoza Rapsodie 1
Bamberg Symphony Orchestra under Fritz Lehmann 2
Decca DL 9775 12" 1

MENDELSSOHN: Symphony No. 3 in A Minor (Scotch): Overture, Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage 1-3
Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Karl Kletzki 1-1
Angel 3 5183 12" 1

R. STRAUSS: Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks: Don Juan 1
WEBER: Overture—Der Freischütz: Euryanthe 3
Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under Wilhelm Furtwängler 3
His Master's Voice LHMV 19 12" 3

MAHLER: Symphony No. 1 in D 1
MTHE 1: 1
Israel Philharmonic Orchestra under Paul Kletzki 2
Angel 3 5180 12" 1

BIZET: Symphony No. 1 in C Major 3
Patric—Overture, Op. 19 2
L’Orchestre de la Suisse Romande under Ernest Ansermet 2
London LL 1186 12" 2

MOZART: Symphonies Nos. 34, C Major (K 338), No. 28, D Major (K 504) 1
The Vienna Philharmonic under Karl Böhm 2
London LL 1198 12" 1

BORODIN: Symphony No. 2 in B Minor 1-3-1
Symphony No. 3 in A Minor (Unfinished) 1
"Prince Igor" Overture 1
L’Orchestre de la Suisse Romande under Ernest Ansermet 2
London LL 1178 12" 1

Two more splendid LP's by Andre Kostelanetz, who certainly is among the most prolific of the classical record makers. He is also one of the more popular, and his many discs have achieved a universal acceptance, save from the classical snobs. Many times his recordings have been the avenues on which the uninitiated have been led to the great pleasures of classical listening, and these LP's are wonderful examples. Neither may be at all provocative, but both are compellingly enjoyable.

Brahms could not possibly compete to reveal the secrets of this "lender piece"—as Brahms himself described the Serenade. Still, any conductor who can make the Concertgebouw sound like an oversized German military band must command our grudging respect; this orchestra knows its Brahms and a powerful podium personality could make it seem otherwise. Sound is over-emphasized top and bottom.

Since the only available recording, you are bound to take it or leave it. I would take it, but with reservations. As we knew from his Rheinish of earlier this spring, the redoubtable Zechi inclines to slow tempi and oom-pah-pah. These predilections could of course compete to reveal the secrets of this "lender piece"—as Brahms himself described the Serenade. Still, any conductor who can make the Concertgebouw sound like an oversized German military band must command our grudging respect; this orchestra knows its Brahms and a powerful podium personality could make it seem otherwise. Sound is over-emphasized top and bottom.

Since the death of Col. McCormick, Columbia and the Philadelphia Orchestra have usurped one of the Chicago Tribune's ideas like the "world's greatest newspaper," we now have "The World's Greatest Orchestra." One must reluctantly admit, despite Columbia's self-intoxication, that it is a superb recording of a neglected work. In fact, it is hard to imagine a better one. It is curious that this Rachmaninoff symphony has not had a more successful run. The well-known virtuoso, less delicate than old performances by Koussevitzky, is still pleasing. All elements are first-rate.

Among conductors who have recorded the Scotch, only Mitropoulos could fuse its disparate elements of romanticism and classicism. Also, his disc (Columbia) more economically includes the entire Reformation as well. The new Israeli orchestra is a superb instrument, and Kletzki builds the architectural mass of this symphony in wonderfully linear fashion, with no details misplaced anywhere. Temporarily, however, he rejects any notions as to its inherent emotionalism. As a consequence, the performance is less touching than impressive.

The numerical designations here may reflect our personal prejudice; but those who compare the readings of the late, great Furtwangler will find all the familiar touches in this disc of Richard Strauss's Tannhäuser overture—lingering over-emphasized in record, but a real treasure. Enjoyed both by Strauss, compare with Fritz Reiner (Victor). For Weber, try Toscanini (Freischütz—Victor) or Böhm (London).

Mahler's youthful Nature symphony appears here in its third recent LP release—and in a performance notable for its lyricism and stylistic finesse. Israel's Philharmonic Orchestra plays with more humanity than machine precision, but this is all to the good here. A small cut in the very last pages, but superb reading by Kletzki throughout. Recording, generally OK. We suggest comparison with Walter (Columbia) and Kubelik (London) before final choice.

The charm of Bizet's first Symphony lies in its simplicity and its operatic character. There is much of the "Carmen" emotion in the score and, when we consider that it was written by a lad of 17 summers, it is worthy of attentive listening. Ansermet gives it a delicate, pleasant reading, but you may wish to compare the Cluytens version (Angel) when it comes to the matter of sound. The Patrie Overture is a bold, vigorous work, excitingly performed.

The joyousness that permeated the Austrian and Bavarian art of the late 16th century finds one of its best musical exemplifications in the conducting of Karl Böhm, performing the Mozart symphonies in C and D Major. There are other well-recorded performances of these works. Böhm has a natural affinity for Mozart. He does not treat him in the mincing fashion of some other interpreters. Rich, full-bodied, and human is his concept of Mozart, but it is neither rough nor rigid. It is pleasant to find a recording so praiseworthy, All elements are of the highest order. Fifty per cent of our conductors might benefit by a bit of attention here.

Many of the musical ideas Borodin was forced to discard from his unfinished opera, "Prince Igor," were utilized in both the Second and Third Symphonies. Of the Third, he had sketched only two movements when he died. The work was finished by Glazunov, and this marks its major appearance on long play. Ansermet gives these powerful symphonies and the Overture a brilliant reading. Clear, concise and dramatic, this is living music with recorded sound everything it should be.
SMETANA: Vysehrad ("The High Castle"); Vitava ("The Moldau") 1-1-3
Mozart: Symphony No. 38 in D, K. 504 ("Jupiter")
Chicago Symphony Orchestra under Rafael Kubelik
Mercury MG50042 12" When this firm re-issues anything, you can be sure that it has not been "enhanced" because there is virtually no room for improvement in the engineering of any domestic Mercury product. All three of these pieces were otherwise coupled upon their respective first releases; they have been assembled in this new sequence as a lure to buyers who might have skipped the originals to avoid unnecessary duplication. The Smetana performances are perhaps definitive; the Prague rather more Bohemian than Viennese in its unfoldment but not inappropriately in this context.

Haydn: Symphony No. 44 in E minor; Symphony No. 85 in B flat major
Vienna Symphony Orchestra under Paul Sacher
Epic LC 3059 12"

Paul Sacher conducts two of the most attractive of the many Haydn symphonies, the No. 44 in E minor and the No. 85 in B flat major. The beautifully ordered parts and elegant simplicity of these performances stamps Sacher as a fine musician. For ears attuned to 20th century style and dynamic, these works are close to the borderline, where standard repertory recedes into the archaic. But for representative libraries they are musts.

Parts of Call
The Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy
Columbia ML 4983 12"

Taking its springboard from Ibert's Escales (Parts of Call), the "World's Greatest Orchestra" takes us on a musical tour of Spain, Italy, France, and Tangier. To do this, Mr. Ormandy and the Philadelphia offer splendid interpretations at splendid fidelity of Ravel's Bolero, La Valse, and Pavane Pour Une Infante Défunte, Ibert's Escales, Debussy's Clair De Lune, and Chabrier's España—Rhapsody. Dreams and memories come easily with music like this.

Castles in Spain
Orquesta Zarzuela De Madrid under Frederico Moreno Torróba
Decca DL-9793 12"

A keen sense of what would appeal most in Spanish music was employed in selecting the nine compositions for this album. De Romero is a spirited little work, flavored after the folk dances of Leon, and the charming waltz from "La Gran Via"—El Caballero De Gracia—deserves lasting popularity. Torróba, one of Spain's leading conductors, is represented by his lovely Madrilenas Suite. Recorded in Spain, and expertly striking use is made of percussion and castanet.

Schubert: Symphony No. 9, in C
The Hallé Orchestra under Sir John Barbirolli
RCA Victor Bluebird LBC-1085 12"

Schumann wrote in 1839: "Today I was blissful. A symphony of Schubert's was rehearsed. If only you had been there! It is indescribable; all the instruments are human voices, and immeasurably beautifull—and this instrumentation, pace Beethoven—those heavenly lengths, like a novel in four volumes." Barbirolli gives Schubert's great work a faithful, dependable reading, and the lower price Bluebird recording may make it an excellent buy for many. I still prefer the Toscanini version on Victor, however.

Holst: The Perfect Fool—Ballet Suite 3-1-3
Butterworth: A Shropshire Lad—Rhapsody on a Theme of John R. Cheese; The Banks of Green Willow
Bax: Tintagel
London Philharmonic Orchestra under Sir Adrian Boult
London LL1169 12"

Exquisite gems of this disc of British music are the orchestral poems of George Butterworth, whose creative fulfillment was tragically cut short in World War I. The ballet music from Gustav Holst's (1874-1934) satire on Wagnerism, although excellent hi-fi material, and Arnold Bax's Celtic impressionist poem, Tintagel, fail to stand up under repetition. Performances can well be described as definitive, with recorded sound to match.

Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 27 in B-flat Major (K. 595)
Piano Concerto No. 17 in G Major (K. 453)
Hans Henkemans with the Vienna Symphony Orchestra
Epic LC-3117 12"

This record is one of the Mozart Jubilee Editions of 1956, a series being issued to commemorate the centenary of the birth of the composer next January, and which, when complete, will embrace the finest Mozart music. Henkemans, whose primary assets are a clean attack and a bell-like tone, imparts a deft touch to both concerti—the poetically G-Major, composed in something like 3 weeks—and the lighter-hearted B-flat, Mozart's last. Enjoyable music with satisfying sound.

Elgar: Violin Concerto in B Minor, Op. 61
Campoli with the London Philharmonic Orchestra under Sir Adrian Boult
London LL1168 12"

By any criteria whatever this will stand as a surpassing achievement of the phonographic art. My affection for the music is just now out of vogue, and I can only commend the work to your artistic affections with a warning that it would be unfashionable to like it. But surely this is the most luminous and loving performance imaginable of a much misunderstood masterpiece, and the recorded sound is presence itself. True, Campoli does not own the wizardry of a Heifetz. The latter's version (Victor) is all the same for biddingly devoid of Elgarian virtues. If you are curious to know what these are, listen to this incredibly superior replacement.

Dvořák: Concerto in G Minor for Piano & Orchestra, Op. 33
Rudolf Firkusny, Piano, with the Cleveland Orchestra under George Szell
Columbia ML 4985 12"

The solo part of Dvořák's Piano Concerto in G Minor, written in 1876, was revised by professor Vízum Kurz, and it is this revised work that is played by Mr. Firkusny and the Cleveland Orchestra. Not that it isn't played exceptionally well, but it is to be wondered how much, if any, Kurz's doctoring has helped. The original is played on a Vox recording by Friedrich Wüthner, and you may wish to compare. At any rate, sound here is best, and the work is rare in recorded annals.

Music of Vivaldi (Concerti) Vol. 4
Virtuosi Di Roma under Renato Fasano
Decca DL-5729 12"

The redoubtable Toscanini, a man who minces no words when he has something on his mind, called the Virtuosi Di Roma "the great instrumental ensemble of the age". It should come as no surprise by now that the Menuhin knows, where he speaks. This new and welcome Vivaldi offering by the group contains the Concerto Grosso in A Minor, and the Concerti in G Minor, C Minor and E Major. The playing is fresh, fluid and, as Vivaldi's style demands, natural. Faultless reproduction.

July-August 1955 29
CHOPIN: Concerto No. 2 in F Minor, Op. 21

SAINT-SAENS: Concerto, No. 4, in C Minor, Op. 44

ALEXANDER BRALOWSKY, Piano, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Charles Munch

RCA Victor LM-1871 12" (2)

HOVHANESS: Khashis Concerto for Piano, 4 Trumpets and Percussion

Piano Pieces

WILLIAM MESSALON, Piano, Orchestra under Izer Solomon

M-G-M E 3160 12" (3)

PROKOFIEV: First Violin Concerto

LALO: Symphonie Espagnole

NATHAN MILSTEIN, Violin, with the St. Louis Orchestra under Vladimir Golschmann

Capitol P3803 12" (2)


JOSEPH FUCHS VIOLIN, ARTHUR BALSAM PIANO

DECCA DL9716 12" (1)

DOHNANYI: Quartet No. 3 in A Minor, Op. 33

DVORAK: Quartet No. 6 in F, "American"

HOLLYWOOD STRING QUARTET

Capitol P3807 12" (1)

BEETHOVEN: Septet in E-flat, Op. 20

VIENNA OCTET MEMBERS

London LTL191 12" (2)

RAVEL: Introduction & Allegro

DEBUSSY: Danses Sacrees et Profanes

SCORNBORG: Verklarte Nacht

HOLLYWOOD STRING QUARTET, ANN MASON

Stockton with Concert Art Strings under Felix Saltenkin

Capitol P 8304 12" (2)

MOZART: String Quartets—D Major (K.499), B-flat (K.589)

Netherlands Strings Quartet

Epic LC3100 12" (2)

Fifty Years of Great Operatic Singing

DELUXE EDITION

RCA Victor LCT-6701 5-12" (8)

GOUNOD: Mireille (complete opera)

JANETTE VIVALDA, NICOLAI GEDDAD, CHRISTIAN GAYRoud, MICHEL DENS, and others, with the Aix-en-Provence Festival Choir and Paris Conservatory Orchestra under Andre CLUYTENS

Angel 3532-C 3 12" (3)

Although the unusual coupling strikes me as a good one, it is too bad that they couldn't have been carried off in more stunning fashion. Of the three, Braillowsky seems much more at home with the semiroyal Saint-Saëns two-movement. The general structure of Chopin's Concerto No. 2, which was written before the No. 1, calls for subtle tones and warm understanding. Braillowsky's methodical playing shows a clear lack of subtlety and understanding.

