FINDING A GOOD DEALER:
Buyer's Guide to the Retail Jungle

TESTED:
Realistic CD Changer,
Harman Kardon Receiver,
Marantz Amplifier,
Advent Loudspeaker,
and More!
Close your eyes, put on your favorite CD and listen. That's the best way to appreciate the natural, accurate musical reproduction of the new Elite TZ Series reference loudspeakers from Pioneer.

Designed by the same engineering team that developed Pioneer's renowned TAD studio monitors, the TZ Series speakers are designed to accommodate the extended dynamic range, superb clarity and depth of digital source materials.

Pioneer began by developing two entirely new diaphragm materials—ceramic graphite and ceramic carbon. These unique low-mass materials are used to construct midrange and high-frequency dome-type diaphragms that virtually eliminate spurious resonance while providing lightness, stiffness and excellent signal propagation speed. Now critical midrange frequencies and delicate highs will sound clearer and more natural than ever before.

To reproduce the extended low frequencies found on digital recordings, Pioneer developed a twin woofer system that packs a punch you'll feel as well as hear. Opposite-mounted bar-jointed woofers placed in the center of the TZ's cabinet minimize standing waves while providing accurate low-frequency response to 20 Hz.

The cabinet of the 143-hb. TZ-9 is specially constructed, using 1" thick high-density board and a separate inner baffle that isolates the negative influence of low-frequency vibration. Corners are specially rounded to eliminate diffraction and drivers are arranged for optimum sound-field intensity. The result is imaging and clarity that bring performances alive with smooth, true-to-life sound.

But enough conversation. If you're interested in hearing more about Pioneer's new TZ-Series speakers, call 1-800-421-1404 for a technical white paper and the Elite dealer nearest you.

And let the speakers do the talking.
THE FACT IS, YOU SHOULD LISTEN TO NEC.

Fact: Over 1400 movies on videotape and laser disc have been encoded with Dolby® Surround Sound.

Fact: Compact discs have established a new level of audio realism.

Fact: TV broadcasts in rich, full-bodied stereo have become the rule, rather than the exception.

With all the amazing new audio source material that’s available these days, it’s understandable that you’d want to rush right out and get the equipment you need to enjoy it.

But the fact is, much of the equipment that promises to turn the act of listening into a big thrill, can actually turn out to be a big disappointment.

Which is why, when it comes to the subject of Surround Sound, you really should listen to NEC.

NEC HAS MORE EXPERIENCE WITH SURROUND SOUND THAN ANYONE ELSE.

And that’s not the only thing that gives us an edge. You see, NEC Corporation is the leading maker of semiconductors. Since the technology of Surround Sound is largely dependent on micro-digital delay, which lets you fine-tune delay time, in millisecond increments, to suit the acoustics of your room.

And all our Surround Sound components feature genuine Dolby circuitry, so you can take full advantage of the Dolby Surround Sound information encoded on so many tapes and discs.

What’s more, our high-end components offer a level of separation than conventional systems can: from 26 to 40dB, as compared to only about 3dB.

What’s more, Pro-Logic has an active center channel—a separate, additional sound track—which conventional systems lack.

This center channel dramatically heightens realism.

Sound seems to emerge, not from any given speaker, but rather from the precise point in space that it should.

It also moves to follow the action of whatever’s making the sound, whether it’s a bee buzzing slowly across the screen, or an F-16 blasting over your head.

Before you surround yourself with sound, surround yourself with facts.

OUR PRO-LOGIC SURROUND Sound is unsurpassed by anyone in the industry.

It’s called Dolby Pro-Logic Surround.

PRO-LOGIC, THE BEST OF THE BEST.

For sheer audio realism, it rivals anything you’ve ever heard in any movie theater.

Pro-Logic circuitry is remarkable for its ability to deliver far better channel separation than conventional systems can: from 26 to 40dB, as compared to only about 3dB.

What’s more, Pro-Logic has an active center channel—a separate, additional sound track—which conventional systems lack.

This center channel dramatically heightens realism.

Sound seems to emerge, not from any given speaker, but rather from the precise point in space that it should.

It also moves to follow the action of whatever’s making the sound, whether it’s a bee buzzing slowly across the screen, or an F-16 blasting over your head.

Before you surround yourself with sound, surround yourself with facts.

Surround Sound that is unsurpassed by anyone in the industry.

It’s called Dolby Pro-Logic Surround.

PRO-LOGIC, THE BEST OF THE BEST.

For sheer audio realism, it rivals anything you’ve ever heard in any movie theater.

Pro-Logic circuitry is remarkable for its ability to deliver far better channel separation than conventional systems can: from 26 to 40dB, as compared to only about 3dB.

What’s more, Pro-Logic has an active center channel—a separate, additional sound track—which conventional systems lack.

This center channel dramatically heightens realism.

Sound seems to emerge, not from any given speaker, but rather from the precise point in space that it should.

It also moves to follow the action of whatever’s making the sound, whether it’s a bee buzzing slowly across the screen, or an F-16 blasting over your head.

Before you surround yourself with sound, surround yourself with facts.

NEC

Surround Sound that is unsurpassed by anyone in the industry.

It’s called Dolby Pro-Logic Surround.

PRO-LOGIC, THE BEST OF THE BEST.

For sheer audio realism, it rivals anything you’ve ever heard in any movie theater.

Pro-Logic circuitry is remarkable for its ability to deliver far better channel separation than conventional systems can: from 26 to 40dB, as compared to only about 3dB.

What’s more, Pro-Logic has an active center channel—a separate, additional sound track—which conventional systems lack.

This center channel dramatically heightens realism.

Sound seems to emerge, not from any given speaker, but rather from the precise point in space that it should.

It also moves to follow the action of whatever’s making the sound, whether it’s a bee buzzing slowly across the screen, or an F-16 blasting over your head.

Before you surround yourself with sound, surround yourself with facts.

NEC
TEST REPORTS

Harman Kardon HK-990Vxi AM/FM audio-video receiver 23
Marantz PM-65AV audio-video integrated amplifier 28
Realistic CD-6000 Compact Disc changer 31
Advent Baby II loudspeaker 33
JVC AX-Z911BK integrated amplifier 35

AUDIO & VIDEO

Cat 'n Mouse. Tips for selecting a knowledgeable and compatible audio-video salesperson. /GORDON BROCKHOUSE 40

MUSIC

CLASSICAL A Man for All Seasons. A conductor specializing in period-instrument performance, Roger Norrington is today one of music's most adventurous explorers. /SCOTT CANTRELL 46

POPULAR/BACKBEAT Mercy. Lefty Wilburly to some, Roy Orbison to most, the man is dead—but the music thrives on two collections and a brand-new album. /JEFF NESIN 49

COLUMNS

Front Lines A sneak peek at Nakamichi's new DAT deck. /MICHAEL RIGGS 5
Crosstalk Mono cancellation; ground terminals. /LARRY KLEIN 16
Tape Tracks EQ problems; DBX levels; and more squealing tape. /ROBERT LONG 19
The AutoPhile Riding the RF surf: Antennas catch the waves. /BETH C. FISHKIND 21
Bits & Pieces Digital signal-processing reaches the home. /DAVID RANADA 22
Medley For Elyse. /TED LIBBEY 51

DEPARTMENTS

Letters 6
Currents Infinity RS Series speakers; Hitachi 12-disc CD changer; RCA ProWonder VHS camcorder. 14
Classical Reviews Bach by Rifkin; Harrison by Jarrett; Stravinsky by Stoltzman and Sting. 52
The CD Spread Schwarzkopf's Four Last Songs; Welitsch's Salome finale; Sviatoslav Richter recital. 63
Pop Reviews Fairground Attraction; Cowboy Junkies: CSNY; Anita Baker; Sonic Youth; Bangles; Phil Ochs. 65
In Short Order Carla Bley; R.E.M.; Johnny Winter; Lucinda Williams; Soviet jazz; Hendrix; Roughhouse. 78
Advertising Index 79
Introducing the Delco/Bose Gold Series Music System.

By now you know that the Delco/Bose music system is the most widely reviewed, and highly acclaimed, automotive music system available. For those who can truly appreciate the quality of Cadillac and the experience of superb music, we invite you to audition the new Delco/Bose Gold Series Music System.

The first Delco/Bose music systems earned their acclaim because they represented a bold new approach to automotive musical reproduction, made possible by the most intensive research effort ever made in this field. The new Gold Series Music System builds upon this technological foundation by incorporating the results of six years of additional research and development.

Every critical system component is completely new: amplifiers, equalization circuitry, speakers, digital sound source—even the wire that harnesses them together. In developing them, we made full use of the latest advances in electronic and acoustical technology, materials and design. The result: an automotive music system with even more clarity, power and accuracy—one capable of bringing you even closer to the realism of live music while sitting inside your car.

We submit that you simply must experience this new music system to believe it. The Delco/Bose Gold Series is an available option in Sevilles, Eldorados, Fleetwoods and DeVilles at your Cadillac dealer.
last month, while discussing the future of home tape recording. I mentioned Nakamichi's splendid new DAT (digital audio tape) deck, the Model 1000. Shortly after I wrote that column, I had a chance to see, and hear, the machine put through its paces. It was a very impressive demonstration.

The 1000 comes in two relatively large boxes: one for the transport and associated electronics, the other for the A/D (analog-to-digital) and D/A (digital-to-analog) converters, switching, and so forth. Nakamichi has designed the transport so that cassettes load much the same as they would in an analog deck and remain visible while in use. It also winds and cues very fast—several times as fast as a conventional DAT transport, according to Nakamichi.