FR

Side B of this recording, a set of piano pieces bearing such provocative labels as "Auchtam, Thala, Fantasy on an Ossetian Tune, Orbit No. 2, Hymn to a Celestial Musician, and Pastoral No. 1", contains some of the most imaginative writing done for piano since Debussy. Only one other composer, Henry Cowell, on whom some of the Hovhaness effects depend, has done anything similar. This is not music for the local music teacher. It is filled with unorthodox procedures of string plucking, and string pounding by padded tympanny sticks, which violate many restrictive tenets. But the result has a bit of Eastern magic about it.

OD

PROKOFIEV's First Violin Concerto, written in 1917, and it is both truly representative of his style, and strongly reflective of the Russian nationalist school of that time. It is full of vitality and freshness. Tchaikovsky wrote of LAO's Symphonie Espagnole, which is more of a concerto than it is a symphony, that he very much enjoyed its "piquant rhythms and beautifully harmonized melodies." Milstein and Golschmann translate these works to the recording with zeal and understanding. The playing is like the fidelity, is superb.

FR

A brilliant inspiration it was to couple the two most important violin sonatas of the French repertoire on a single disc. I find the Faure (written before Franck's more famous masterpiece) wears better with repetition. Both are essentially serene and lyrical in spirit. This is the top notch LP recording of the Faure sonata; but the Fuchs-Balsam team face tough competition from Francescatti-Casadesus in the Franck. Good recorded sound!

DH

Related first recording of the Dohnanyi work, which dates from 1926, and owns all the aspects of a modern masterpiece despite a surfeit of stylistic hand-me-downs. The fountainhead obviously is Brahms, but there are unmistakable references to Haydn and Schumann, and no ordinary old fogey would have waded quite so deeply into chromaticism. Another American we need like a hole in the head, although this one is yearly as good as the best currently offered.

JL

Beethoven's divertimento-like score for violin, viola, cello, string bass, clarinet, French horn, and bassoon still remains one of the most ingratiating of his youthful efforts. This, the fifth LP recording of the Septet, is by far the best sonically, but definitely on the Viennese gemütlich side performancewise. If it's dynamism you want, try the Toscanini orchestral version on Victor.

OD

Mireille, based on the poem by Provence's Frédéric Mistral, is pretty thin stuff for 20th century ears; but this recording is more than passing interest because of the connection with the Aix-en-Provence Festival and commemoration of Mistral. Principals Vivalda and Gedda do themselves proud vocally and the recording is of the better French standard.

DH

Gounod's treatment of the tragic love story, "Mireille", based on the poem by Provence’s Frédéric Mistral, is pretty thin stuff for 20th century ears; but this recording is more than passing interest because of its connection with the Aix-en-Provence Festival and commemoration of Mistral. Principals Vivalda and Gedda do themselves proud vocally and the recording is of the better French standard.

DH

Hi-Fi Music at Home
Great Love Duets:  
Dorothy Kirsten, soprano; Richard Tucker, tenor; with Orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera, under Fausto Cleva  
Columbia ML 4981 12"  

**WOLF-FERRARI: The Secret of Susanne**  
Elena Rizzi, Giuseppe Valdengo, and an Orchestra under Angelo Questa  
Cetra A 1250 12"  

Maria Marielle, Estor Orel, and Turin Symphony under Alfredo Simonetti  
Decca DL 9770 12"  

**VERDI: Highlights from “A Masked Ball”**  
Anderson, Milanov, Peerce, Peters & Warren, with Metropolitan Opera Orchestra under Mitropoulos  
RCA Victor LM-1911 12"  

**CHABRIER: Un Educacion Manquée**  
(Caquetita in one act)  
Christine Castelli, soprano, Caudine Court, soprano, Xavier Deprez, bass, and L'Orchestre Symphonique de Paris under Charles Bruck  
Vanguard VR5460 12"  

**WALTON: Facade**  
Edith Sitwell and Peter Pears with the English Opera Group under Anthony Collins  
London LL 1133 12"  

Memories of the Vienna Theatre  
Hide Gueden with the Vienna State Opera  
Orchestra and Chorus under Max Schonberg  
London LL 1116 12"  

**VERDI: La Forza del Destino**  
(Maletto opera)  
Maria Callas, Richard Tucker, others, with Orchestra and Chorus of La Scala under Tullio Serafin  
Angel 3531 C 3-12"  

**MAHLER: Kindertotenlieder**  
BRUCKNER: Te Deum  
Kathleen Ferrier; Vienna Philharmonic under Bruno Walter  
Columbia ML 4980 12"  

Rosa Ponselle Sings Today  
Rosa Ponselle (soprano) with Igor Chicagov, Piano  
RCA Victor LM1889 12"  

**RAVEL: L’Enfant et les Sortilèges**  
L'Orchestre de la Suisse Romande under Ernest Ansermet  
London LL180 12"  

Beautifully capotisiert in some superbly rich sounds, lovers Kirsten and Tucker sing their very best in this opulent Columbia recording. The fi is hi, the consta is "helt"; the orchestra is conducted with lovingly. Heroic is the engineer who recorded it. His name should be in small colored lights on the Columbia Seventh Avenue offices. This recording should put Columbia stock up several points.  

Valdengo and Rizzi give rise to fine performances of this unpretentious, but utterly charming little opera. As a work, it is a lesson in the small operatic form; as a performance—despite certain metallic tones in Rizzi’s voice—it is quite admirable.  

When the great curtains of the Metropolitan Opera House were parted on the evening of January 7, 1955, no person could have felt more happiness, or humility, than Marian Anderson who was to make her operatic debut in the role of Ulrica. This record recalls highlights from that historic performance. A stellar cast was assembled, but the night belonged to the woman who had waited. Miss Anderson’s appearance is altogether too brief, but nonetheless, here’s a collector’s item, carefully recorded.  

Only in recent years have we begun to make up for an overwhelming neglect of this relatively unexplored but amazingly influential iconoclast. In the early 1900’s, Philip Hale did not hesitate to rank him with Franck or Debussy; by now that point of view has come full circle and Chabrier is the darling of the chichi set. This delicious one-act, translatable An Incomplete Education, is perhaps best described as Rabelaisian, or real rocy. The slender plot is all about how ignorance becomes bliss on the nuptial night, and this performance is, oh, mmm, dramatically convincing. Musically it is the berries.  

The English Opera Group Ensemble should be safe in assuming that they have here the "authoritative" recording of Walton’s extraordinary work, for they cast as reciter Edith Sitwell herself, and presumably Walton was around to supervise. Yet there are shortcomings; La Sitwell’s voice is monotonous over a long period, and the mining does not separate speaker and musical context as it can, and should. An Australian recording of this work, issued in Melbourne by the Society of New Music is a far, far better thing, for those who care.  

The secret of Gueden’s Metropolitan success, in Arabella especially, may be found almost anywhere on this treasure-laden disc. It contains fully twenty famous excerpts from the Viennese lyric theater, being a smidgen or two each from the locally most beloved operettas of Lehár, Ziehrer, Strauss, Straus, Ascher, Fall, Kalsmann and, naturally, Rosenkrain and Kratzer. Gueden sings everything in the self-consciously sentimental but infectious Alt Wien style to which she was born; the conductor aids and abets her with unashamed alacrity. Owners of earlier Gueden recitals should beware, this is a refurbished sampling of two 10" discs.  

In the matter of all around excellence, this unquestionably is the finest recording to date of this opera, and it may be a long day before another comes along to equal it. Miss Callas’ marvelous affinity for the Leonora role is truly magnificent, and Mr. Tucker is quite thrilling as Don Alvaro. The dramatics of the work throughout are highlighted by the impressive conducting of Serafin. Sound and packaging are on a par with performances. For this the Angel can give a Peter Pan cock-a-doodle-doo.  

For the Kindertotenlieder a better team could scarcely be found than Walter, Ferrer, and the Vienna Orchestra, all elements being trained in the very tradition from which this music was born. It is perhaps the high point of Mahler, and these artists do it justice. The Bruckner Te Deum, even in such lovely hands, is indeed "tedious" for all but those who worship at the Bruckner shrine.  

Since retiring from the Metropolitan Opera while still in her vocal prime in 1937, Rosa Ponselle has become a legend in her own lifetime—even though reports of her singing in private indicated that she had lost none of her artistry and vocal magic. The magnificence of her vocal style and musicianship (as recorded in her own home) are manifested in the very first bars of Lully’s Bais bouquet and continues unabated (for the most part) through songs of Chausson, Schubert, Brahms, Wolf-Ferrari and others.  

Ansermet directs this brilliant piece in a performance that matches it in brilliance. Clarity, precision, and a fine pacing make it a vivid listening experience, even without the important visual element. A large orchestra is used in chamber style; Ravel exercises a fabulous type-casting in his choice of instruments, each is used for specific color and behavior rather than for mass. Intense variety and drama are the result.  

July-August 1955
CHOPIN: Sonatas No. 2, E Flat Minor, 1
Op. 35; No. 3, B Minor, Op. 53 2
Julius Katchen, Piano
London LL 1163 12" 1

DEBUSSY: Piano Music 1
Robert Casadesus, Piano 1
Columbia SL-222 3-12" 3

LISZT AND SCHUMANN RECITAL: Con-
solution 1; La Legubre Grandola 2/2; 2
Benvenuto di God in the Salutation; 3
Humoreske, Op. 20 3
Jean-Michel Damase, Piano
London International TW 1041 12" 1

CHOPIN: Nocturnes, Mazurkas, Barco-
rolle, Fantasia in F Minor 1
Alexander Uninsky, Piano 3
Epic LC1212 12" 1

Piano Music From Spain 3
William Masselos, Piano 1
M-G-M E 3165 12" 1

Bach and Liszt Organ Recital 1
Bach Organ Recital 2
Karl Richter, Organ 1
London LL-1174 and LL-1175 2-12" 1

CHOPIN: The 4 Ballades; No. 1, G Minor, 2
Op. 23; No. 2, F Major, Op. 38; No. 3, 1
A Flat Major, Op. 47; No. 4, F Minor, 1
Op. 52 1
Frederick Gulda, Piano
London LD 9177 10" 1

One of the very best pianists of our time is Julius Katchen. He has the grand manner. Chopin has been butchered, beaten, and bodgeder, but not by Katchen. His approach is at once brilliant, broad, and sympathetic. His is a brilliant technique, but with a kind of musicality that attracts. Sonorously this recording is most satisfying. Like Masselos and Gulda, Julius Katchen achieves contrasts in his playing, melodic lines are sculptured sharply, but poetically. Fast passages, however, whir by like a jet plane with an anxiety nerviosi. He is best when being a bit moderate. But he is good—well worth investigation. And Chopin is Chopin. OD

In a beautiful collection, Mr. Casadesus plays both books of Preludes, both of Images, both Arabesques, the Masques, Estampes, L'Ile Joyeuse, and Children's Corner. With his wife, Goby, he joins in presenting En Blanc et Noir and Epigraphes Antiques. Save for sound, it is a superb collection. No other artist except Debussy can interpret and play Debussy piano music so well, yet the approach of each is quite different. Casadesus is more classic, more objective, less subtle, more delicate. Both are great.

Schumann's Humoreske is a neglected work that can be deeply affecting. Here it is anemically unfolded. The adjective "nice" fits the playing perfectly. It is just that: almost too "nice" to be true. But Schumann, who wrote the Humoreske for his beloved Clara, and in it alternated between tears and elation, surely would not have applauded this watered-down performance, and Liszt—well, he was a stormy one. The record is fair and warm.

To his previous Epic recordings of the two big Chopin sonatas and both sets of Etudes, Mr. Uninsky now adds an excellent selection of Nocturnes, Mazurkas, the exquisite Barcarolle and the formidable F Minor Fantasia. He fares best in the second Nocturnes, but his Fantasia and Mazurkas seem to be on the low voltage side for music so highly charged with either explicit or implicit emotion. The recorded sound is a trifle tubby on the low end.