More interesting, however, is the converter unit (which can handle two Model 1000 transports). Like most such devices, it supports all three standard sampling rates: 32, 44.1, and 48 kHz. What's unusual, at least for a consumer product, is that it will record as well as play back at 44.1 kHz. It will even do direct digital dubs from CDs, regardless of whether the copy-prohibit flag is set on the disc. (A small indicator will light to tell you that the prohibit flag is on, but recording will proceed unfettered.)

This last is a startling departure for a consumer deck, even though it is practically and technically the right way to do things. Previous consumer DAT recorders have honored the copy-prohibit flag, mainly to appease the record companies. For the same reason, they also have been prevented from recording at the 44.1-kHz sampling rate. Unfortunately, these hobies complicate the task of making dubs from CD to DAT for use in the car or a portable player, which is a key reason for wanting a DAT recorder in the first place.

The consequences of Nakamichi's action are hard to know in advance. For one thing, the 1000 is an extravagantly costly piece of equipment. At $10,000, it will not compete directly with any other consumer tape recorder of any kind or sell in great volume. The record industry may therefore be inclined to treat the Nakamichi almost as though it were a professional machine (even though there is a separate pro version of the 1000)—and ignore it. Or the industry may decide to sue Nakamichi—as the RIAA has threatened to sue the first company to sell in great volume. The record industry may therefore be inclined to treat the Nakamichi almost as though it were a professional machine (even though there is a separate pro version of the 1000)—and ignore it. Or the industry may decide to sue Nakamichi—as the RIAA has threatened to sue the first company to release a DAT deck in the U.S. consumer market—and to bring the 1000's digital dubbing capabilities before Congress with the claim that they represent a dangerous breach of faith by the audio industry.

The second big question is how other audio manufacturers will respond. Is the 1000 the stalking-horse for a wave of lower-price models from other companies? And if so, will its ability to make direct digital dubs of any CD or digital tape become the standard, or will it remain an aberration? We have heard no plans for DAT launches by other manufacturers, so we can only wait and hope that the 1000 is just a taste of what's soon to come. That's enough about the deck's political significance. There are two other particularly interesting aspects of its design that I want to mention before closing. One is that the system's modularity lends itself to expansion. Nakamichi has confirmed that it is working on a companion CD player, presumably of similar quality and without internal D/A converters. The second is that the deck does not add dither noise to its analog inputs. I was only about half surprised to learn this, since most PCM adapters have lacked dithering (perhaps because it reduces the measured signal-to-noise ratio slightly). The function of dither in a digital recorder is somewhat analogous to that of bias in an analog deck: Both reduce distortion and increase dynamic range. Running an analog deck without bias is much worse than running a digital one without dither, but I hope dithered inputs will be the rule rather than the exception on future DAT machines.

Naturally, we are eager to get our hands on a Nakamichi Model 1000 and hope to test one as soon as possible. Watch for it.
UNREALISTIC EXPECTATIONS

In "Brief Life of a Salesman" ["Buying an Audio System," December 1988], Christopher J. Esse states: "The likelihood of getting courteous sales help is greater in a non-discount store, and you pay some for that privilege." I get the impression that Mr. Esse is taken aback by this situation. Naturally, you'll get better and more courteous help from a non-discount store. That you pay for this benefit should be no surprise. Low profit margins are the natural enemy of courteous, knowledgeable salespeople. Gee, Mr. Esse, what's this world coming to? You probably take all the packets of jelly at the diner and then complain when you're charged for a refill of milk. You probably take your taxes to H&R Block and then complain that your neighbor got better service from a CPA. Nothing is free. Say it with me: "Nothing is free."

It's about time consumers were exposed to the light of economic reason. Courteous, knowledgeable salespeople get paid for those qualities. If you want a bargain-basement price, expect limited help. On occasion, you might luck into a situation where a really good salesperson works for a discounter, but don't expect him to be there for long: He'll surely find a more profitable work environment.

You're misleading your readers by implying that discounters provide less of a service to their customers than non-discount dealers. A discounter's service is his price. If you want something beyond the lowest price, expect to pay for it. So stop your whining and grow up!

J. Miller
Huntington Beach, Calif.

Rereading the article in question, we find no indication of surprise at the retail situation described (and no whining). The point conveyed is essentially the one you make in your letter, though perhaps with a little more sympathy for the uninformed shopper.—Ed.

ENSEMBLE ENDORSEMENT

Anyone planning on buying new speakers would be remiss if he did not consider and try out the new Cambridge SoundWorks Ensemble [test report, November 1988]. Intrigued by the advertisements and reviews, I ordered an Ensemble system as instructed, direct from the factory. My first impression upon receiving and opening the shipment was one of amazement at the level of engineering that had gone into merely designing the carton. The box and its contents could have survived World War III.

My second impression, after hooking up and placing the Ensemble components according to the instructions in the excellent owner's manual, was even more amazement at the magnificent sound emanating from those four tiny boxes. Ensemble, as advertised, truly makes the listening room an integral part of the total system. The smooth, seamless soundstage and the astonishingly deep and solid bass must be heard to be believed. I don't think any speaker system costing three or four times more could outperform Henry Kloss's new baby. In addition, the psychological effect of having such luscious sound emanate from nearly invisible speakers (the woofers are completely hidden in my system) adds another fascinating dimension to the Ensemble experience.

A bonus not specifically mentioned in ads or reviews accrues to Ensemble owners whose spouses can't abide room layouts that must be designed around the speakers. With Ensemble, the system can be designed to fit the room, instead of the other way around.

I hope that having to order an Ensemble system unheard won't put off potential buyers. I don't believe anyone could go wrong with the unconditional money-back guarantee offered by Cambridge SoundWorks. Nor do I believe that anyone who does order and audition this superb speaker system would even consider shipping it back. I, for one, am grateful both to Kloss for designing Ensemble and to HIGH FIDELITY for its usual objective testing and reviewing of the system. Without the latter, I might not have seriously considered ordering—and that would have been my loss.

John E. Foote
U.S. Embassy
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

CANADIAN SPEAKERS

Thank you for Gordon Brockhouse's article on Canadian loudspeakers [November 1988]. HIGH FIDELITY is to be congratulated for not showing the reluctance of other major U.S. audio publications in covering Canadian speakers. Most of them offer unbeatable value, and if they make inroads in the U.S. market, I think American listeners will benefit.

I was disappointed that you did not include test reports on any Canadian speakers to accompany the article. However, I know that Snell Acoustics has made use of the National Research Council facilities and Dr. Floyd Toole's expertise. Your review of the Snell Type C/II in the same issue indicates their remarkable success in applying what was learned. Clearly it is no
The Snell Type C/II and most of the other speakers shown with black cabinets are available in other finishes as well. When we review a speaker, we try to describe how it sounds as best we can. Comparisons with other loudspeakers would necessarily be restricted to other models we had tested and probably would be of little value to anyone who had not actually heard one of these other speakers. They might even be misleading.—Ed.

CLEAR COMMUNICATION

I never cease to be amazed at the clarity with which your technical editor David

(Continued on page 10)