Masselos, who has given us splendid recorded performances of Ives, Satie, Havanas, and other moderns, turns out to be a topnotch interpreter of Spanish music. He is one of the best of the group of younger pianists. Not a product of technical exuberance, he is instead a poetically sensitive performer, playing a skill of the highest order to produce some of the most enjoyable piano recordings available. The performances are more important than the works. Anyone familiar with a few Albéniz chestnuts will relish the other little known items, and the Surinach and Nin works are music to make chestnuts of. This is meant as praise, not bilittement.

At the organ of the Victoria Hall, Geneva, Karl Richter plays Liszt's Preludes & Fugue in G Minor on B-a-c-h, the Bach Toccata & Fugue in D Minor, Prelude & Fugue in E Minor, Passacaglia & Fugue in C Minor, Fantasia & Fugue in G Minor, and four choral preludes. Small faults in technique and interpretation do not mar the intrinsic worth of either record. Mention should be made, however, that you need extra-good equipment to faithfully reproduce the vibrant, powerful tones of full organ.

Gulda is one of the most satisfying of the newer pianists. Poetic, sensitive, instinctively musical, and a virtuoso of the first magnitude. If he errs it is on the side of speed; the faster parts of the Ballades might have been treated more grandiosely and less frenetically, but this is perhaps an arguable taste factor. This is a splendid addition to the Chopin repertory—well played and well recorded. Chopin in the hands of Gulda or Katchen fares well indeed. Recording sound is impressive.

JAZZ, THEATRE MUSIC, AND POPULAR ALBUMS

Jazz

Jammin' at Condon's 1
Eddie Condon All-Stars 1
Columbia CL 616 12" 1

RATINGS OF JAZZ AND POPULAR RECORDS AND TAPEs

It must be obvious to everyone that popular music, jazz, and music of the theatre and motion picture, cannot be rated in the same manner as classical music, save for the audio quality of the records. Therefore, the following explanation is given so that you will fully understand the significance of the three numbers which appear at the left of reviews of popular, jazz, theatre and motion picture albums:

COMPOSITION (Top Number)
1: Extraordinary
Indicates that the collection is of superior character, both from a standpoint of material and programming. Assignment of this rating means an unsolicited recommendation.
2: Good
Indicates that the collection is of high quality, but that it does not qualify as an unsolicited recommendation.
3: Satisfactory
Indicates that the collection is of average quality, and that it may not necessarily be recommended.

PERFORMANCE (Middle Number)
1: Extraordinary
Indicates a superior performance throughout the collection. Assignment of this rating means an unsolicited recommendation.
2: Good
Indicates that the performance is excellent, save that there are few imperfections or breathes of arbitrariness.
3: Satisfactory
Indicates that the performance is satisfactory, but that there are minor imperfections or imperfections of orchestration.

RECORDING QUALITY (Bottom Number)
1, 2, 3: The same as for classical recordings. 4: Indicates a re-issue.

Hi-Fi Music at Home
Teddy Wilson, who you know best of all for his wonderful playing with the original Benny Goodman Trio, is still today one of our most imaginative, sensitive, and capable jazz pianists. With bassist Milt Hinton and drummer Jo Jones, Wilson is given his best album to date. The three lightly spin webs around such wistful tunes as 'It Had To Be You,' 'You Took Advantage of Me,' Three Little Words, April in Paris, and Moonlight on the Ganges. It's all very clean and tasty.

Norman Granz's fabulous project of documenting that great jazz pianist of our day, Art Tatum, is comparable on its particular level to recording all the concert repertoire of Artur Rubinstein. If you're a Tatum addict, you just can't get too much—even on ten LP's. If your tastes are more moderate, we'd pick Vol. 9 (If I Live, I'll See You in My Dreams, Blue Skies, Lover Come Back to Me, Would You Like to Take a Walk, I've Got a Crush on You, Japanese Sandman, Aunt Hagar's Blues) as the prize item in this crop.

Probably the finest showcasing ever made of that peculiar brand of music known as Chicago style jazz, and this for the big reason that the LP contains those four classic sides by McKenzie-Condon's Chicagoans—Lizzy, Nobody's Sweetheart, Sugar, and So Good. Very fine and exacting. Also excellence of Chicago jazz by Milt Mole and his Little Moles, Paul Mores and his Friars Society Orchestra, Ed Condon's Footwarmers, and Bud Freeman's band. Sound is reasonable.

This is a recording by a group of young jazzmen from the city of Milwaukee, and it is most impressive. There's Ziggy Milianzi, a sparkling technician with a lovely sense of chord progressions; Dan Mambrino, a guitarist whose playing is both warm and inventive, and competent to play everything and anything; and, behind him, bassist Connie Milanó, the spokesman for the group, who keeps it all swinging. It's not the best jazz in the world, but it's a lot better than most.

Here are a dozen examples of Charlie Christian's swinging guitar work with the famed Benny Goodman Sextet, recorded from 1939 through 1941. Included are such special efforts as Seven Come Eleven, Six Appeal, Wholly Cats, Air Mail Special, A-Sma-o-a-ah One, Goin' for Your Health, and Solo Flight (Full Band). Christian was an amazing musician, and modern jazz of today can trace some of its origins directly to his work as represented by these recordings.

Although he was one of the most mixed up musicians who ever lived, Zurke still was one of the best solo and band jazz pianists of all times. Around 1940 Bob experimented with a band of his own, cutting a dozen or more sides for Victor. These records, until this LP, have been quite unavailable. There's some corking jazz in this album, including such Zurke standards as Honky Tonk Train, Southern Exposure, Tea for Two, Cuban Boogie Woogie, and Cow Cow Blues. Try it for size.

It's been a spell since old 'Mr. Five-by-Five' has had much to do in the way of records, which is too bad from nearly every standpoint that you can think of. Rushing become a name with the old Count Basie band for his superior way of singing the blues, and many of the tunes recorded here are those he did first with the Count: Goin' to Chicago, I Want a Little Girl, Sent for You Yesterday, and Boogie Woogie. Band at times overshadows his singing, but all in all it is Rushing's best disc.

The players—Matty Matlock, Eddie Miller, Joe Rushon, Abe Lincoln, Clyde Hurley, George Van Eps, Nick Fatool, Phil Stephens, and Stan Wrightman—are so coolly a professional gang of torpedo merchants as you could get together. Their rapport is complete. With songs the caliber of Sugar, Do You Know What It Means to Miss New Orleans, and Padroho Parade, with the Wild Flying N, with nifty head arrangements by the incomparable Matlock, and with corking solo work on most everyone's part, this album is almost always a thing of beauty. Hurley, however, seems out of place with his roughhouse horn, and the intro to Hindustan is awful.

Some time ago Clef began a series of LP's featuring Peterson playing the great American composers Porter, Rodgers, Berlin, Ellington, Kern, and Youmans. Now add McHugh, Warren, and Arlen, all of whom wrote marvelous songs. This series has an imagination about it, a warm respect for the melody, a rhythm drive, and a fresh excitement that invests each album with a real lasting quality. With Peterson are bassist Roy Brown and guitarist Borney Kessel.
The Bob Cats Ball
Bob Crosby and His Orchestra
Coral CRL 57005 12" R

Hat Songs My Mother Taught Me
Lizzy Miles with Tony Almerico's Band, Red Camp (piano), Albert French (tenor)
Cook 1183 12"

Scott's Fling
Tony Scott Septet
RCA Victor LJM-1022 12" R

Duke Ellington, Vol. 1
Duke Ellington and His Orchestra
"X" LVA 3037 10"

RODGERS AND HAMMERSTEIN II:
Oklahoma/Carousel Suites
Morton Gould and His Orchestra
RCA Victor LM-1884 12"

MENOTTI: The Saint of Bleeker Street
Original cast recording
RCA Victor LM-6032 2-12"

Damn Yankees
Original Broadway Recording
RCA Victor LOC-1021 12"

In the Wee Small Hours
Frank Sinatra with Nelson Riddle's Orchestra
Capitol W581 12"

A Visit to New York
Arthur Godfrey, the Little Godfreys, & Will Roland's Orchestra
Columbia CL 653 12"

Evening in Rome
Frank Chacksfield and His Orchestra
London LL-1205 12"

The Bob Cats ball is still the best big Dixieland band of all times, and most of the selections in this LP are from that era. The "Bob Cats" title, though, is misleading, for the Bob Cats of the 40's, which were the small band within the band, have nothing to do here. Charlton and Black Bottom are played by the '22 version of the Bob Cats, and they weren't bad. But they hardly compare to the splendidly swinging pieces by the full aggregation of 1940. Odd are 10 to 2, and that ain't bad. Sound is fair.

Imagine Leadbelly, Sophie Tucker and Sonny Terry rolled into one and you have Lizzy Miles—born Elizabeth Pajoude, one of the 1st of the Creole red hot mammos. As a document of such numbers as 'Waltin' for the Robert E. Lee, Chinatown, Ballin' the Jack, Tishomingo Blues and Georgia on My Mind, this disc is certainly unique; but the originals like 'Dyin' Rag and Mama Don' Allow It are items which alone are worth the price of the entire disc!

The emphasis in this album is much more on technique and unusual tone than it is on plain old-fashioned swinging jazz. There are six original compositions by Scott, none of which ever will appear in the Hall of Fame, although they show his clarinet work to its most effective. One of the few exciting numbers in the LP is Forty-Second Street, a grand old movie tune seldom given the jazz treatment. Good, too, are But Not For Me and Our Love is Here To Stay. Liner notes are terrible.

The case where all that glitters is not gold. The cover and the music are just swell, but I take issue with Mr. Gould on his arrangements and presentation. Neither "Carousel" or "Oklahoma!" have a thing to do with Grand Canyon, yet Mr. Gould is in there cracking his whip and driving the mules up the steep slopes. His interpretations haven't always the lift, the genuine beauty that Rodgers wrote into his marvelous melodies, and the emphasis is too much on sound. Does Gould understand simplicity? But despite these faults, there's still some fine listening here.

Named the best musical by the New York Drama Critics' Circle and winner of the Pulitzer Prize, "The Saint of Bleeker Street" may have had a disappointing run on Broadway, but it is, nevertheless, a sometimes thrilling musical drama which often gives the attentive listener something that could well be defined as Menotti goose pimples. The magnetic Act Two curtain, for instance, Some splendid singing, the album is handsomely packaged, and reproduction is above average.

Gwen Verdon, Stephen Douglass, and Ray Walston star in this fast moving musical version of the Douglas Wallop book, "The Year the Yankees Lost the Pennant". Young Dick Adler and Jerry Ross have written a score that is bright, clever, fun, and good but not great. Perhaps the funniest spot in the whole recording is Walston's Those Were the Good Old Days. Miss Verdon certainly has a ball with Whatever Lola Wants. Anyone can like this, not just the Broadway show goers. The whole affair is a sparkling series of singing singles, doubles, and triples.

Right at the outset a quiet, calm mood is established, and that emotion is maintained throughout. Everything is rather warm, gentle rain falling on a summer night—late. The songs are among the greatest in the Tin Pan Alley repertoire, and Sinatra sings each one with the maximum of feeling and phrasing. Riddle's arrangements and accompaniments are entirely in keeping with Frank's singing, always tastefully in melody with the man and his song.

You will enjoy Janette Davis' Lullaby of Broadway, Halelake's Blossoms on Broadway, and the McGuire Sisters' Autumn in New York, but the rest of the stuff is pretty uninspired. Even Frank Parker didn't do right by a song as lovely as Manhattan, with that silly little charm making it all as cozy as a rendezvous in Yankee Stadium. The album doesn't have the zing or the ring, and it isn't a Godfrey affair. Nor was the choice of material good. It could have been wonderful. It isn't!

England's Frank Chacksfield can jolly well chalk up another success for himself with this excellent record. The warm lyricism of Italian melody is found in every selection, and the arrangements, we're happy to say, are kept smooth and simple the way they should be. An evening in Rome! This is it. The Italian flavor is here and so, with a little imagination, is the cafe, the candlelight and the wine. Songs include Santa Lucia, Mattinata, Come Back to Sorrento and O Sole Mio.
Lonesome Echo
Jackie Gleason and His Orchestra
Capital W627 12" 2

Lombardoland, U.S.A.
Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians
Decca DL 8097 12" 2

She Dances Overhead
Matt Dennis with Harry Geller’s Orchestra
RCA Victor LP-1065 12" 2

Starring Sammy Davis Jr.
Sammy Davis Jr.
Decca DL 8118 12" 3

Bonbons Caramels
Annie Cordy
Angel 64016 10" 1

Davy Crockett
Original TV-Motion Picture Soundtrack Recording
Columbia CL 666 12" 2

Smith-Glamann Quintet, Vol. 2
A-V 252 7½ ips, dual track 1

Concert Series
Fine Arts Quartet and Guests
Webcor 2923 (1-4) 7½ips, dual track 2

ELGAR: Wand of Youth Suite
SIEGMEISTER: Ozark Set
Hamburg Philharmonic Orchestra under Hans-Jürgen Walther
A-V 1514 7½ ips, dual track 2

The cover of this LP is by Salvador Dalí, and I don't know much about this kind of thing, but I like it. However, I cannot recommend more than mildly Mr. Gleason's switch in form, which has been replaced by a battery of mandolins, and oh, how the sound does ripple! I dunno, but it all gets boring and comes ci comme ca, and I was quite willing after my 12" of listening to bust a mandolin over Mr. Gleason's cranium. But then, he's done such lovely things in the past. FR

Save for Tennessee Waltz, which is one of the most twittterpating, nothing ditties ever written, this is a thoroughly enjoyable cross-country bus ride with the Lombardolites. And the Royal Canadians still play some of the finest dance music in the world—not flashy nor melodramatic, but steady and wonderfully on time. We visit lots of good spots with Guy and his tribe, and St. Louis in particular. Lombardo's St. Louis Blues remains one of the classics of American music. FR

Dennis is a singer of infinite charm and warmth, and the choice of Rodgers and Hart tunes for his first Victor album was particularly gratifying. But Geller's blatant, offensive, inartistic aggregation is all out of place here as her mother on your first wedding anniversary. Dennis has a nifty trio; his piano playing is a splendid counterpoint to his singing. By replacing the trio with the band, Victor has managed to destroy the intimacy, overshadow the singer, in what could have been a superb affair. FR

Some of the sides are original singles and some are new for the LP; all are good, especially 'Hey There, September Song, Easy To Love, Glad To Be Unhappy, and Birth of a Blue Dandelion. If you, junior Davis, gives his impression of some of America's more popular singers, which brings up the conclusion that Davis is versatile enough to capture the styles of other vocalists, but they'd have a tough time getting all of S. Davis, Jr. down on wax. The kid's a shaman. FR

This makes mighty pleasant listening, and that's how it's intended. There are tunes like Isn't It Romantic, Long Ago, I'm Glad There Is You, Where Are You?, and The Man With the Horn. There are also some Allen originals Tonight, Candlelight, and Stay Just a Little While, which, surprisingly enough, stand up well beside the tough competition. Neal Hefti arranged the arrangements, Steve plays excellent piano, but the sound has been enhanced too much. Aside from sound, though, it's a restful, enjoyable record. FR

Call her saucy, sophisticated, or just a wee bit naughty, you'll love Annie and the eight delightful French songs this album offers. Annie sings with disarming candor and appeal, whether it's about the cowboy's daughter who threw her lover off a cliff to join the other 21, a racking French version of Seven Lonely Days, or the story of the nice, friendly girl who amassed a fantastic fortune by selling Bonbons, Caramels, Eskimo pies and chocolate. Gay, refreshing and tuneful. RP

This is the biggest and best of all the Davy Crocketts. It stars Fess Parker and Buddy Ebsen, and was taken directly from the soundtrack of the three TV shows that Walt Disney built around the life of Davy Crockett. King of the frontier. I like it just fine. In fact, when my Dad gave it to me for my birthday, I took it to school and played it there, and all of my friends have heard it at home. Even my sister's older friends love it. Gee, it's swell. Ward Reynolds, Jr.

Here is some very good sound, and not much more. The Smith-Glamann Quintet seems to blend well together, and there is a pleasant balance in the recording and among the instruments. But the guitar, especially, is woefully inadequate, while the playing as a whole is weighty and somewhat too frigid. If this quintet would just sit around and play the songs and forget about techniques and intricacies, it would be a whole lot better off. Even as background stuff it seems cloying. Music of this kind demands a lilting swing, and the Smith-Glamann Quintet just don't pull it off. FR

Here is a series of instrumental music that is light, listenable, and unpretentiously enjoyable. The Fine Arts Quartet is not one of the world's best, but it is entirely adequate. For these tapes, the Quartet and several competent guests play selections the cull of Dvorak's Quartet in F Major, Tchaikovsky's Adagio Cantabile, Bartok's Romanian Dances, Schubert's Quartet in F Major, Brahms' Quartet in A Major, Granados' The Lady and the Nightingale, and Mozart's Quartet in G Major. Presence and recording are both excellent. FR

Two minor works are given rather stiff and heavy treatments by this relatively inadequate orchestra. This is a big, round, tough, world, and the tape boys just aren't going to make it against the great competition with third-rate performances. Tape is out beyond the breakers now; the novelty is fast wearing off. In other words, just anything on tape is not going to sell just because it's presented on tape. Let's have better selections, especially with the limited catalog in pre-recorded tape at present, and by all means, let's pick out Grade A talent. FR

July-August 1955
GROWING UP

Here is the four-part story of Jack and Larry, and the interest in hi-fi music they shared with Joan and Linda. The story starts, as romance does so often, during summer vacation, to which music, appropriately supplied by Jack and Larry, is a fitting accompaniment.

Fig. 1. So versatile are the new tuner and amplifier units that they require no cabinet work, can be connected in a few minutes to a changer and speaker.
WITH HI-FI . . . .

Part 1: As his contribution, Jack brought his radio and phonograph, built a record rack, a cupboard with a speaker in the base, and a weatherproof outdoor speaker. Larry brought his equipment, too, adding a phonograph in a cart to be wheeled around outdoors.

Continued on the next page

Fig. 2. There is always space to locate a tuner, preamp-amplifier, changer or turntable. This installation has a corner cabinet for the loudspeaker.
During the last three years, audio equipment has been so simplified that anyone who is able to fix an extension cord for a reading lamp can arrange and connect the components for a really fine hi-fi installation. Moreover, a simple system, which is the logical starting point for a beginner, costs less than most people think.

Something new has been added to the design of hi-fi components — two things, actually. They are 1) simplified connections, and 2) small, attractive metal or wooden cases for the components. Now, it is possible to arrange and wire a complete system in a matter of minutes, using only a screwdriver and a pair of pliers.

This series of four articles will show eight installations in different types of homes, progressing from simple combinations that can be put together without any previous hi-fi experience, to more elaborate arrangements, still made up of standard items of equipment. The articles are presented as the story of Jack and Joan, and Larry and Linda simply because the account of their experiences is so typical of what is going on in so many American homes.

During their last two years of high school, when TV-looking and music-listening created a sort of social stratification among the students, Jack and Joan, and Larry and Linda became enthusiastic members of the latter group. Then, in their senior year, a further division split the music listeners into the Jukes and the Hi-Fiers. This distinction gave the Jukes an opportunity to make clever remarks about their long-haired classmates, and the Hi-Fiers to assume an air of superiority toward those who were satisfied with music available at a dime a tune.

With graduation in the offing, Jack and Larry were approaching the time for military service and, as the coming summer might be their last at home before they went into the Army, Joan’s and Linda’s parents decided to invite the boys to their respective summer homes. The boys, in turn, agreed to take along their hi-fi equipment to provide a source of music. For this occasion, Jack and Larry wanted to add the special flourishes illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4.

Joan’s parents had warned: “You may have your music, but you’re not to tear up the cabin!” So Jack and Joan went into a huddle, the outcome of which was Jack’s promise to build a record rack, to mount a speaker in an enclosure which would be the base for some simple shelves, and to make a case for an outdoor speaker. Also, he would put up an FM antenna. These items he would leave at the cabin. He’d take along his FM tuner, preamp-amplifier, and record-player, but they would go back with him.

Linda said: “Can you make up some kind of a phonograph that we can use for dance music, Larry? Sometimes my folks like to have it quiet indoors at night, but it wouldn’t disturb them if we could have our music outdoors.” To which Larry replied: “You just happened to ask the right man!” And he undertook the construction of a speaker cabinet that would also house an amplifier and turntable, with space for a few records. Two wheels...
and a pair of handles made the unit as mobile as a tea cart.

The results of their efforts are shown here. These illustrations are deceiving in one respect: They look as if the installations were made by technical experts. Yet when you look inside to see just what is involved, you'll see that they call for neither knowledge of audio equipment nor skill in installing it, and that the cost is very moderate.

In fact, if you plan the arrangement of your equipment in advance, you can have your dealer make up the connecting leads for you, so that the installation will amount to nothing more than placing the instruments where you want them, and plugging in the leads—a matter of five minutes from start to music.

For example, the equipment shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is indicated by the blocks in Fig. 5. The tuner can be one of the inexpensive FM or FM-AM models, priced under $100. Diagram No. 1 calls for a record changer or turntable with a crystal or ceramic pickup, costing as little as $50, and a plain amplifier, without tone controls, at about the same price, together with a speaker at something less than $25.

If you go to a magnetic pickup, diagram No. 2, you will need a combined preamplifier and amplifier. Then you will have a full set of tone controls. Extra cost, about $75.

These instruments come in attractive metal or wood cases, so it is not necessary to hide them in special cabinets. When you have selected the items you want, your dealer can make up the connecting cables for you, and you can hear the assembly work in his store before you take it home. If there's anything you don't understand, you can straighten it out with your dealer right then.

Fig. 3 shows a stereo speaker mounted outdoors. If you don't want to make a special case for it, you can get a standard patio model intended for just this sort of use. A simple switch, diagram No. 3, will enable you to use either of two speakers.

Components for the phonograph cart, Fig. 4, are indicated in diagrams 4 and 5. The former is made up of a changer or turntable with a crystal or ceramic pickup, a plain amplifier, and a speaker. These add up to perhaps $125. Diagram No. 5 calls for a magnetic pickup with a combined preamplifier and amplifier. Or, if you start with No. 4, and want to graduate to No. 5, you can simply change your pickup and add a separate preamplifier, as shown at No. 6.

These are basic, practical, inexpensive starting combinations which can be installed and operated successfully by anyone whose knowledge of hi-fi only extends to an enjoyment of good musical entertainment. You can use these diagrams to show your dealer exactly what you want. And remember about having him make up the leads for you, and connecting up the instruments so that you can hear them work before you take them home.

Part 2: How the newlyweds built hi-fi systems for a small house and a 1½-room city apartment.
HAPPILY EVER AFTER
Confessions of an Unskilled Enthusiast Whose Family Has Now Advanced Him to the Rating of Audio Expert, 1st Class — By Allen Ruffin, Jr.

Fitting the cost of hi-fi components into the family budget is, at times, a difficult undertaking. The pain can be eased somewhat by purchasing some items in kit form, for then you can claim to be paying only for parts, and not for someone else’s labor. This can be presented to other members of the family as a bargain, and it may alleviate the financial strain somewhat. Having recently done this with an amplifier for a second audio system, I can clear some of the doubts which may exist in the minds of those who are dubious concerning their skill with such an undertaking.

Starting with little more technical knowledge than a vague idea as to which end of the soldering iron gets hot first (shortly after the beginning of assembly, I learned a pointed lesson in this respect) and a general idea of what the insides of amplifiers look like, I decided that one of those kits would be ideal for my needs.

So I made my choice, and sent off my order. I spent the next two weeks in a state of anticipation close to pathological. This can lead to the Mailbox-Opening Compulsion, and is to be avoided. The day after the new hinges were installed on the mailbox, the kit arrived and the project was underway.

Once the parts were relieved of their shredded wrappings — which were not to be left on the rug — they were placed carefully on a trophy bridge table which had been set up to serve as a work bench. This was a mistake, called to my attention after the soldering iron had slipped from its cradle only once. It was then I learned my first technical lesson. I still carry the scar. From that point on, my endeavor was viewed with considerable disdain throughout the rest of the house. My first hurdle was the shock and feeling of dismay at seeing all the many disconnected parts lying about as if defying me to get them together in proper order. However, I was able to weather this by summoning up an attitude of good humor, aided in part by several draughts of cold lager.

Beginning at the logical jumping-off place, I calmed myself before settling down to read carefully all instructions, and go over all the charts. At first they seemed to make little or no sense, but after the third reading everything began to fall into reasonable order. That was enough for one evening. I decided to rest and then approach my project in a cooler frame of mind the next morning. The mere arrival of such things can be a bit exciting to a novice. This moderate line of attack is to be highly recommended.

Besides, I was tired. This was a harrowing experience.

The next morning found me hard at work. In a short time all the sockets, terminal strips, transformers, switches, and such were in place, and I was ready to start putting in leads and condensers. I was beginning to feel quite professional and competent. This was a fallacy that I should have recognized as a danger signal. It was so easy to follow the directions. They are written in a manner clear enough for a twelve-year-old to read. Well, I’ll break down and admit that I made some mistakes. Trouble was that I’m not twelve years old. At least I found my errors before I progressed too far beyond them.