Where to buy Polk Speakers

AUTHORIZED HOME DEALERS

CANADA Call Evolution Technology, Toronto, Ontario M5N 146-3452
MI Kline's Sound & Light, 11700 Keeler Ave., Dearborn, MI 48126, U.S.A.
AL Birmingham, Autumn Octan International Audio, 7316 3rd Ave., Birmingham, AL 35206, U.S.A.
AR Fayetteville, Music World, 6027 N. College Ave., Fayetteville, AR 72704, U.S.A.
CA San Francisco, Audio Video, 2466 San Carlos St., San Francisco, CA 94118, U.S.A.
CA Ranada's, 4989 E. Louis Ave., Detroit, MI 48207, U.S.A.
CT West Hartford, Cana Audio Pro., 2515 Main St., West Hartford, CT 06117, U.S.A.
DE Wilmington, Sun Sound, 575 7th St., Wilmington, DE 19802, U.S.A.
FL Ormond Beach, Sesame Audio Video, 1746 S. Atlantic Ave., Ormond Beach, FL 32074, U.S.A.
FL Miami Beach, New Horizon Audio Video, 706 9th St., Miami, FL 33139, U.S.A.
FL Tallahassee, Sesame Audio Video, 900 E. Jefferson St., Tallahassee, FL 32304, U.S.A.
FL Cape Coral, Sesame Audio Video, 2201 2nd Ave. S., Cape Coral, FL 33909, U.S.A.
GA Savannah, Sesame Audio Video, 10th and E. Waters St., Savannah, GA 31401, U.S.A.
GA Atlanta, Sesame Audio Video, 3469 Peachtree Rd., Atlanta, GA 30326, U.S.A.
GA Athens, Sesame Audio Video, 116 6th Ave. SW, Athens, GA 30606, U.S.A.
GA Augusta, Sesame Audio Video, 1000 W. Telfair Ave., Augusta, GA 30901, U.S.A.
GA Savannah, Sesame Audio Video, 1226-7 E. Broughton St., Savannah, GA 31401, U.S.A.
GA Tallahassee, Sesame Audio Video, 1737 E. Jefferson St., Tallahassee, FL 32304, U.S.A.
GA Atlanta, Sesame Audio Video, 3469 Peachtree Rd., Atlanta, GA 30326, U.S.A.
GA Athens, Sesame Audio Video, 116 6th Ave. SW, Athens, GA 30606, U.S.A.
GA Savannah, Sesame Audio Video, 1226-7 E. Broughton St., Savannah, GA 31401, U.S.A.
GA Tallahassee, Sesame Audio Video, 1737 E. Jefferson St., Tallahassee, FL 32304, U.S.A.
GA Atlanta, Sesame Audio Video, 3469 Peachtree Rd., Atlanta, GA 30326, U.S.A.
GA Athens, Sesame Audio Video, 116 6th Ave. SW, Athens, GA 30606, U.S.A.
GA Savannah, Sesame Audio Video, 1226-7 E. Broughton St., Savannah, GA 31401, U.S.A.
GA Tallahassee, Sesame Audio Video, 1737 E. Jefferson St., Tallahassee, FL 32304, U.S.A.
GA Atlanta, Sesame Audio Video, 3469 Peachtree Rd., Atlanta, GA 30326, U.S.A.
GA Athens, Sesame Audio Video, 116 6th Ave. SW, Athens, GA 30606, U.S.A.
GA Savannah, Sesame Audio Video, 1226-7 E. Broughton St., Savannah, GA 31401, U.S.A.
GA Tallahassee, Sesame Audio Video, 1737 E. Jefferson St., Tallahassee, FL 32304, U.S.A.
GA Atlanta, Sesame Audio Video, 3469 Peachtree Rd., Atlanta, GA 30326, U.S.A.
GA Athens, Sesame Audio Video, 116 6th Ave. SW, Athens, GA 30606, U.S.A.
GA Savannah, Sesame Audio Video, 1226-7 E. Broughton St., Savannah, GA 31401, U.S.A.
GA Tallahassee, Sesame Audio Video, 1737 E. Jefferson St., Tallahassee, FL 32304, U.S.A.
GA Atlanta, Sesame Audio Video, 3469 Peachtree Rd., Atlanta, GA 30326, U.S.A.
GA Athens, Sesame Audio Video, 116 6th Ave. SW, Athens, GA 30606, U.S.A.
GA Savannah, Sesame Audio Video, 1226-7 E. Broughton St., Savannah, GA 31401, U.S.A.
GA Tallahassee, Sesame Audio Video, 1737 E. Jefferson St., Tallahassee, FL 32304, U.S.A.
GA Atlanta, Sesame Audio Video, 3469 Peachtree Rd., Atlanta, GA 30326, U.S.A.
GA Athens, Sesame Audio Video, 116 6th Ave. SW, Athens, GA 30606, U.S.A.
The ultimate in sound. The

U2: Rattle & Hum • New live set includes the hit Desire. Still haven’t found what I’m looking for more Island 16366
Anila Baker: Rapture • Sweet Love, Caught Up In The Rapture, You Bring Me Joy, More So Long, Mystery, more Elektra 173404
Izak Perlman: French Violin Sonatas • Carmen Fantasy, Tzigane, Pavane, Halawane, more DG DIGITAL 115457
Tracy Chapman • Extraordinary singer/songwriter with hit Fast Car, Talkin’ Bout A Revolution, Baby Can You Hear Me, O’ Things, Why?, etc Elektra 153582
Guns N’ Roses: Appetite For Destruction Welcome To The Jungle, Sweet Child O’ Mine, It’s So Easy, more Geffen 170348
Jerry Lee Lewis: Original Sun Greatest Hits • Balls Of Fire, more Rhino 154118
Kitaro: The Light Of The Spirit • Sunding, Mystical Encounters, The Field, In The Beginning, etc. Geffen DIGITAL 164228
Richard Marx • Endless Summer Nights, Should’ We Be Together, Don’t Mean Nothing, etc. EMI-Manhattan 134073
Jimmy Page: Outrider Wasting My Time, Nothing, etc EMI-Manhattan 164042
Robert Plant: Now And Zen • Dance On My Own, Tell Me, Ship Of Foils, etc. Es Paranza 134392
Led Zeppelin: Houses Of The Holy Overture, Over The Hills And Encounters, Atlantic 134321
George Harrison: Cloud Nine • Title Song, I Don’t Feel Like Doing It, When We Were Fab, more Warner/Dark Horse 174328

Steve Winwood: Roll It With It 154633

Liz Story: Speechless • Forgiveness, I’ve Seen That Movie, Welcome Home, Back Porch, Gigi, Frog Park, more. RCA/Nova 100494
Decade • Best Of Steely Dan MCA 154135
Beethoven, Symphony No. 7; Coriolan & Prometheus Overtures • Royal Philharmonic/Prev. RCA DIGITAL 153621
Jethro Tull: Aqualung Chrysalis 124705
Whitney Houston: Whitney • I Wanna Dance With Somebody (Who Loves Me), Didn’t We Almost Have It All, more Arista 152084
Metallica • ...And Justice For All • One, Blackened, little song, To Live Is To Die, Shortest Straw more. Elektra 200478
Talking Heads: Naked • (Nothing But) Flowers, Mr. Jones, Totally Nude, Blind, The Democratic Circus, The Facts Of Life, etc. Fly/She Digital 153010
David Sanborn: Close-Up • Lush Jazz sax effort! Slim, You Are Everything, J.T., Goodbye, Same Girl, etc. Warner Bros 134408
Dwight Yoakam: Buena Noches From A Lonely Room • Title Song, Streets Of Bakersfield (with Buck Owens), more. Reprise 100059
The Best Of The Band Capitol 154485
Classic Old & Gold, Vol. 1 • 20 hits! A Little Bit Of Soul, Hey, So Fine, A Teenager In Love, Sweet Talkin Guy, etc. Lauren 134267
INXS: Kick • Need you tonight, Devi in side, New Sensation, little song, Never Tear Us Apart, The Loved One, Wild Life, etc. Atlantic DIGITAL 153609
The Glenn Miller Orchestra: In The Digital Mood In The Mood, Digital Side, New Sensation, title song, Never Tear Us Apart, more. Atlantic 134321
Tangerine Dream: Phaedra 100510
Steve Winwood: Chronicles • Higher Love, Valerie, Who’s gonna take you, Tears, more. Eagle 134591
Huey Lewis: Small World • Perfect World, Walking With The Kid, World To Me, Better Be True, Old Friends, etc. Chrysalis 134347

Najee: Day By Day • Personality, title song, That’s The Way Of The World, Tonight’s your night, Gnaa, Najee’s Nasty Groove, etc. EMI-Manhattan 100001
Genesis: Invisible Touch • Land Of Con union, title song, etc. Atlantic 104910
More Dirty Dancing • Do You Love Me, Love Man, Big Girls Don’t Cry, Wipeout, Some Kind Of Wonderful, Cry To Me, more. RCA 130766
The Who’s Greatest Hits MCA 164160
Tchaikovsky, 1812 Overture, Romeo & Juliet, Nutcracker Suite, etc. Symphony/Softi. London DIGITAL 125179
James Galway: Greatest Hits RCA 173233
The Moody Blues: Sur La Mer • I know You’re Out There Somewhere, No More Lies, Here Comes The Weekend, Vang Vieng, more. Polydor 145465
The Beach Boys: Endless Summer California Girls, Help Me Rhonda, Surfin’ Girl, more. Capitol 223559
Cinderella: Long Cold Winter • Gypsy Road, Don’t know what you got (til it’s gone), The Last Mile, etc. Mercury 114760

Elton John: Greatest Hits, Vol. 1 MCA 163322
Vivaldi, The Four Seasons • English Con certo-Flaccus. Archie DIGITAL 153536
Joe Crocker: Classics Contains 13 Hits A&M 104867
Bruce Hornsby & The Range: Scenes From The Southside • The Valley Road and Jacob’s Ladder, etc. RCA 190187
Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young: Greatest Hits (So Far) • Suite. Judy Blue Eyes, etc. Atlantic 130200
New Age Bach: The Goldberg Variations • Jost Schlipf plays the Kurzwell 255 Digital Keyboard, East-West 100488
John Cougar Mellencamp: The Lonesome Jubilee • Paper in Fire, Check It Out, Cherry Bomb, Roomy Tooth, etc. Mercury 134420
Eels: 16 Number One Hits RCA 172190
Robert Cray: Don’t Be Afraid Of The Dark • Title song, Don’t Even Care, more. Mercury/Reprise 100471
Jimi Hendrix: Kiss The Sky • Purple Haze, All Along The Watchtower, Voodoo Child, Are You Experienced, etc. Reprise 161349
Porton/Ronstadt/Harris: Trio • To Know Him, To Love Him, etc. Warner Bros 114804
Chicago 19 • I Don’t Wanna Live Without Your Heart, In Peace, etc. Reprise 154404
Peter Cetera: One More Story • One Good Woman, more. Warner Bros 159943
Buckwheat Zydeco: Taking It Home Why Does Love Got To Be So Sad? (with Eric Clapton), Creole Country, more. Island 100059
The Sound Of Music/Original Soundtrack RCA 800046