By the end of the afternoon, all was completed but for the equalizer circuits and their installation, a few tag ends of wiring, and the input connections. My hands were sprinkled with tiny burns and my temper was on the ragged side, but at last that dismaying confusion of parts was beginning to look like an amplifier, and I was exultant. I knew there was a creative instinct lurking somewhere in my personality.

The following day found me already at work while the rest of the household was just arising. The remaining connections were made with ease, and by noon the fuse and line cord had been attached. Tubes were put in the proper sockets, but for the two amplifiers — I had learned to recognize them by their type numbers — and the moment was at hand. Some grapevine signal gathered the family around me, and in an atmosphere of hushed tension, I switched on the power. Small glows appeared in all the tubes. Eyebrows were raised in a mixed expression of surprise and doubt still unresolved.

There followed the insertion of the amplifier tubes, and an examination of parts by touch for excess heat. All seemed to be well. Now it was time for the big test. The lead from the phono pickup was inserted at the proper input, a loudspeaker connected to the terminals specified, a record put on the turntable, and the machinery started. A feeling of bated breath pervaded my improvised workshop as I lowered the pickup on the disc. Then we heard . . . absolutely nothing. Hearts were heard sinking. I advanced the volume control, and still not a sound except silence. I learned how strong men’s souls are tried.

“Well, that’s the way she goes,” I said, and idly snapped the function control switch from right to left. Then . . . the room was suddenly filled with as merciless a blare of sound as had ever been heard in our village in many a day. What had happened as you prob— Concluded on page 60
Q and A

First report on a series of interviews with oldtimers who know the answers to questions asked by newcomers. Here we quote Thomas A. White

Is it possible to clearly define hi-fi? Yes, I think so, if we remember that the significant word is fidelity, meaning in this case a degree of faithfulness, while high simply indicates the degree of faithfulness achieved.

The reproduction of sound is art in one of its highest, most complex, and exacting forms. As in all forms of art, perfection in the reproduction of sound, or perhaps we should say re-creation of sound, is measured by the degree of stimulation, pleasure, and inward satisfaction experienced by the listener. In the case of a painting, it is the visual sense which is stimulated and satisfied, while in the case of sound it is the aural sense. Hi-fi therefore connotes a degree of faithfulness with which it is possible to reproduce sound, the ultimate object being to recreate the original with nothing added or omitted. The closer we approach literal re-creation, the greater becomes our listening satisfaction. It is when performance is within the limits of this zone of perfection that the results may properly be called "hi-fi".

Is hi-fi music something which can be enjoyed in all American homes? It certainly can be, except in cases where there is no electrical power circuit available and, naturally, in the relatively few homes where there is just no interest in the cultural or entertainment value of music.

It has been said that while everyone is talking about hi-fi and seems to be interested, it is difficult to select and install the equipment. What have you to say to that? I'm afraid there is considerable truth in the statement, and for several reasons. In the first place, and this is probably the most important contributing factor, the number of stores where hi-fi equipment could be seen and demonstrated was quite limited, with these locations being almost entirely confined to the centers of the larger cities. Now, the number is increasing, and spreading to new areas throughout the country.

Perhaps the next most important contributing factor to this circumstance is the number of articles by self-styled experts, even appearing in some national publications having no primary concern in hi-fi subjects, whose advice has confused the public, and led them to believe that enjoyment of fine music in the home cannot be insured without the advice of such experts, or unless the prospective owner is himself an engineer. This is most unfortunate because it isn't true, as more and more people are discovering for themselves. Yet, in spite of the greatly increasing rate of hi-fi ownership, the number of families denying themselves its pleasure is enormous, simply because they have been given an entirely fallacious idea that they must be experts or engineers in order to select, install, and use the equipment.

Do you feel the technical aspects of hi-fi are being over-emphasized to the detriment of its real purpose of providing musical enjoyment at its best? It is true that hi-fi equipment is relatively unfamiliar to the average home owner when compared to such things as refrigerators and automobiles. The prospective purchaser might therefore be wise to put a little more than the usual emphasis on consideration of the record of accomplishments, demonstrated ability, and integrity of the manufacturer whose name appears on the products labeled "High Fidelity", and on the reputation of the dealer from whom hi-fi equipment is bought.

Is the public being misled about hi-fi? It is certainly not being misled as to the magnificent performance which you and I and many others know can be expected of hi-fi sound reproduction. On the contrary, I think only a comparatively small segment of the people are yet aware of the startling performance and listening pleasure readily available to them through ownership of hi-fi equipment. If, however, you are suggesting that the public is being misled by the offering of equipment and products labeled "High Fidelity" but which fall short of producing any reasonable facsimile of the original sound, then the charge would be true. In all industries, some participants use superlatives rather carelessly in an attempt to attract interest to their products. The hi-fi industry is no exception, for some participants obviously use the term "High Fidelity" with little regard for its true meaning. It must therefore be emphasized that mere use of the label "High Fidelity" does not insure performance within the true sense of the term.

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Small Enclosure Has a NEW SPEAKER

By EDGAR M. VILLCHUR

CITICAL LISTENERS are very much concerned with obtaining natural musical timbre in reproduction towards the bass end of the musical scale. Not that the low end is more important than any other part, but that it is more difficult to reproduce.

Beginners sometimes put a misguided emphasis on quantity, accepting boomy and wooden bass because there is lots of it, but they soon acquire a growing awareness of the character of the real thing. Bass which is both full and undistorted cannot be imitated by boomy gadgets. The extreme lows, such as those produced by organ pedal pipes, the double bass, the contra-bassoon, or the bass drum, create sensations which involve not only hearing but feeling and, when reproduced accurately, there is no ringing about the ears or muddying up of the rest of the music.

Reproduction without compromise of low-frequency musical tones has involved the acceptance of an enclosure of somewhat monstrous dimensions in one's home. However good-looking and fine sounding, under many circumstances neither a large cabinet nor a wall installation is acceptable, and a small cabinet is the only answer to limitations of space, even at a sacrifice of bass quality.

Considerable interest has been aroused, therefore, by the AR speaker system, contained in a cabinet 25 ins. wide, 14 high, and 11 deep, offered as a no-compromise unit capable of reproduction quality equal to that obtained from very large enclosures. When it is realized that the small cabinet illustrated above houses both a 12-in. bass speaker and an 8-in. high-frequency mechanism, it becomes apparent that either the designer is indulging in pipe dreams or that this is not a conventional speaker system.

In point of fact, the speaker is designed on a new acoustic suspension principle, which requires a sealed cabinet of small size. If the new type of bass speaker were installed in a cabinet of twice the dimensions given above, half the cavity would first have to be partitioned off.

By way of explaining how the acoustic suspension system works, it is necessary to take a brief but not too chilly dip into enclosure theory.

The term enclosure theory sounds forbidding. It brings to mind labyrinthine acoustic passages, cavernous resonances, and cabinets of all possible shapes, sizes and materials, each with its own mystic equations. But most enclosure theory is concerned with a relatively simple problem. It is the problem of keeping the front of the speaker acoustically separated from the back, so that the air being pushed forward doesn't get sucked in by the partial vacuum behind the cone. The problem can be stated in another way: air set into vibration by the speaker must not be allowed to circulate back and forth around the outer edge of the cone, but must

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Hi-Fi Projects for the
DRAWING TABLE
WORKSHOP • No. 6

A Test Generator for
20 to 1,000,000 Cycles
By Jan Syrjala

At the conclusion of this article, you will find notes on the use of the generator.

Assembly Stage: Fig. 1 shows the kit of parts. Every item is furnished, including the case, line cord, and tubes. The instruction book calls for mounting the resistors on the multiplier switch, Fig. 2, and on the voltage range switch, Fig. 3, and all the parts on the chassis, Fig. 4. Not until that work is completed is the wiring begun. The instructions are very clear, and the work is straightforward, calling only for the use of pliers, cutters, and a screwdriver. The only delicate work is that of soldering the resistors on the switches. Special care must be taken at that part of the assembly to solder the connections very quickly, so as not to transfer heat to the resistors.

The total time required for the assembly stage was 2 hours and 10 minutes, of which 50 minutes were spent on the multiplier switch, Fig. 2, and 15 minutes on the voltage range switch, Fig. 3. One note may be helpful at this point. In the instructions, the pictorial diagrams are referred to as 1, 2, and 3. Actually, they are marked A, B, and C, so if you look for "Pictorial 1", you will find it identified as "Pictorial A".

Fig. 1, center: Complete parts for the Heathkit audio generator. Fig. 2, left: Assembly of the multiplier switch. Fig. 3, The range switch.

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**Wiring Stage:** As you proceed with the wiring, compare the diagrams and the instructions in the book with Fig. 5 on this page. You'll find it very helpful if you are puzzled about the way the wires should be run. In several cases, pairs of wires must be twisted together. Don't wrap one lead around the other. Make sure that both are twisted the same amount. Keep an eye out for drops of solder; sometimes they land where they may cause short circuits or grounds. When the wiring is finished, shake the chassis so as to drop out any spare bits of wire. Our time for the wiring stage was 2 hours and 45 minutes. That included mounting the chassis in the cabinet, and attaching the carrying handle. Time for the whole job, from start to finish, was 4 hours and 55 minutes.

If you have carried out the step-by-step instructions without any deviations, the frequency calibration should be very accurate. However, it's a good idea to check the calibration with your 60-cycle current. The instruction book explains the method of adjusting at 60, 120, 180 and 600 cycles. If the meter is correct at those points, it will be sufficiently accurate throughout the audible range for all practical purposes.

There are five frequency ranges on this generator:

- 20–200 cycles
- 200–2,000 cycles
- 2,000–20,000 cycles
- 20,000 cycles
- 200 kilocycles–1 megacycle

The first three ranges cover the audio frequency band. If the pointer is at 30 on the outer scale, and the multiplier switch at X1, the generator is set for 30 cycles. If you move the switch to X10, readings on the outer scale must be multiplied by 10. Note: 1 kc. (kilocycle) equals 1,000 cycles; 1 mc. (megacycle) equals 1,000,000 cycles.

Always use the minimum voltage possible for the work you are doing. This is determined by the voltage range switch, with fine adjustment from the output voltage control. On the former, the minimum (with the output voltage at 10) is .001 volt, or 1 millivolt. For most audio tests, less than 100 millivolts are sufficient.

To hear the different frequencies, you can connect a loudspeaker or phones to the terminals on the generator marked *in* and *out* of. Or you can connect those terminals to the input of your preamplifier or amplifier. Be sure to start with the lowest output, so that you will not damage your equipment or tear the voice coil from your loudspeaker.

If you want to check your equipment over the frequency range of the piano, the lowest key, A, is tuned to 27 3/4 cycles. Remember, however, that this note is very rich in harmonics, while the fundamental is relatively weak. The top key, No. 88, is tuned to 4,186 cycles. Here, you can recognize a first harmonic at 8,372 cycles, although it will not be strong. Compare the sounds from the piano with the pure notes from the generator.

A particular advantage of this generator is that you can use it to hear dips and peaks in your speaker response by running back and forth over the range of the dial. If your system is perfectly smooth, the tone will vary in pitch, but not in strength. However, you may be surprised to hear considerable variations. Details of experiments you can make with the audio generator will be given subsequently in this department.

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*Hi-Fi Music at Home*
“INSIDE INFORMATION”

Exclusive Photographs and Data on the Design of New Equipment

Most record changers switch off the driving motor after the last record has been played, but it is necessary to turn off the amplifier and tuner manually. When the music stops, it is easy to forget that the associated equipment is still running. Unless the latter have sufficient ventilation for continuous operation, they may be damaged by overheating, and possibly constitute a fire hazard. The Slumber Switch provides a simple means for switching off everything when the changer cuts off. Three wires in the cable are connected to the changer, as shown in Fig. 1. Then the tuner and amplifier are plugged into the receptable block. When the changer switch opens, all power is cut off automatically.

There is, however, a defeat-switch that can be used to turn on the system and to play the last record, if desired. The receptable block contains a filter to silence the "pop" in the speaker when the changer switches off the entire audio system. Price, with cable, $7.95. Hi-Fi Center, Inc., 2630 N. Downer Ave., Milwaukee 1, Wisc.

Theoretically, the electrostatic type of speaker is the ideal design, since it has a very large diaphragm which is driven over its entire surface. This is in contrast to the cone speaker, driven only at its apex. Various types were brought out in England and Germany during the 20's. About 1930, the Kyle condenser speaker was produced in this Country, and used in Peerless radio sets. It was soon abandoned because it was subject to both electrical and mechanical failures. Recently, the principle was revived and applied to tweeters, but their performance has not been outstanding.

Meanwhile, Arthur Janszen carried out an extensive investigation of the electrostatic principle at the Harvard Acoustic Research Laboratory. Subsequently, he developed a new design using materials and manufacturing methods not available previously, and extended the useful low-end frequency response to a point below 1,000 cycles. This work was disclosed in Patent No. 2,631,196, issued March 10, 1953.

Fig. 2 shows a speaker enclosure in which four elements are mounted for angular diffusion. One of the elements is illustrated in Fig. 3, as well as the rear connections of the McIntosh preamp and amplifier were used to drive a Bozak woofer and the Janszen speaker. The reproduction was remarkably clean in the middle and upper ranges, without dips, peaks, or harshness at any point. The electrostatic unit was connected in parallel with the woofer, and balance obtained by selecting optimum impedance value on the output transformer. Janszen Laboratory, Inc., 69 Harvey Street, Cambridge, Mass.

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The new Electro-Voice preamp for use with a separate amplifier is illustrated in Fig. 4, and the 20-watt preamp-amplifier in Fig. 5. The former, with its independent power supply, has nine controls, including power switch, selector, six-position equalizer, loudness control, presence control, treble and bass controls, three-position rumble filter for flat, 40, and 70 cycles, and a cutoff for flat, 4 kc., and 7 kc.

At the rear is an unswitched AC outlet for a changer or turntable, and a switched outlet for plugging in a tuner, plus two hum controls and a fuse. There are also five input connections with four level controls, and a switch to select a magnetic or amplitude-type pickup. In short, this unit is intended to serve as an audio control center for connecting and adjusting all the different sources of audio signals. The metal case can be mounted in a cabinet, although its attractive appearance makes that unnecessary. For tubes there are a 12AT7, two 12AX7’s, and a 6X4. Size of the pierced metal cabinet is 15 by 4 ins., and 7 ins. deep. Price $119.50.

The 20-watt preamp-amplifier, Fig. 5, has the same controls and connections, with a Wiggins-circuit amplifier, employing a 12AT7, three 12AX7’s, a 12BH7, two 6V6-GT’s, and two 6X4’s. There are are a variable damping control at the rear, and output terminals of 4, 8, and 16 ohms. The metal case measures 4½ by 15 ins., and is 14½ ins. deep. Price $169.50. Data presented here was taken from pilot models, as production designs were not finalized at this time of writing. Electro-Voice, Inc. Buchanan, Mich.

These Pilot tuners, Fig. 6, can be used for radio reception only, or combined with other equipment for complete audio installations capable of excellent performance at moderate cost. The FM-AM tuner, model AF-825, includes a preamplifier, and requires only the addition of a simple amplifier such as the Pilot model AA-410 or AA-904, and a loudspeaker for radio reception. However, there are a selector switch and terminals for connecting a phonograph pickup, tape recorder, and the audio channel of a TV set. Additional controls are for volume, treble and bass tone, and record equalization. An outside antenna is recommended for maximum FM range. Chassis measures 14½ ins. wide, 7½ high, and 9 deep behind the panel. Price $129.50. A wood cabinet is $16.95 or $15.95.

The model 607A FM tuner can be used with one of the amplifiers mentioned above for radio reception, plus a phonograph with a ceramic or crystal pickup. With an 8-in speaker and a small enclosure, the cost of an excellent FM installation can be kept below $160, including an outside antenna, or slightly more than $200 if a changer and ceramic cartridge are added. If a magnetic pickup is used,

Fig. 4. Preamp provides all controls and switching for audio system

Fig. 5. Preamp and audio control center, with a 20-watt amplifier

Fig. 6. Two moderately-priced FM-AM and FM tuners. A wood cabinet is available for the former, and a pierced metal case for the latter

Hi-Fi Music at Home
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July-August 1955
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of works by the most gifted younger composers here and overseas. Villa Lobos's Origin of the Amazon River, Normal Dello Joio's The Triumph of St. Joan, Darius Milhaud's Kentuckiana, Martinu's Intermezzi, and Lukas Foss's A Parable of Death were among the commissioned pieces subsequently recorded by the Louisville Orchestra under Robert Whitney's baton for Columbia, the Dello Joio and Foss pieces being particularly impressive as dramatic achievements. Virgil Thomson's Wheat Field at Noon and Five Songs, after William Blake, have subsequently been recorded with the Philadelphia Orchestra (Columbia ML-4919).

It was in 1953 that the Louisville Orchestra (and the contemporary composers) struck gold, both literally and figuratively; for the Rockefeller Foundation accorded a grant which has made it possible for the Louisville Orchestra to commission and record some 40 new scores each year (among them two operas) over a four-year period. The roster of composers commissioned thus far reads like a Who's Who of creative musical talent—veterans and youngsters—from all over the world. Truly no patronage comparable to this has existed for composers since the days of the renaissance and baroque, when princes and municipalities vied for the services of the top creative talents of the day. Only the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, whose nearly 70 commissions since 1942 have given us a half-dozen authentic masterpieces (Bartók's Concerto for Orchestra, Samuel Barber's Prayers of Kierkegaard, Martinu's First Symphony, Aaron Copland's Third Symphony, Walter Piston's Third Symphony, Wallingford Riegger's Sextet for Piano and Winds), operates on the same scale in our day. Indeed, it will be most interesting to see how the Louisville Commissioning Project measures up to the Koussevitzky Foundation in terms of interest, average for works of major significance.

The importance of recording for any contemporary music commissioning project cannot be overestimated; for it is chiefly through the medium of the long-playing discs that the music of today reaches a truly wide public, as contrasted to the restricted audiences at symphony concerts, especially of contemporary music. The recording activity for the Louisville-Rockefeller Foundation commissions is being undertaken by the Louisville Philharmonic Society itself, with the technical assistance of Columbia Records.

At present the new Louisville Orchestra recordings of commissioned works are obtainable by subscription only through the Louisville Philharmonic Society, 820 South Fourth Street, Louisville 3, Ky. The 12 long-playing discs comprising the year's subscription cost $5.95 each.

Thus far we have heard the first five

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discs, which include 13 out of the 34 works represented on the 1954-55 Louisville recording program. These comprise:


Henry Cowell: Symphony No. 11; Alexander Tcherepnin: Suite; Bernard Wagne-

naar: Concert Overture.

Peter Mennin: Symphony No. 6; Wallingford Riegger: Variations for Piano and Orches-

tra; Ernst Toch: Notturno.

Alan Hovhaness: Concerto No. 7 for Or-

chestra; Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco: Overtu-

re to Much Ado about Nothing; Carlos Surinach: Sinfonietta Flamenca.

Jacques Ibert: Louisiville Concerto; Gar-


der Read: Toccata Giocosa; Otto Luening & Vladimir Ussachevsky: Rhapsodic Varia-


tions for Tape Recorder and Orchestra.

To be released during the balance of 1955 are:

Peggy Glaville-Hicks: The Transposed Heads — Opera; Maurice Bomhard con-

ducting.

Vincent Persichetti: Symphony for Strings;

Robert Sanders: Little Symphony No. 2;

Boris Blacher: Study in Pianissimo.

Luigi Dallapiccola: Variations for Orches-

tra; Jose Pablo Moncayo: Cumbres; Ulysses Kay: Serenade for Orchestra; Darius Milhaud:

Mediterranean Overture.

Gottfried von Einem: Meditations; Karol Rathaus: Prelude for Orchestra; George Perle:

Rhapsody for Orchestra.

Alberto Ginastera: Pampa No. 3; William Bergsma: A Carol on Twelfth Night;

Henri Sauguet: Les trois Lys; Robert Ward: Euphony for Orchestra.

Gian-Francesco Malipiero: Fantasie di Ogni Giorno; Vittorio Rieti: Introduzione e

Gio della Ore; Ernst Bacon: The Enchanted Island.

Richard Mohaupt: Double Trouble —

Opera; Moritz Bomhard conducting.

American-born composers account for

13 of the scores; Latin-American composers

(Moncayo, Mexico, Ginastera, Argentina,

Villa-Lobos, Brazil) contributed 3 works;

works by foreign-born Americans num-

bered 9 in all (Tcherepnin, Russia; Wage-

naar, Netherlands; Toch, Austria; Castel-

nuovo-Tedesco, Italy; Surinach, Spain; Glaville-Hicks, Australia; Rathaus, Po-

land; Rieti, Italy; Mohaupt, Germany).

European composers were commissioned for

7 of the works represented on the first

cor of Louisville Orchestra-Rockefeller

Foundation discs (Boris Blacher, Germany;

Luigi Dallapiccola, Italy; Darius Milhaud,

France; Gottfried von Einem, Austria;

Henri Sauguet, France; Jacques Ibert,

France; Gian-Francesco Malipiero, Italy).

The result of this widespread distribution of commissions has been to produce in the

Louisville recordings a representation of almost every shade of contemporary musical
dialect ranging through 12-tone idiom

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(Dallapiccola, Riegger, Perle); neo-classicism (Wagenaar, Stevens); nationalism (Surina, Moncayo); experimentalism (Luening-Ussachesky); to all the various in-between shadings of tonal language that characterize today's creative musical scene.

From the first five discs, the scores by Henry Cowell, Halsey Stevens, Peter Mennin, Wallingford Riegger, Alan Hovhaness and Carlos Surinach were especially brilliant and striking — and in all respects well above the average in ear-interest and musical substance. We'll be interested to hear the works of Persichetti, Dallapiccola, Ginastera, and Malipiero on the discs to come, for these are composers from whom one can generally expect first-rate music.

Such is a summary of the Louisville achievement to date, stated mostly in terms of facts and figures. The facts and figures are impressive indeed; but what Louisville and similar projects of the present and future mean for the morale of the dedicated creative artist in this time is immeasurable, for Louisville has here not only provided a demand for the contemporary composer's work, but has also assured him of a substantial audience beyond the confines of the concert hall.

If I may put in a brief note of dissent, it is to express the hope that the Louisville Philharmonic Society will not restrict the sale of their recordings indefinitely to purchase only by mail, on an annual subscription basis. It seems to me that after a reasonable lapse of time following initial release, record buyers should be permitted to purchase individual discs, either by mail or by selected retail outlets, in addition to the single disc from the series released each year by Columbia, under its own label. The 1955 disc contains works by Creston, Ibert, and Cowell.

DAMN YANKEES  
(Continued from page 25)

came in quietly, without a hint in her unassuming demeanor that she would shortly let loose like a stick of dynamite.

I said earlier that there were to be fifteen bands on the finished recording. The morning session had been given over to "Shoeless Joe, the Game, You've Got to Have Heart and the Overture Six Months. These would be respectively numbers four, ten, three and one. The upcoming afternoon agenda consisted of the "Heart Encore," which was the remainder of number three, and then the Finale, Heart Reprise, A Man Doesn't Know and its reprise, Near to You and Those Were the Good Old Days — these being respectively numbers fifteen, eight, six, fourteen, eleven and twelve in the projected sequence. On the evening schedule to come were A Little Brains, Goodbye Old Girl, Two Lost Souls, Whose Got the Pain and, finally Whatever Lola Wants. All of

CONCLUDED ON PAGE 51
this added up to an LP-comfortable 43
minutes and 16 seconds on the advance
estimate. By noon-time, however, it was
clear that there would have to be consid-
erable further surgery.

These excisions were not to be accom-
mplished without event, although mostly
they were decided in congress assembled
and well out of my hearing. One thing was
sure: pride of authorship could not be con-
sidered if the 9 p.m. deadline was to be met.

Adler and Ross were visibly unhappy,
though resigned, when Hastings at one
point announced "A big cut, gentlemen,
from the down beat of bar 81 to what now
becomes the down beat of 129. Let's try
it." They tried it. The composers didn't
like it, but they were trying not to show it.

After a requested time-out to study the
score, they suggested instead that the cut
should break from bar 78 to bar 127.
Hastings reflected, decided that was worth
trying. "All right, gentlemen," he said
for the three hundredth time. As it turned
out, the alternate suggestion was adopted,
but of course the contraction had raised new
problems of ensemble shading, and a jerky
transition had to be avoided. "On those
little answers in the trumpets, a bit crisper
please, gentlemen." And then the control
booth stopped the next take because it was
picking up footsteps. Hastings threw a
stern look around him, fastening his gaze
of accusation on the chorus. But just be-
tween us, the culprit had been Adler, who
slid into a chair behind the orchestra in
time to elude the conductor's scrutiny.

These composer-boys are real talent, by
the way, and I only wish that either or
both of them had been more available
for small talk. All I know about their back-
ground is that Dick is the son of a re-
nowned pi, pedagogue, Charles Adler,
and that the two kids met for the first time
two years ago in Tin Pan Alley. Their ini-
tial effort was a tune entitled Rags to Riches
— and no true life story ever worked
out so neatly in so short an elapsed time.
Or didn't you know that the same pair
turned out "The Four Game."