Phil Collins: Buster 100517
James Taylor’s Greatest Hits Warner Bros 123790
Dire Straits: Brothers In Arms • Money For Nothing, Walk Of Life, So Far Away, more. Warner Bros. DIGITAL 114784
Pops In Space • John Williams & The Boston Pops: Flight From The Rock, Star Wars, others. Philips DIGITAL 153932
Rod Stewart: Greatest Hits • Do Ya Think I’m Easy, Tonight’s The Night, Maggie May, Hot Legs, etc. Warner Bros. 137799
Andres Segovia Plays Bach • Includes the famous Chaconne MCA 163604
Pokey: Open Up And Say... Aah! • Not But A Good Time, Good Love, Fallen Angel, Love On The Rocks, etc. Capitol/Enigma 173999
Bobby McFerrin: Simple Pleasures Don’t Worry Be Happy, All I Want, Drive My Car, title song, Good Lovin’, more. EMI-Manhattan 164165
Cream: Disraeli Gears • Sunshine Of Your Love, more. Polydor 104898
Simon & Garfunkel: The Concert In Central Park • Mrs. Robinson, Bridge Over Troubled Water, etc. Warner Bros. 244006
Alabama: Live RCA 160027
Previn: Gershwin • Rhapsody In Blue, Concerto In F, more. Philips DIGITAL 154347
Eagles Greatest Hits, Vol. I Asylum 123481
Keith Richards: Talk Is Cheap • Big Enough, Start Winning, Take It All Hard, Struggle, I Could Have Stood You up, more. Virgin 100618

The Police: Every Breath You Take- The Singles • Don’t Stand So Close To Me (B), Roxanne, etc. A&M 173924
Sly & The Family Stone: There’s Gonna Be Some Changes Made, etc. Warner Bros. 120003
Mozart, Overture • Adventures of St. Mar tin/Marriner, Marriage Of Figaro, 8 more. Angel DIGITAL 134267

START NOW WITH 4 COMPACT DISCS! Yes, pick any 4 compact discs shown here! You need buy just one selection at any regular Club prices ($usually 14.98-$15.98) • take any 3 extra CDs for free • then you can choose another CD free as a bonus. That’s 6 compact discs for the price of 1 and there’s nothing more to buy... ever! (Shipping & handling added to each shipment.)

HOW THE CLUB OPERATES You select from hundreds of exciting compact discs described in the Club’s magazine and mailed to you approximately every 3 weeks (19 times a year). Each issue highlights a Featured Selection in your preferred music category, plus alternate selections. If you’d like the Featured Selection, do nothing; it will be sent to you automatically. If you’d prefer an alternate selection, or none at all, just return the
card enclosed with each issue of your magazine by the date specified on the card. You will have at least 10 days to decide, or you may return your Featured Selection at our expense. Cancel your membership at any time after completing your membership agreement, simply by writing to us.

FREE 10-DAY TRIAL
Listen to your 4 introductory selections for a full 10 days. If not satisfied, return them with no further obligation. You send no money now, so complete the coupon and mail it today.

SAVE 50% INSTANT HALF-PRICE BONUS PLAN
Unlike other clubs, you get 50%-off Bonus Savings with every CD you buy at regular Club prices, effective with your first full-price purchase!

Steve Miller - Book 2 B Blue - Ye Ye Born
to Be Blue. Just A Little Bit; Gold Bless The Child; Fitty McNatty, etc. Capitol 100591
Anthrax: State Of Euphoria - Be All, End All; Make Me Laugh, Out Of Sight, Out Of Mind; Schism; non.
Island/Megaforce 100569
Johnny Cash: Classic Cash - Folsom Prison Blues; Ring Of Fire. I Walk The Line, Get Rhythm
Mercury 100559
Procol Harum: Classics - 12 great hits A&M Special Ed: Double Feature - The Lady And The Sea, Passages, Golden Days, Mirrors, more GRP/DIGITAL 100106
Jazz CD Sampler - Over 67 minutes of jazz with -5 classic performances by Ella, Armstrong, Easy, Jett, etc.
PolyGram 173406
The Judds; Greatest Hits RCA 144657
Allman Brothers Band: Eat A Peach, Melissa, Blue Szy Ain't Wastin Time No More, etc. Polydor 183535

Dirty Dancing/Soundtrack 182522
Scott Joplin, Piano Rags - Joshua Rifkin plays The Entertainer. Maple Leaf Rag. St. Louis Rag. Nonesuch 164558
Eric Clapton: Time Pieces (The Best Of) Layla. I Shot The Sheriff. After Midnight, Cocaine, etc. Polydor 123365

Steve Miller - Born 2 B Blue - Ye Ye. Born To Be Blue. Just A Little Bit; Gold Bless The Child; Fitty McNatty, etc. Capitol 100591
Anthrax: State Of Euphoria - Be All, End All; Make Me Laugh, Out Of Sight, Out Of Mind; Schism; non.
Island/Megaforce 100569
Johnny Cash: Classic Cash - Folsom Prison Blues; Ring Of Fire. I Walk The Line, Get Rhythm
Mercury 100559
Procol Harum: Classics - 12 great hits A&M Special Ed: Double Feature - The Lady And The Sea, Passages, Golden Days, Mirrors, more GRP/DIGITAL 100106
Jazz CD Sampler - Over 67 minutes of jazz with -5 classic performances by Ella, Armstrong, Easy, Jett, etc.
PolyGram 173406
The Judds; Greatest Hits RCA 144657
Allman Brothers Band: Eat A Peach, Melissa, Blue Szy Ain't Wastin Time No More, etc. Polydor 183535

Dirty Dancing/Soundtrack 182522
Scott Joplin, Piano Rags - Joshua Rifkin plays The Entertainer. Maple Leaf Rag. St. Louis Rag. Nonesuch 164558
Eric Clapton: Time Pieces (The Best Of) Layla. I Shot The Sheriff. After Midnight, Cocaine, etc. Polydor 123365

card enclosed with each issue of your magazine by the date specified on the card. You will have at least 10 days to decide, or you may return your Featured Selection at our expense. Cancel your membership at any time after completing your membership agreement, simply by writing to us.

FREE 10-DAY TRIAL
Listen to your 4 introductory selections for a full 10 days. If not satisfied, return them with no further obligation. You send no money now, so complete the coupon and mail it today.

SAVE 50% INSTANT HALF-PRICE BONUS PLAN
Unlike other clubs, you get 50%-off Bonus Savings with every CD you buy at regular Club prices, effective with your first full-price purchase!

card enclosed with each issue of your magazine by the date specified on the card. You will have at least 10 days to decide, or you may return your Featured Selection at our expense. Cancel your membership at any time after completing your membership agreement, simply by writing to us.

FREE 10-DAY TRIAL
Listen to your 4 introductory selections for a full 10 days. If not satisfied, return them with no further obligation. You send no money now, so complete the coupon and mail it today.

SAVE 50% INSTANT HALF-PRICE BONUS PLAN
Unlike other clubs, you get 50%-off Bonus Savings with every CD you buy at regular Club prices, effective with your first full-price purchase!
(Continued from page 7)

Ranada communicates information on even the most complicated subjects. I frequently start his "Bits & Pieces" column thinking I'll never understand the subject, then wind up fully enlightened and wanting to read more! As complex as audio and video electronics have become over the last ten years, the technical concepts behind the products boggle the mind. Mr. Ranada unboggles them beautifully.

Loren Rosebraugh
Agoura Hills, Calif.

A VILE COMPARISON?

In his review of Deutsche Grammophon's recent 20th Century Classics line of CDs ["Classical Reviews," December 1988], David Hurwitz makes the remarkable assertion that Kurt Weill is "a terribly underrated composer with a range at least as wide as Stravinsky's." Underrated, possibly, but Weill's few contributions to the literature of concert music have scarcely elevated him to a status approaching Stravinsky's—and for good reason. Stravinsky brought about a near revolution in the areas of harmonic construct, rhythm and metrical organization, and structural processes. Weill, in such works as his Violin Concerto and his two rather labored symphonies, was content to competently utilize the vocabularies of popular music and of certain types of "serious" music already established by the likes of Stravinsky.

It is difficult to understand why any advocacy of Weill's talents would take the form of subjecting him to a rather cruel comparison with Stravinsky with respect to range. On the one hand we have a genre composer whose unequivocal successes are exclusively allied with Brechtian and American theater. On the other hand we have a 20th-century musical giant whose acknowledged masterpieces encompass chamber music, symphonic music, ballet, cantata and allied choral/orchestral forms, and, arguably, opera. One may as well assert that Norman Rockwell had a "range" at least as wide as Picasso's—which is perfectly ridiculous, of course, but no more so than this absurd assertion.

Leroy W. Southers, Jr.
Tujunga, Calif.

David Hurwitz replies: I think it would be fair to say that both Stravinsky and Weill composed music in an astonishingly wide range of styles and forms. Their success in these areas, relative to one another, is a matter of taste. Interestingly, both of Weill's symphonies and the Violin Concerto predate Stravinsky's mature work in these genres; looked at in this light, Mr. Southers's contention that Weill appropriated Stravinsky's forms or vocabulary seems rather weak to me.

Stravinsky's stature cannot possibly be demeaned by comparison with Weill, any more than Weill's can be increased by comparison with Stravinsky. That was not my intention in making the comparison. And Stravinsky's reputation is secure without the kind of advocacy Mr. Southers exhibits here—which seems an effort to bolster one composer by deriding another.

THE CONTINUING STORY OF "SHE LOVES YOU"

On the question of the "soundstage flip" in the Beatles' "She Loves You"—first men—

(Continued on page 12)

Slip Inside for a Remarkable Experience

Signet EP700 Extended Performance Dynamic Studiophones

When you first slip on our new Signet EP700 studiophones, prepare for the excitement of truly remarkable sound. You'll hear extended, flat frequency response, pinpoint imaging, and superb definition. Our ultra-sensitive EP700 dynamic drive units feature low-mass diaphragms, high-conductivity voice coils, and samarium-cobalt magnets. The result is accurate, musical response to even the most demanding transients from today's digital recordings.

But superb sound is merely the starting point at Signet. A wide low-pressure headband and well-ventilated ear pads offer superior comfort. And the EP700 open-back design keeps you in aural contact with your surroundings.

This thorough, uncompromising design approach is available in our complete line of Signet studiophones. Experience the remarkable Signet sound at your nearby dealer. Write for catalog and dealer list today.

Signet

4701 Hudson Drive, Stow, OH 44224
You've invested too much in your audio system, CD's, LP's, and tapes not to hear all that's there.

There's an incredible amount of enjoyment, excitement, and beauty trapped inside all audio systems. And in CD's, LP's, and tapes!

You can't hear it. Or get it out. Until now.

Now you can unlock sound that's so spectacular you'll hardly believe your ears.

The key is BBE.

What's BBE?
Experts say it's:
"The most hearable advance in audio technology since high-fidelity itself." — Music Connection Magazine
"Clearly one of the most important advances in electronic reproduction of music to come along in my lifetime." — Leonard Feather, Los Angeles Times, Washington Post Jazz Critic

What's The BBE Effect?
"The effect is shattering!" — Music Technology Magazine
"Whether you are playing LP's, CD's or tapes, the system comes alive." — Music & Sound Output Magazine

"I can't imagine working on another album without BBE." — Steve Levine, producer of The Beach Boys and BPI Producer of the Year.

What's the BBE Difference?
It's "like the difference between high-fidelity speakers with and without pillows in front of them." — Radio World Magazine

Better Sound Than The Masters
Music Technology Magazine made cassette copies using BBE. It told it's readers: "The cassette sound-ed better than unprocessed masters!"

Actions Speak Louder Than Words
When Michael Jackson tours, members of the Michael Jackson Band make sure BBE gets into the act.

No Artificial Flavoring
Rather than adding artificial elements, BBE restores natural harmonic balances that are present in live performances.

Let's Get Technical
Technically, BBE restores the proper harmonic structure of sound by compensating for amplitude and phase distortion.

The BBE SYSTEM:
• Divides the audio spectrum into three bandwidths
• Applies specific phase corrections to each band
• Continuously monitors program material
• Makes dynamic high-frequency amplitude compensations as required

BBE Really Fits In
Measuring 16 1/2" x 9" x 1 3/4", BBE fits perfectly into your audio rack. Then just plug it into your wall socket and standard tape loop.

Full Money-Back Guarantee
If you don't hear all the sound you've never heard with the new BBE 1002, return it within 30 days. We'll refund your money.

Full Warranty
All BBE products are backed by a full year's warranty on all parts and labor. And by our reputation for innovation and leadership in the audio and electronics industries.

Easy to Own
Cost of the remarkable BBE 1002 is only $189. Pay by check. Or, if more convenient, a major credit card. If you have a Macy's charge and are in New York or New Jersey, pick up your BBE 1002 in any of their audio departments.

Easy to Order
It's as easy as one, two, or three.
1. Call us. Toll free.
1-800-233-8346.
In California, 1-800-558-3963.
2. Complete and send us the coupon below.
3. Stop by the audio department of any Macy's in New York and New Jersey and take a BBE 1002 home.

Don't miss all the sound you've never heard. Order now.

BBE Sound Inc.
5500 Bolsa Ave. Suite 245
Huntington Beach, CA 92649
(714) 897-6766
1-800-233-8346
In California, 1-800-558-3963

Send me___ BBE 1002 unit(s) at $189 each.
(U.S. currency only. California residents add applicable tax. If rush shipping requested, additional charge is determined by destination. Canadian residents please write for additional information.)

Enclosed is a check for $
Or please charge to my:
☑ Visa ☐ MasterCard
☐ American Express

Card# __________________________ Exp. Date __________

Signature ________________________

Name (print) ____________________

Address _________________________
City/State/Zip ____________________

Area Code / Phone No. (To facilitate shipping) ___________________
The seven changes are not audible, however, on A Collection of Beatles Oldies. Is this merely because of the terrible fake-stereo sound of "She Loves You" on my vintage copy of that LP, compared with the original mono sound heard on both the Second Album LP and the Past Masters CD? Or is the Beatles Oldies version of the song a different take—or a different editing of various takes? And if the seven changes in the Past Masters version are in fact edits of various takes, which takes are they and why was the editing necessary? It seems we'll never know the answers: Mark Lewisohn's liner notes for the song's Past Masters appearance say "take details unknown," and his recently published book, The Beatles' Recording Sessions (Harmony), adds that "precise details of the recording takes no longer exist, but three reels of tape were filled in putting down 'She Loves You' and its B-side, 'I'll Get You.'"

BIG-BAND INFORMATION, PLEASE

Can you tell me where I can obtain recordings of big bands led by Count Basie, Les Brown, Duke Ellington, Benny Goodman, Glenn Miller, etc.? Also, Doc Severinsen on Command Records? Thank you.

Sally Winter
Quincy, Ill.

Perhaps you should begin by consulting the SCHWANN catalog (available at record stores and bookshops) to determine which specific recordings you want from among the wealth of material listed: nearly 100 titles each by Basie, Ellington, and Goodman, as well as 30 by Miller and ten by Brown. Many of the record companies are major labels, and at least some of their releases should be available in your local record store. Chances are good that your store also will order for you any hard-to-find releases from smaller companies—or you may write directly to the companies using the addresses found in the back of the SCHWANN catalog. As for Severinsen, the catalog has no listing for Command Records, but there are two titles—Best Of and Ja-Da—available from the major label MCA and three more titles—Facets and two volumes of The Tonight Show Band with Doc Severinsen—available from the independent label Amherst (1800 Main St., Suite A. Buffalo, N.Y. 14208). —Ed.

OF CDs AND ROCK

I do believe that CDs are great. I do not, however, choose to own any. The limited software available is much too costly. Besides, I enjoy LPs, and if I start listening to CDs, I may find LP surface noise more annoying than I already do. So I take my $15 and buy a brand-new two-LP set or five bargain-price single LPs selected from musical works recorded throughout the past several decades.

My selections are primarily rock 'n' roll. Not only does the usually high signal level help to mask surface noise, but many of the instruments are electronic (or dependent on electronic devices) and therefore not always subject to the possible degradation in sound of the microphone/electronics chain. These features of rock music make it especially suited to audio reproduction in the home. I sense people discounting rock music too often, when it really makes an audio system do its thing—aside from providing the juice that circulates in your soul.

Dan Overman
Corvallis, Oreg.

CORRECTION

Our September 1988 "Autophile" column contained two errors. The DAT players available for the Cadillac Fleetwood Delco/Bose music system are dealer-installed, not factory-installed. Also, North American rights to the ETAK car navigation system are owned by General Motors.—Ed.

All letters should be addressed to The Editor, HIGH FIDELITY, 825 Seventh Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Letters are subject to editing for brevity and clarity.
Cambridge SoundWorks has created Ensemble,” a speaker system that can provide the sound once reserved for the best speakers under laboratory conditions. It virtually disappears in your room. And because we market it directly, Ensemble costs hundreds less than it would in stores.

Henry Kloss, creator of the dominant speaker models of the '50s (Acoustic Research), '60s (KLH), and '70s (Advent), brought you Ensemble, a genuinely new kind of speaker system for the '90s, available only factory-direct from Cambridge SoundWorks.

The best sound comes in four small packages.

Ensemble consists of four speaker units. Two compact low-frequency speakers reproduce the deep bass, while two small satellite units reproduce the rest of the music, making it possible to reproduce just the right amount of energy in each part of the musical range without turning your listening room into a stereo showroom.

Your listening room works with Ensemble, not against it.

No matter how well a speaker performs, at home the listening room takes over. If you put a conventional speaker where the room can help the low bass, it may hinder the upper ranges, or vice-versa.

What Henry Kloss tells his friends

Every time I came out with a new speaker at AR, KLH, or Advent, my friends would ask me, "Henry, is it worth the extra money for me to trade up?" And every time I would answer, "No, what you've already got is still good enough!"

But today, with the introduction of Ensemble, I tell them, "Perhaps now is the time to give your old speakers to the children!"

Ensemble is a Trademark of Cambridge SoundWorks, Inc.
A New Generation

Borrowing advanced technology from both its Kappa Series and its $50,000 Infinity Reference Standard (IRS) system, Infinity has rolled out six new RS Series speaker systems, including an active subwoofer designed for use with any of the other new speakers. Prices range from $85 to $529 per speaker.

Woofers in the series are made with injection-molded graphite (IMG) cones, like those of the IRS. Infinity says that because this "Curvelinear" cone is injection-molded rather than vacuum-formed, the cone's shape can be critically controlled for lower mass, faster acceleration, and very high self-damping. RS Series dome drivers are made of Polyspherite, a new, proprietary composite material consisting of tiny, hollow graphite spheres bonded to an ultra-thin diaphragm of polypropylene. The result is said to be a lightweight driver with the stiffness of graphite and musical neutrality of polypropylene.

The cabinets have been designed to be unobtrusive in the home. The RS-5001 tower, for instance, is 31 by 11½ inches wide by 9½ inches deep, requiring floor space of less than three-quarters of one square foot. Additionally, it positions the high-frequency drivers close to ear level for better imaging and dispersion. Available in either Chatsworth oak or black oak vinyl veneer. Infinity Systems, 9409 Owensmouth Ave., Chatsworth, Calif. 91311.