There remains one significant fact to be
reported about this recording date, and
that is what was going on at Victor's 24th
Street studios concurrently and for several
hours after the session was buttoned up.
The aforementioned Ed Welker, I re-
member, kept coming in and out every hour or
so during the sessions. What he had been
up to, I now know, was selecting takes for
inclusion on the recording almost as fast as
they had been made ready for his comparis-
onal listening. So that early the next
morning the finished master tape was
in process at RCA's New York plant. And
by three o'clock Monday afternoon, in at
least one Manhattan record store, you
could buy the performance that was still
going on only twenty-four hours before!

Clever, these Damn Yankees!

July-August 1955
SUMMER FESTIVALS

Continued from page 23

season, when the Santa Barbara weather is its most glorious (courtesy of the Chamber of Commerce), Stokowski begins his programs on September 10 and will conclude the series September 18. His programs are unbroken and eventful. Of the older works he has included concerti grossi of Vivaldi, Handel and Corelli, Mozart’s Sienna Naturna for Strings and Tympani, and a brace of early English works by Lawes, Locke, Purcell, and Humphries. In the contemporary field he has again tapped some of the richest veins. Henry Cowell has been commissioned to compose a work for the festival, which will be given its world premiere on the first program. Other contemporaries will include William Schuman, Bloch, Hovhaness, Milhaud, Ives, Bartók, Vaughan-Williams, and Stravinsky.

These Santa Barbara concerts will be given in the sunken garden of the County Court House in the center of the town. A more attractive setting is difficult to imagine, though this location is temporary, since plans have been made to construct a shell along the lines of Tanglewood and, according to report, Frank Lloyd Wright is currently toying with the idea of outfitting all previous festival constructions with a shed or shell that will be whatever the last word in festival construction should be.

Also planned for this occasion will be a presentation of the opera “The Transposed Heads” by Peggy Glanville-Hicks. Based on a libretto by Thomas Mann, it scored a remarkable success in Louisville, where it was performed after being commissioned through a Rockefeller Foundation Grant to the Louisville Orchestra. The first opera by a woman composer ever recorded (by Columbia for the Louisville subscription series), it has attracted much interest from audiences who have found it one of the most delightful and fascinating operatic presentations of our time.

The Santa Barbara or, more correctly, the Pacific Coast Music Festival, should become one of the meccas for music lovers. Not only are all the auguries most favorable, but so are the geographical conditions. Even Tanglewood, with superb location, cannot offer the foilproof weather conditions of Santa Barbara; and Stokowski today still exerts a magic that few other contemporary conductors can equal. This may well become one of the most attractive and important of all American festivals, and significant is the fact that it is in a town (or shall we say city?) which gives it a truly festive atmosphere in the Salzburg tradition. Nothing is more depressing for a visitor who arrives at a music fest and becomes oppressed by the sense of isolation that plagues a place like Lenox, locale of the Tanglewood Festival — that is, if one plans to remain there for several days. Santa Barbara, with its superb beaches and pleasant town atmosphere, is fortunate indeed.

The Peninsula Festival in northern Wisconsin can boast of no mountains such as those surrounding Aspen, nor of the luxurious settings of either Tanglewood or Castle Hill. The concerts take place in the auditorium of the Gibraltar High School in Fish Creek, Wisconsin. They begin August 6 and run through August 28. Thor Johnson has crammed nine orchestral programs into this short period. Nearly every program lists an American premiere, and several new works have been commissioned specifically for this festival.

Among the new works will be Dance Rhythms by Wallingford Riegger, commissioned in celebration of his seventieth anniversary. The work was actually given its world premiere by Thor Johnson in Albany, Georgia, in March, when the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra was on tour. Albany, being the birthplace of Wallingford Riegger, the entire town turned out in celebration. Two companion pieces, Harvest Star and Castor and Pollux by Uno Nyman, were commissioned specifically for the festival, since Mr. Nyman is a local resident living in the adjacent town of Ephraim. The Ninth Symphony of Henry Cowell, commissioned a year ago by the Green Bay Symphonette, will have its first performance by a professional orchestra.

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SUMMER FESTIVALS
Continued from page 32

Also new will be premieres of Otmar Nussio's 'Rubinstein' and Robert Latham's Symphony No. 2 in E Major, being given its world premiere.

In addition to these works, Mr. Johnson has picked out a set of seven variations on a theme by Campra, on which seven distinguished French composers have written their own particular variations. Arthur Honigeg begins the list, followed by Daniel Lesur, Roland Manuel, Germaine Tailleferre, Francis Poulnac, Henri Saugot, and Georges Auric of Moulin Rouge fame.

Thor Johnson has shown remarkable enterprise in developing this festival, and managers and conductors who are reluctant to present new works to more sophisticated audiences might profitably follow Mr. Johnson's example in their summer programming.

Equally unexpected arewise is the Brevard Festival in North Carolina. This is not a festival specializing in premieres or any modernities. The concerts are produced in conjunction with Transylvania Music Camp, and are conducted by James Christian Pohl. The music camp was established in Brevard in 1945. From a minute orchestra of fifteen, the camp now boasts an orchestra of over 85, in addition to a little symphony orchestra of 65, a "Hilltoppers" band of 75, a junior camp chorus of 30, and a choral ensemble of 25.

Twenty instructors are part of the senior symphony, and ten play regularly with the little group. The festival orchestra is actually composed of members of the faculty, the most advanced students, and members who are brought in from other major symphonies particularly from Cincinnati.

What happens at Brevard is truly festive. What it lacks in programmatic content it makes up for in spirit and enthusiasm. This is really music in the making.

A new festival to watch for is that of Commerseet. This may well turn out to be the snazziest of the lot, for which ticket buyers will have to hustle.

Although they are called festivals, there are two that don't seem quite to fit into this summer pattern. They are the Contemporary Music Festival in Urbana, put on by the University of Illinois, and that of the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, New York, under the direction of Howard Hanson. Perhaps the reason they do not take on the same festive atmosphere is because they occur in the same localities where concerts and music are produced during the entire year. While they do not have the outdoor atmosphere of other festivals, they have something that makes any music lover's ears tingle. They produce more fascinating music in a short space of time than almost any other festival happening, and anyone wanting to trek either to Rochester or Urbana will find the musical experience most rewarding.

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BENNY GOODMAN STORY

Continued from page 19

rapport between the musicians so necessary to any great band. Then, too, Benny had made a sterling addition to the trumpet section in the person of Bunny Berigan. When he came aboard, Benny felt they were ready to record the first arrangement Fletcher Henderson had made for the band—"King Porter Stomp.”

“As we went along playing the ‘Let’s Dance’ program,” Goodman states, “we began to get some good reactions. But we knew that the band didn’t have the right material for the regular sequence of numbers. Sometimes they got off well, and sometimes they didn’t. It was then that we made one of the most important discoveries of all—that Fletcher Henderson, in addition to writing big arrangements, could also do a wonderful job on melodic tunes such as ‘Can’t We Be Friends,’ ‘Sleepy Time Down South,’ ‘Blue Skies,’ ‘Don’t Give you Anything But Love,’ and ‘Sometimes I’m Happy.’ He had to be convinced of it himself, but once he started, he did marvelous work. These were the things, with their wonderful easy style and great background figures, that really set the style of the band.”

After the slightly disastrous session at the Roosevelt, a trip to the West Coast was decided upon. Alexander fixed up engagements all along the way that would keep the band busy until it ended up at the Palomar. Some of the boys in the band didn’t cotton to the idea of the long, hard trip. Replacements were necessary. Allen Reuss came in for George Van Eps, and Jess Stacy for Frank Froshe. The tour then got under way, starting off at the Stanley Theatre in Pittsburgh where nothing happened. Then came dates in Columbus, Toledo, Milwaukee, and finally a four-week stand at Elitch’s Gardens in Denver. This was a 3-dances-for-a-dime proposition, and the band hadn’t been playing for more than half an hour when the manager came up and asked, “What’s the matter? can’t you boys play waltzes?” The popular bands in Denver at the time were led by Bernie Cummins, Griff Williams, and a Kernel named Kay Kyser. Goodman’s band almost died right then and there. But a hundred stock arrangements that Benny bought after the first night saw it through the four weeks. Things looked bleak indeed, however. The news about the not-so-fine business in Denver got around, and the office in California wanted to cancel the booking at the Palomar. But Goodman and Alexander somehow staved that calamity.

The Palomar Ballroom in Los Angeles is an enormous place. Benny Goodman and the boys didn’t know quite what to expect. The band opened August 21st, 1935. There was a good crowd, and many of the musicians had come in from the various Hollywood studios. But let Benny tell the story: “I was anxious to please. For this reason,

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Hi-Fi Music at Home

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I guess, we took things kind of easy with the opening sets, playing some of the sweeter tunes and sticking to the softer arrangements. Some of the kids congregated in front of the bandstand, and they seemed to know what to expect of the different musicians. But the crowd as a whole didn’t seem very responsive. This went on for about an hour, till I decided the whole thing had got to a point where it was make or break. For all I knew this might be our last night together, and we might as well have a good time of it while we had the chance. I called out some of our big Fletcher arrangements for the next set and the boys seemed to get the idea. From the moment I kicked them off, they dug in with some of the best playing I’d heard since we left New York. To our complete amazement, half of the crowd stopped dancing and came surging around the stand. It was the first experience we had with that kind of attention, and it certainly was a kick. That was the moment that decided things for me. After traveling three thousand miles, we finally found people who were up on what we were trying to do, prepared to take our music the way we wanted to play it. The first big roar from the crowd was one of the sweetest sounds I’ve ever heard in my life—and from that time on, the night kept getting bigger and bigger, as we played about every good number in our book.

After a lot of heart breaks and a tough road as any trouper ever traveled, Benny Goodman and his swing band really clicked. Some of the things that made the band go at the Palomar were these: The "Let’s Dance" program reached the West Coast three hours earlier than it was broadcast in New York, and that meant Benny and the boys were heard from 10 to 11 when the audience was reasonably large. Also, some of the local radio jockeys had started playing the Goodman records, and the kids had begun to go for them. Then too, Louis Armstrong had played several long engagements at the Cotton Club and that was bound to have an influence. The opening at the Palomar was tremendous, but Benny and the band kept wondering how it would go over a long stretch. They need not have worried. The crowds kept piling in and the original booking of four weeks was doubled.

Benny Goodman and his band had made it in Los Angeles, but what goes there most assuredly does not apply to the rest of the United States of America in most cases. Shortly after the affair at the Palomar came to a close, the Goodman band was booked for the Joseph Urban room of the Congress Hotel in Chicago. Here was a tough proposition. If the Goodmanites made it here they were pretty much in all over. The room had been dead for months, and there had recently been some trouble.
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BENNY GOODMAN STORY

Continued from page 55

with the drinking water in the hotel. The room was not to be redecorated or its name changed. The hotel simply wanted to open the room up and do business. For the first time, actually, the band was billed as a "swing band", and for the first time they began to refer to Benny as "The King of Swing". A couple of Evanston jazz fans named "Squirrel" Ashcraft, the celebrated lawyer, and Helen Oakley routed out everybody they knew for the opening, and on November 6, 1935 it all came to a head. It wasn't sensational, not by a long sight, but it was good and the reviews the next morning in the Chicago papers were excellent. Gradually, it all began to build. The engagement was extended from month to month, and Helen Oakley devised the idea of a Sunday afternoon swing concert. The swing concerts, too, were successful! The band got a good commercial radio program for the Elgin Watch Company; it was signed to do the motion picture, "The Big Broadcast of 1937"; and several of the national magazines got into the act with articles on the "new-fangled swing music".

It must have been especially gratifying for Benny Goodman himself, making his great success right in the same city where he was born.

The next step logically after all of this was New York, and the Benny Goodman band opened in the fall of 1937 at one of the country's great dance spots—the famed Manhattan Room of the Hotel Pennsylvania. Almost at the same time it was signed aboard "The Camel Caravan", replacing the Casa Loma band which had been on the program for three years. It was one of the best and most popular shows on the air, and it mattered a great deal. All over America now Benny Goodman and his band were in! Swing had arrived!

What really proved to Benny Goodman that swing had arrived completely was a certain day in March of 1937. The band had been booked to double into the Paramount Theatre in New York, and the expectation was that it would do the average business. So, as Benny said: "When we arrived at the theatre for an early morning rehearsal before the first show, and found a couple of hundred kids lined up in front of the box office at about seven o'clock, we couldn't help feeling that every one of our most loyal supporters in the five boroughs was already on hand." But that was hardly the story. When the band finally came up on the rising platform for the first show, the theatre was jammed. The response and enthusiasm was electrifying. Actually, the members of the band didn't find out till after the first show that a near riot had ensued when a couple of kids had got up and started to jitterbug in the aisle. Others followed suit, and before long it was almost panic. But the management and ushers went to work just in time, and nobody

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Hi-Fi Music at Home

Pat. applied for by E. M. Villichr
BENNY GOODMAN STORY

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got hurt. Did the kids really like what they heard? By three o’clock in the afternoon 11,550 people had paid their way into the theatre, and the total for the first day’s attendance was 21,000. That record has only been broken a couple times since, but the one that still stands at the Paramount is the day’s sale at the candy counter, which was $900.00.