Under random-play mode, long play randomly plays back selections from all 12 discs. Random play used with single play causes selection order on a single disc to be random. Combining random and program enables you to set up a totally random playback sequence for as many as 32 selections. The DA-C70SW uses two-times oversampling and a Vibration Cut mechanism meant to prevent the laser pickup from skipping. Other features include a 41-key remote, a built-in clock on/off programmable timer, direct search, scan and play, repeat play, skip search, manual search, and resume play standby. Hitachi, 401 W. Artesia Blvd., Compton, Calif. 90220.

Video Big Leagues

Bringing the capabilities of TV production studios to home video are two new full-sized VHS camcorders from RCA. The Pro-Wonder CC-310 ($1,399) and CC-320 ($1,499) both use the new ProEdit home video editing system.

ProEdit features include: a flying erase head to prevent video noise between recorded segments; audio-video dub for inserting new video segments or recording a new soundtrack onto the tape; mixing to add narration or new sound during dubbing to an already-recorded audio track; Edit Search to position the tape at the start of a new recording; and Synchro-Edit, which, with an optional editing cable, enables the camcorder to control a compatible VCR in order to compile an edited tape of selected scenes. Animation and time-lapse capabilities are provided.

Both models also have an 8:1 power zoom lens, wind-noise filter, auto focus, macro focus, automatic white balance, in-
Sony's 8mm Camcorder

Although it offers most of the same features and performance of the highly regarded CCD-V9 8mm camcorder, Sony's new CCD-V11 has a tape transport that is 60 percent smaller and half as heavy. To accomplish this surprising reduction in "form factor," Sony's video engineers took a cue from VHS-C and their own Betamovie system by reducing the diameter of the rotating video head drum (from 1.6 down to 1.05 inches). In the CCD-V11, the tape is wrapped around the drum for 292 degrees (instead of the conventional 180 degrees) and the drum itself contains four video heads, rather than two, as well as a flying erase head. Other innovations contributing to the camera's diminutive size are a tape-loading mechanism that has all the gearing on one horizontal plane and a thinner capstan motor. The new tape mechanism weighs only 6½ ounces, and the camera itself weighs only 2 pounds, 7 ounces, with battery. This is "less than many popular high-end single-lens-reflex (SLR) cameras with zoom lenses," notes Sony. Dimensions of the new camcorder are 3½ by 4 by 12 inches.

The $1,850 CCD-V11 uses a 2/3-inch, 420,000-pixel (380,000 effective) CCD as its image sensor. The 6:1 power zoom lens (with macro capability) has a through-the-lens autofocusing system with switchable automatic iris control. The variable shutter speed has four settings (V/100, V/250, V/1000, and V/4000 second) in addition to the normal V/6 second. A built-in, two-page, eight-color, digital-memory graphics superimposer with scroll capability can be used for professional-looking opening and closing credits or other visual effects. A title can even be recorded at home for later superimposition. A date/time generator is provided. To connect the camera to other video equipment, the CCD-V11 has audio and video input and output terminals. In a distinct improvement over the CCD-V9, the V11's viewfinder will tilt upward for low-angle shots.

Compact Monitors

From D'Ascanio Audio come the Heybrook HB-150 monitor loudspeakers ($800 per pair). They are based on the company's HB-2 model with a rear-facing port. The new HB-150s feature twin rear ports that are radiused and foam-lined at their exits for smooth airflow and low distortion, says D'Ascanio.

Drivers include a cast frame 6½-inch bass unit and 1-inch aluminum-dome tweeter. The dust cap on the bass unit has been replaced by a specially designed Coax "phase plug," which complements the characteristics of the cone and allows it to be used without a crossover. Both drivers are bolted to the cabinet with high-tensile steel bolts for maximum rigidity and performance. The tweeter's crossover network uses polypropylene capacitors and metal film resistors hard-wired to a removable crossover block.

Real wood veneer finishes include black ash or crown walnut. The cabinet is filled with a sandwich of acoustic fiber and longhair wool calculated to absorb the rear radiation of the bass unit. D'Ascanio says this also keeps midrange clarity undisturbed by frequencies that would otherwise be reflected from inside the cabinet. Impedance is 6 ohms. D'Ascanio Audio, 11450 Overseas Hwy., Marathon, Fla. 33050. In Canada: D'Ascanio Audio, P.O. Box 1160, Station B, Weston, Ont. M9L 2R9.

The Pioneer Picture

Joining Pioneer's Elite series of audio-video components are two new projection monitors. The 45-inch Pro-71 ($4,150) and the 50-inch Pro-91 ($4,500) offer improved resolution and picture reproduction plus an expanded vertical viewing angle without perceptible changes in picture brightness. Pioneer accomplished this through a newly developed high-resolution screen of 0.99 mm dot pitch, 10 percent finer than on previous models. Both models also have a new high-resolution CRT using new electron guns and a green phosphor with improved luminance saturation—which Pioneer says gives a crisp, clear picture, even in corners. The Pro-91 is said to provide 300-footlambert luminance and 700-line horizontal resolution. Cabinet size is 46 inches wide by 25 inches deep. Slightly smaller is the Pro-71, measuring 42 inches wide by 26 inches deep. It is said to provide 350-footlambert luminance.

(Closed on page 80)
Mono Cancellation
My turntable has acted strangely since I bought it. Things sound fine with my amplifier set to stereo, but when I switch to mono for playing some of my old discs, I lose volume and the records sound strange. I thought my amplifier might be at fault, but it works okay with a friend's turntable. Do you have any idea what is wrong?

Adam Chelimsky
Fort Lee, N.J.

The symptoms you describe would occur if one channel of the turntable had its ground and signal leads interchanged. When your amplifier is set to the stereo mode, the fact that one channel is reversed in phase is apparently not audible. But when your amplifier is switched to mono, the two channels are combined and the out-of-phase condition causes signal cancellation. Check the cartridge connections in the tonearm headshell. If the wiring seems correct but the problem persists, try interchanging the cartridge's right-channel hot- and ground-terminal connections. If the problem disappears, you need go no further. However, if you now hear hum, restore the original right-channel connections and switch the hot and ground leads of the cartridge's left channel. If that doesn't cure the problem without hum, the internal wiring of the cartridge or the turntable could be at fault.

Ground Terminals
What, if anything, should be done with the terminals marked "ground" found on the rear of most components? Should each component be connected to a separate ground, or should all the grounds simply be wired together? I've used a length of line to connect my integrated amp to the ground screw on a wall-socket plate and have heard no difference.

Porter Rostow
Montebello, Calif.

The general idea behind having all the metal chassis in a component system connected to a common ground is to ensure that there are no differences among what each component uses for its zero-volt reference level (which is the function of a ground). However, when you are dealing with the microvoltages that can be electromagnetically picked up by the very wires used to ground the equipment, the situation gets a little hairy—and hummy and buzzy.

I won't go into "ground loop" theory except to make the point that separate grounds should always be made to a single central point, rather than "daisy-chained" around a system. Since the shielded cables between your components already interconnect all the chassis' grounds, additional external ground wires can actually introduce problems rather than cure them.

Connections to a separate, external ground can be helpful if you live in an older house in which the grounding connections in the AC wiring have become loose or corroded. Under such conditions, an external ground connection—which should be firmly made to a cold-water pipe—can sometimes help minimize hum, RF pickup, or even shock hazards. But first try reorienting your equipment plugs in the AC wall sockets and listening for changes in hum level, since, depending on various factors, hum may actually be increased by a separate ground connection. . . . So, if everything is working fine, it's best to ignore the ground terminals on your equipment—except, of course, the one adjacent to the phono-input jacks meant for the ground lead from your turntable.

Synthesizer Reproduction
In several articles you have taken a firm stand favoring accurate reproduction. I agree with your arguments, but how does the question of "accuracy" relate to the reproduction of sound that had no original live reality—such as the product of a synthesizer? Or, for that matter, the sound from a loudspeaker driven by an amp being fed by an electric guitar?

L. B. Wend
Schoharie, N.Y.

This question sounds like the electronic version of the old philosophical conundrum about whether a tree makes a sound if it falls in a forest where no one hears it. The "sound" of a music synthesizer is, of course, that which comes out of the speaker attached to it. Therefore, it seems to me that if a recording is made from the electrical output of the synthesizer, rather than from the speaker (or headset) used by the composer, it is up to the composer to specify—if desired—the speaker or headset to be used by the listener in order to hear exactly what the composer had in mind (rather, in ear). While this has occurred, the more common alternative is for a synthesizer artist to audition his pieces on a variety of systems in order to make sure that the intended effect is produced, if not reproduced.

Electronic musical instruments whose acoustic output is always provided by amplifiers and speakers are another matter altogether. Again, it is helpful to keep in mind that a musical-instrument speaker is a sound producer and a hi-fi speaker is a sound reproducer. The special sonic characteristics of a musical instrument's amplifier and speaker must be considered as much a part of that instrument as, say, the wooden body of a Stradivarius. The difference is, of course, that any electric guitar can be hooked up to a wide variety of different amplifier/speaker combinations, and most rock musicians have their particular sonic favorites.

At the recording session, a musician usually wants to capture on tape the same sonic quality he hears live from his guitar-amp/speaker pairing, not the "sound" of merely
The age of CD sound is here—and you want. As your introduction to the CBS Compact Disc Club, you can choose any 8 CDs listed in this ad for 1¢, follow all the application—we'll send your CDs and bill you for 1¢ shipping and handling. You simply agree to buy 6 more CDs (at regular Club prices) in the next three years—and you may cancel your membership anytime after doing so.

How the Club works: About every four weeks (13 times a year) you will receive the Club's music magazine, which describes the Selection of the Month...plus new hits and old favorites from every field of music. In addition, up to six times a year, you may receive offers of Special Selections, usually old favorites from every field of music. In the Club magazine, which describes the Selection of the Month, you will receive a new CD at half price for each CD you buy at regular Club prices.

10-Day Free Trial: We'll send details of the Club's operation with your introductory shipment. If you are not satisfied for any reason whatsoever, just return everything within 10 days and you will have no further obligation. So why not choose 8 CDs for 1¢ right now?

ADVANCE BONUS OFFER: As a special offer to new members, take one additional Compact Disc right now and pay only $6.95. It's a chance to get a ninth selection at a super low price!
**Audio Illusions**

Some of my audiophile friends have told me that it helps the sound of audio components to weight them down with bricks or other heavy objects. Others suggest that I mount my amplifier on sharp, pointed feet. Does either suggestion make sense?

Carlton Shibe
Akron, Ohio

Unfortunately, one of the side effects of excessive audiophilia is a tendency to develop auditory hallucinations. Various subjective acoustic effects are sometimes imagined and reported as having an objective existence despite obvious conflicts with the laws of electronics, physics in general, psychoacoustics, and even logic and common sense. But although intense audio involvement may lead to irrational behavior often suggestive of a mental aberration, such behavior resembles more a primitive, magic-based religion. Through the ritual application of totem objects—weights, specially insulated or wound oxygen-free speaker cables, mysterious liquids, special feet and stands, and so forth—to their sound systems, true believers are able to experience wonderful audible improvements not always perceptible (since they are nonexistent) to those without equivalent dedication or faith.

Viewing all this with incredulity and amusement are those who, if not atheists in this hobby, are at least agnostics on the question of the audible improvements wrought by wondrous whatevers. Unfortunately, it's in the nature of the game that reviewers claiming to hear positive effects resulting from the application of the totem objects have far more credibility in the eyes of true believers than do the skeptics. The reverse is also true: Skeptical reviewers are valued more highly by the nonbelievers.

In short, the question of the audible improvements achieved by expensive accessories is very much subject to what I call the ambiguous ENC effect: Depending on which way you prefer to look at it, the abbreviation can stand for Enhanced New Component or Emperor's New Clothes.

We regret that the volume of mail is too great for us to answer all questions.
A sheaf of reader letters reached my desk from the Home Office recently. Since I can’t reply to them all, I’ll try to answer a few of the most popular questions here and in another column to follow.

**Tape Squeal.** I had hoped to put this pesky subject behind me with my October 1988 column, but the complaints continue to come in faster than the solutions. To repeat: The only real solution I know of—and it applies only to open-reel tapes and only if you’re willing to invest in a remedy that should last long enough for you to make a squeal-free dub—is the controlled-baking process of Scott Kent (c/o BKM Associates, Box 22, Wilmington, Mass. 01887). Do not try this at home, because without tight temperature control you can do far more harm than good.

On the same subject, I have had a couple of letters challenging my impression that the problem (at least in cassettes) is concentrated among those who use budget tapes on premium equipment or vice versa. The challengers have used only the best all around, and they still have squeal problems. These cases remain exceptions, however. On the other hand, I’ve always wondered about recordingists who try to save a buck on both ends. Perhaps they have similar problems but don’t bother to write to equipment magazines.

**Keyway Kapers.** A number of readers complain about tape-matching problems. Either their decks have too few adjustments for some tapes to play correctly, or they have so many that there’s doubt about the correct switches to throw. Many decks these days adjust bias and equalization (EQ) automatically, on the basis of the keyways (slots) on the back edge of the cassette shell. The Type 1 (ferric) cassettes all have only the punch-open keyways for preventing erasure. This design was used for some time after chrome Type 2 cassettes came on the market, but Type 2 cassettes now have an additional set of keyways next to the punch-out tabs. This Type 2 design was also used for the earliest Type 4 (metal) tapes, because both required the same 70-microsecond playback EQ, but later Type 4 shells added still another pair of keyways, near the center of the shell’s back edge.

In playback, all that matters is obtaining the correct EQ. Any metal tape will play identically with Type 4 and Type 2 settings, because both provide the same de-emphasis curve. But an old Type 4 cassette with just the Type 2 keyways will be underbiased if you try recording on it with a deck that chooses bias automatically. And an old Type 2 with just the Type 1 keyways will be both underbiased and incorrectly pre-emphasized during recording on such a deck.

Some prerecorded cassettes are recorded on Type 2 tape using Type 1 EQ (but Type 2 bias) to keep highs crisp and clean. Noise is increased slightly in order to obtain better high-frequency overload characteristics through high-speed duplication. To ensure that equipment with automatic tape matching will play them correctly (with Type 1 EQ), these tapes are housed in shells without the extra Type 2 keyways. Users of manually adjusted decks must therefore set them to the “ferric” (or “FeO,” “normal,” “120-µs,” or “Type 1”) switch position, even though these prerecorded tapes are identified as chromium dioxide (“CrO₂,” etc.).

Again, the bias setting has nothing to do with playback. But a tape control that also changes the playback EQ should be set to the EQ stipulated on the prerecorded tape, rather than to the EQ that is standard for the magnetic particle in the tape, if that is different. Automatic decks will take care of themselves in this situation, but not when confronted with the old, unintentionally non-standard shells. The only solutions for that problem are to use a manually adjustable deck to dub the “unplayable” tapes to cassettes with standard tape in standard shells or, if you are reasonably dexterous, open the shells and transfer the tape and hubs to screw-closure shells with the appropriate keyways.

**DBX Levels.** Anyone who knows how to set recording levels when not using noise reduction can use precisely the same techniques with Dolby B or C. But not DBX. Instead of an allowable maximum of +3 dB or so, the manual may say you can let the indicator go whooshing up to some astronomical value, like +10. How come?

A peak-reading indicator reads the highest values the signal attains—which is what you need to know if you’re not to ever overload the tape. But the signal is usually metered before it is subjected to the compression imposed by a noise-reduction circuit (if one is used). With Dolby B, it makes no difference where the signal is metered, because Dolby B leaves high levels untouched and imposes (upward) compression only on low-level, high-frequency signals. And, but for additional compression and a broader working range—plus a little downward compression, called “spectral skewing,” at extremely high frequencies—Dolby C behaves the same way.

But DBX noise reduction doesn’t reduce its action as the level rises, the way Dolby does. DBX applies the same 2:1 compression over virtually the entire frequency and dynamic ranges of the signal. At some level, usually below the meter’s 0-dB calibration, the input and output voltages at the DBX circuit will be equal. Below this point, the compression is therefore upward; above it, the compression is downward. For instance, if the input level (as shown on the meters) is 8 dB above this neutral point, the DBX-compressed signal actually fed to the tape will be only 4 dB above it. That’s why, when using DBX, levels can be so much higher before compression without overloading the tape. So don’t go by past metering experience; with DBX, you should believe what your manual tells you.
Yamaha just solved the industry's biggest problem.

All those little capacitors, resistors and semiconductors? They make up what's known as a CD player's analog filter.

A necessary evil designed to remove unwanted digital noise. While unfortunately distorting otherwise crystal-clear sound with phase shift.

Ahem.

Presenting Yamaha's exclusive Hi-Bit direct output technology.

A revolutionary technology we've incorporated into our CDX-910U, giving you the option of completely eliminating the analog filter with the touch of a button.

Allowing you, in turn, to enjoy improvement in music you thought couldn't be improved.

You'll also find 8 times oversampling. Giving you incredibly accurate waveform resolution and unbelievably natural sound.

Hi-Bit twin D/A converters to improve dynamic resolution and eliminate interchannel phase distortion.

And a host of features that add up to the most pleasurable listening experience yet.

Stop by your nearest Yamaha dealer today and hear the remarkable new CDX-910U CD player for yourself.

We think you'll come away sharing our philosophy that anything that comes between you and your music is definitely a big problem.

No matter how small it may be.
When was the last time you thought about your car's antenna? I don't mean when it broke off in the car wash, got ripped off, keeled over from corrosion, or that time you rode through the RF surf, catching radio waves with the classic wire coat hanger. I mean: Have you thought about your antenna as an important part of your autosound system?

For music, the primary job of an auto antenna is good FM reception—antennas are the link for music delivered through the air. At the source, radio stations transform musical frequencies into an RF (radio-frequency) signal. A transmitting antenna spits this RF out into the air as radiated electromagnetic waves. Your car's antenna intercepts a small fraction of these waves and turns them into an electrical signal for your tuner. The tuner then takes over and pulls out the music.

To perform well, your tuner needs a strong RF signal delivered to its antenna terminals. If your antenna is mired with road gunk, or broken out in rust acne, or the lead wire from antenna to tuner shows signs of wear, your FM performance may suffer. That's because antennas work best when they are "tuned" to the frequencies they receive. For FM reception, this is usually between 31 and 33 inches long, resonant with the FM frequencies. Dirt and corrosion can upset these tolerances.

FM boosters (about $20 to $30) that will increase signals as much as 15 dB can be helpful, but this depends on where you drive. In wide-open spaces, boosters can help pull in weak signals; in a metropolitan area, they may overload some tuners. Amplified antennas, which some people prefer because of their shorter stature, are a similar story.