I asked Benny Goodman the question: “Of all the records you’ve made what ones do you yourself like best?” Without hesitation Benny answered: “Oh, by all means the ones that were made at our first concert at Carnegie Hall.” Well, what about the Carnegie Hall concert? Wynn Nathanson of the Tom Fizdale Advertising Agency got the idea first of all. If the King of Jazz, Paul Whiteman, could do a concert at Carnegie, so, by George, could the King of Swing! When the tickets were put on sale, however, not a few folks breathed a sigh of relief when they began to sell like tickets! It is interesting to note that Benny himself was so certain ducats would be available whenever he might want them that he had to go to a scaler during the last week when his family decided to come on from Chicago to attend his concert.

It was cold that night of January 16, 1938 in New York. Inside Carnegie Hall, however, there was a noisy air of excitement. Although the SRO sign had gone up long since, apparently all Manhattan decided that this was the place it wanted to be that night. Famous faces could be seen in the front row seats, and a jury-box had been erected on stage to care for the overflow. As the orchestra filed in, the tension tightened. There was a burst of applause as Goodman, in tails, strode forth, clarinet in hand, bowed, and counted off Don’t Be That Way. The show was on! And the records testify as to what a show it was, as the band rode on from one great number to another.

The years of success rolled on, and there were things to be very happy about indeed. Goodman opened at the Ritz-Carlton Roof at Boston, home of a brand of music that had a predominantly schmaltzy character. The Goodman band swung, and the proper Bostonians were properly pleased. In 1942, Benny Goodman of Chicago married Alice Hammond of New York, and that was right as roses in June, too. They have two daughters, Rachel and Benji. There was an August 3rd evening at Ravinia Park in Winnetka, when Roll ‘Em was terrific in the perennial land of Tchaikovsky’s Fifth Symphony. There were movies and shows, such as “A Song is Born” and “Seven Lively Arts.” There were appearances with the New York Philharmonic, the Rochester Civic Orchestra, the Boston Symphony, and the Budapest String Quartet, for Goodman has always been a creative musician of unlimited interests. That

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July-August 1955

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BENNY GOODMAN STORY

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is why I made the statement that Benny Goodman is the greatest clarinetist the world has ever heard. He knows no peer in jazz and swing, and he’s certainly one of the best in classical music. There may be finer classical clarinetists, but no other man possesses his all around ability. He stands at the very top of his field.

After the bombs knocked out the battleships at Pearl Harbor, there were changes everywhere. The Goodman band felt the repercussions, and it began to come apart at the seams as one able man after another went into service. So Benny quite reasonably made up his mind that he’d had it as a bandleader who was going around the country playing swing music every night of every week of every year, and who can blame Alice if she helped in this decision.

Since he broke up the band, Benny Goodman has been what you might warmly describe as the nicest retired millionaire in the United States. Only he isn’t... retired! In 1953 there was a tour with Louis Armstrong’s All-Stars, when Goodman got together most of the old arrangements, along with Gene Krupa, Helen Ward, Ziggy Elman, and Mel Powell, but he had to drop out of that one because nature cracked down in an almost fatal way. It was a long road back to complete recovery. But once he was well again, Goodman, with a chosen quintet, tried a couple of weeks at Chicago’s Blue Note and New York’s large, expensive barn of a Basin Street, and the crowds he drew still stand as a record. BG on the marquee of a jazz spot is consistently one of the ace drawing cards in the music world. And, of course, there are always records.

This year, just about now, Goodman is off in Hollywood playing the music for the forthcoming motion picture of his life, with a band that includes Teddy Wilson, Lionel Hampton, Gene Krupa, Babe Russin, Eddie Miller, Buck Clayton, Urbie Green, and Hymie Schertzer. Next year it’s a European tour. And in between, when he’s at home, golf at a course he can walk to from his home, fishing for trout that are obviously Goodman fans, working in delightful surroundings at convenient hours, being interested, vital, and alive, and generally living the life of a country gentleman with swell kids and a marvelous wife.

Country or otherwise, Benny Goodman is a gentle man. He has it deep down in his heart, and those who see him love him very much. Music is his business, and like music he is universal. We hope he will emulate Tennyson’s Brook, and flow on forever.

There’s a wonderful old madrigal that tells us that A Good Man Is Hard To Find.
Not true at all... not if you know the warm, bespectacled gentleman with the clarinet, Mr. Benny Goodman.

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Hi-Fi Music at Home
Q AND A

Continued from page 41

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Shouldn’t there be some standard by which hi-fi can be judged? If you mean some sort of an engineering standard, the answer is “no”. All who are thoroughly conversant with the art will agree that such standards would be impossible of both definition and practical use. I have already said that the reproduction of sound is one of the most complex and exacting forms of art, and the stimulation and pleasure to be experienced by listening to a product reflecting the application of this art is comparable to that of the viewer of a fine painting. Yet who would suggest that a Rembrandt masterpiece was so judged simply because it measured up to some form of technical standard? However completely the painting might meet some set of technical specifications, that qualification alone would not distinguish the work of the master from that of the amateur. In a similar way, technical standards are not complete criteria of performance that will prove completely satisfactory.

Is there tendency among some components manufacturers to build into their products certain performance characteristics which produce exaggerated effects and, thereby, give reproduced music unnatural qualities? Yes, there is. The effects generally occur in the areas of both bass and the treble response. In the case of bass response, a non-scientifically designed acoustic enclosure is usually responsible. Many such devices have been described in magazines and other literature, and some have reached the market in the form of finished products. The conception and design of such devices, having come about without the advantages of a scientific approach, and complete laboratory test facilities, are usually characterized by a tendency to greatly overemphasize certain bass frequencies.

The most common result is to produce an overall sub-thumping quality within a space, the listener’s own knowledge of music may find adequate satisfaction from a lower degree of fidelity. However, no assembly of equipment should be accepted as being of hi-fi quality unless the performance is such as to create a relatively close illusion to the original. By this test alone the public should be able to quickly rule out of consideration those products which are falsely labeled “Hi Fidelity”. An exceptionally low price tag is another valid test in a more general way since, while very good performance can be achieved at quite modest cost, some instruments are obviously priced below any reasonable cost for hi-fi reproduction.

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Q AND A
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narrow frequency range, compared to the smooth, musical quality to be desired throughout the whole range of bass frequencies. Good bass performance makes the bass fiddle sound like a stringed instrument, the bass saxophone should "grunt", and in particular bass timpani should have a soft musical quality instead of a hard, thumping characteristic. Scientifically designed acoustic enclosures are most likely to meet these requirements, while off-the-cuff or amateur designs are most likely to produce unnatural effects. Construction details of a number of acoustically engineered enclosures, made by responsible manufacturers, are available for those who are interested in building their own.

In the area of treble response, unnatural effects usually come from equipment where too much emphasis has been placed on extremely high frequency response. Fortunately, most hi-fi systems are provided with controls to minimize such effects, but the prospective buyer of a loudspeaker system should not be over-impressed with the importance of excessively high frequency response. If achieved, it is likely to be done at a compromise with more important performance in the middle and upper-middle frequency ranges, particularly if attempted with anything less than a three-unit loudspeaker system. Again, the test is listening. Some may choose performance characterized by special, exaggerated effects, and certainly no one should question their judgment. It is my conviction, however, that most people want reproduction that is the nearest possible equivalent to the original sounds.

HAPPILY EVER AFTER
Continued from page 40
ably recognize, was that the function swich was at the radio position when I switched on the power and turned up the volume. No sound came out until I turned the switch to phonos. But I had goofed before the members of my household, and goofing under such circumstances lends inevitably to local loss of face. I nearly lost my head!

However, time heals all wounds, even those inflicted by an audio amplifier on the rampage. In the end, confidence was established in the new amplifier to the extent that my wife and children essayed to operate it. This was a source of gratification to me, as my purpose in building it was to provide the children with a phonograph of their own — the only practical way to keep their little hot hands off my special hi-fi equipment. Now my family is so proud of my craftsmanship that I have been advanced in their esteem to the rating of Audio Expert, 1st Class, but it will be a long time before I undertake another such project. (I wish that tuner kit would get here before I wear the door off the mailbox again.)

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work against the air of the room into which the speaker faces. Otherwise, very little bass energy can be radiated by a loudspeaker.

The classical solution to this problem is to mount the speaker so that it faces its audience through a hole in a very large board, or baffle. How large, one may ask, is a large board? An open baffle with free edges would have to be about 14 ft. on each side for reproduction down to 40 cycles without losses. The practical method of using this type of mounting immediately suggests itself—to mount the speaker in the wall of the room.

Since such a procedure often creates more difficulties than it solves (such as the landlord’s wrath) it has become customary to attain the required acoustical separation by enclosing the rear of the loudspeaker with a cabinet. That appears to be a simple solution, but it introduces a new and perhaps more difficult problem: what to do with air entrapped at the rear of the speaker cone?

Something must be done about it. A relatively small body of air tightly enclosed in the cabinet creates a stiff elastic cushion, in direct contact with the speaker, which has a profound effect upon the speaker characteristics. It is like attaching pneumatic springs to the cone, so that they impede its movement. The practical result, in terms of performance is the loss of bass reproduction, possibly more than a full octave of it.

If you now count off various ways of dealing with the entrapped air, you will be listing the major types of speaker enclosures. The enclosed air may be rendered innocuous by making its cubic volume very great. The effective elastic tension of the air is so weak as to be negligible. This is an approximation of an infinite baffle: that is, a baffle of such large dimensions that acoustical separation between front and back is complete.

A solution that does not require such a large cabinet is to make use of acoustical resonances, either cavity or air column, to tune out or counterbalance the bothersome acoustical cushion inside the enclosure. The majority of modern speaker cabinets are of this type, the most popular of which are bass reflex designs and their near relatives. Such enclosures are effective if their design and construction are acoustically correct.

Infinite-baffle enclosures for 12-in. speakers usually run well over 10 cubic feet, and even bass-reflex cabinets only cut the volume requirements by about half. Properly designed folded horns are both excellent and big. Thus the general association between large speaker cabinets and full bass has been well grounded in fact. The hi-fi enthusiast who really wants to hear the fundamentals of the bottom pedal tones of the organ or of the open E-string...
NEW SPEAKER

Continued from page 61

of the double bass has had to shop among the giants.

Let us now back away and get a new perspective on this problem. A small, totally enclosed cabinet gives the necessary acoustic separation between the front and back of the speaker cone. It also creates an unwanted pneumatic spring effect that ruins the bass performance of conventional speakers. Is it possible to design a speaker which isn’t affected by the air cushion? The answer is probably no. Yet an examination of the mechanical system of a loudspeaker reveals the fact that the conventional cone suspension has the same kind of elasticity as the air cushion in the enclosure. If you press against the cone, it will spring back.

But it is possible to make a special speaker with practically no springiness in the cone suspension. Such a speaker will then need an air cushion behind the cone.

That is exactly what was done in developing the acoustic-suspension type speaker. It is true that the reasoning which led to its design did not follow the path outlined above. Originally, the conclusion was reached from a different direction. The conventional elastic suspensions are now the major source of speaker distortion, creating percentages of false harmonics far exceeding those tolerated in good amplifiers.

The acoustic-suspension speaker was primarily designed to eliminate that source of distortion by taking advantage of the fact that air constitutes a spring of much higher quality than that of mechanical suspensions. Measurements show that the bass distortion of the AR speaker, compared to that of an equivalent conventional speaker mounted in an infinite baffle, has been reduced by a factor of 4. That the acoustic-suspension speaker requires a cabinet of 1.7 cubic feet internal volume was a welcome dividend to the fruits of the research project, but if the required cubic volume had turned out to be 7.1 cubic feet instead, the project would still have been considered successful.

It will undoubtedly be difficult for many people to think of such a small speaker enclosure as having been designed as anything but a compromise—good, bad or indifferent, but nevertheless a compromise. It has been argued, for example, that since bass instruments are themselves big, a large speaker enclosure is part of the nature of reproduction. But the reasons for making speaker enclosures bulky are not the same as for making low-tone organ pipes long. Creative devices are not governed by the same laws as imitative ones.

During the past twenty years, development workers in audio have advanced the design of amplifiers to such a point that they no longer need to be limiting factors in the quality of reproducing chains. It begins to look as if we will be able to do a similar job with loudspeakers.

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<th>Impedance</th>
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<td>2,000 cycles</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>12.50</td>
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</table>

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