Happily for your bank account, replacing a standard original mast antenna costs only about $10 to $15. Experts recommend a stainless-steel whip antenna, because its one-piece construction makes it less vulnerable to the dirt and corrosion likely to collect in the segments of collapsible antennas. Even cheaper is cleaning your antenna regularly. West German antenna maker Hirschmann offers treated Antenna Cleaning Tissues at three for a buck, and recommends cleaning every two months. Hirschmann is an elite name among antenna makers and, along with Harada, a Japanese company, stands as one of the largest suppliers to auto makers and auto-products retailers.

Should you spend a lot for an antenna? Antenna manufacturers claim that costlier designs and materials do enhance performance and durability, but without published test data to go on, I can't draw any conclusions. However, one manufacturer told me that the initial performance difference between a new inexpensive antenna and a new expensive antenna would be negligible. Yet over time, the inexpensive antenna would wear out faster and cause a continual erosion in performance; the better-made model would continue to perform well.

Hirschmann says its antennas are built to withstand speeds in excess of 150 mph, for a casual drive on the German Autobahn. Not that you'll be rocketing down Main Street, U.S.A., but if you bump into a tree branch, the Hirschmann stands a better chance of surviving than a less solidly built antenna. As for the motorized part, the design is fully electronic with no mechanical relay. The actual mast is made of a highly conductive muliplated assembly, which Hirschmann claims gives its antenna extra sensitivity and reduces susceptibility to multipath interference, delivering more signal to the tuner.

Multipath interference, a partial culprit in the car audio distortion known as "picket-fencing," is caused when several "copies" of the RF waves transmitted from the radio station reach your antenna at slightly different times. For instance, while driving in a city, radio waves bouncing off a building take longer to reach the antenna than do waves taking a line-of-sight route. The result is audio distortion.

In an attempt to solve the multipath problem, diversity tuning was introduced to car audio in the mid-1980s. The technique requires two antennas: a primary AM/FM antenna, and another—serving only the FM band—mounted approximately 30 to 40 inches from the main one. Whichever antenna is providing the stronger signal at the moment is the feed the tuner uses. Odds are that both won't be receiving a truly bad signal simultaneously, so multipath effects are reduced.

Despite the marked improvement it provides in FM reception, diversity tuning hasn't become popular in the autosound aftermarket. The reason is mainly cosmetic: Many car owners object to having two antennas. Consequently, a lot of diversity tuners died on the vine years ago. But a small number of manufacturers still offer it, in products such as Clarion's Audia 2000 ($769) and Blaupunkt's Berlin TQR 07 ($1,595).

The Berlin has quartz locking, with an auto-reverse cassette deck. Using two matched FM sections, each fed by a separate antenna, the unit evaluates the signals at the IF (intermediate frequency) stage in the tuner in order to look at criteria other than signal strength. For instance, noise levels at both antenna feeds are checked, so a signal can be chosen based on its sound quality.

Despite aftermarket doldrums, diversity tuning is doing well as an option innew cars. Autosound suppliers such as Clarion and Fujitsu Ten have been working with car manufacturers to hide the second antenna in the windshield, making the appearance more palatable for buyers. Nissan and Mazda are among those offering diversity tuning systems. If you are shopping for a new car, you might ask the dealer about this option.
In last month’s column, I discussed Analog Devices’ 18-bit digital-to-analog converter chips. That Massachusetts company is also one of the world’s leading producers of general-purpose digital-signal-processing (DSP) integrated circuits—specifically, the complex and expensive devices performing the high-speed arithmetic that forms the core of DSP techniques. In consumer audio products, however, general-purpose DSP chips are very rarely used—I know of no widely available component utilizing one. These chips’ jack-of-all-trades design can make them both too powerful and not powerful enough for audio use. For a DSP chip to process signals as varied as those from deep-space probes, enemy radars, telephones, video cameras, and seismographs, it must contain features of little use to high-fidelity audio, and such capabilities make the chip too expensive for mass-market audio products. Various other factors preclude many general-purpose DSP chips from processing signals with a full 20-kHz audio bandwidth.

General-purpose DSP chips are used in audio, but in products that consumers would rarely get to see, much less buy and use. An outstanding example of this is the new Sonic System from Sonic Solutions (the San Francisco company noted for its No Noise processing for CD remastering). Characterized as a “desktop audio workstation,” the Sonic System is based on a Macintosh II personal computer and contains several layers of high-power computing capability: the MacIntosh’s own microprocessor, a 68881 floating-point coprocessor chip installed in the Mac, and a special-purpose Sonic Solutions circuit board that contains four Motorola 56001 general-purpose DSP chips.

Input and output to the system are via standard AES/EBU digital-audio bit streams, and the signals are stored on a 736-megabyte hard-disk drive that can hold 52 minutes of 16-bit stereo audio. All processing and audio-data paths are actually 24 bits “wide,” to preserve dynamic range during calculation, and 44.1- and 48-kHz sampling rates are supported. Longer record/play times are available with added disk drives.

With the Sonic System and its supplied CD “pre-mastering” software, the user can record and play back four channels of digital audio. More important, it provides full, instant-access editing of the audio as stored on the hard disk. Its edits are of a quality and complexity impossible with analog recording systems and not even available with typical VCR-based digital studio editing equipment. Six types of crossfade “envelope” are provided, for example. Other signal-processing software implements such standard studio functions as mixing, filtering, equalization, and dynamic-range control.

In all, the Sonic System makes editing, and possibly even recording, easier and less expensive than the typical setup now used for digital taping and editing (meaning, at least three 1/2-inch professional VCRs, a special digital editing console, and a digital-audio/video converter). And the Sonic System actually fits on a desktop! Of course, this versatility does exact a cost: $44,100. Sonic Solutions tells me that ways are being investigated to make at least some of these capabilities available at price levels more appropriate for the home market.

Leave it to Sony, one of the acknowledged leaders in both professional and consumer digital-audio products, to come up with DSP chips specialized for audio applications, as well as to establish both professional and consumer-priced product lines using them. Sony’s SDP-1000 professional digital-audio processor incorporates the Sony CXD-1160 and CXD-1355P DSP chips and has equalization and dynamic-range processing capabilities similar to those of the Sonic System. At this point, the SDP-1000 lacks any self-contained recording, playback, or editing capability—possibly because Sony doesn’t want to immediately threaten its own domination of the traditional digital-audio editing market.

Of much greater significance to High Fidelity readers is Sony’s use of its DSP chips in a consumer product: the TA-V925 preamplifier (available only in Japan). The DSP integrated circuits serve as the equivalent of both a dynamic-range and a surround-sound processor, as well as a parametric equalizer. The dynamic-range software provides three levels of compression—1:1.25 above -16 dB, 1:1.6 above -14 dB, and 1:2 above -12 dB—presumably to make wide-dynamic-range CDs sound better in background-music and similar applications. The surround-sound processing incorporates three modes of variable signal delay: movie, music, and “simulated” surround. Dolby Pro Logic surround-sound decoding does not seem to be provided, however. So far, this is a function that is executed digitally only by the Lexicon’s CP-1 ambience/reverb generator, a device employing Lexicon’s own special-purpose DSP chip.

A typical, analog-based audio product containing this amount of signal-processing capability would probably have a front-panel jammed with knobs and dials. But DSP simplifies matters, since, under computer control, one switch can take on different control identities depending on the activated program. Accordingly, the TA-V925 has an array of four switches that are used variously to change parameters in the equalizer and surround-sound modes. Naturally, digital memory is used to retain myriad control settings (200 factory-set and 10 user-programmed).

The TA-V925 was introduced last fall in Japan and, so far, is available only in that country. Sony tells me that it will soon introduce a line of consumer DSP products (but probably not including the 925) in this country. We hope to test one of them as soon as Sony makes samples available.
The HK-990Vxi is the top model of Harman Kardon's current receiver line. It is an audio-video model in the sense that it includes full switching to handle video components as well as audio ones. For most users, its facilities are above average in this respect. However (perhaps an index of the growing list of TV stations broadcasting MTS stereo), there is no explicit provision for TV-FM simulcasts.

Switching is handled in a direct, positive way. One knob selects the main "source," available for listening or recording or both—depending on how the remaining knobs are set. One of these is for recording and includes, in addition to the selected source, options for dubbing in either direction between two VCRs or between two audio-only tape decks. The source selector makes other dubbing options possible. You can, for example, set SOURCE at VCR 2 and the recording selector at SOURCE to copy from that VCR to Tape 1 or Tape 2.

The final knob of the group chooses the source you monitor. It can be set to any of the four tape options, SOURCE, or REMOTE. This last—an option repeated on the main selector—turns control over to the supplied wireless remote, powered by two AA cells. The remote can thus select the source for listening and that for recording or it can be locked out from either function. This avoids ruined tapes if someone picks up the remote while a recording is in progress. The remote option can be a little confusing until you get used to it; nevertheless, once you do, you may find it considerably less vexing than the often illogical logic that governs switching in other A-V receivers.

Though the 990Vxi avoids convoluted electronic logic, its switching scheme does have its twists, putting a premium on the manual's clarity. This one is in simple, idiomatic English and is well laid out; however, it falls a bit short in that...
there are no how-to sections to walk you through specific setup procedures (which can be boringly redundant, I admit) and the control descriptions aren't comprehensive enough to do the job. To some extent, you're left with a trial-and-error approach.

Tuner operation is simplicity itself. There are up- and down-tuning buttons, plus a pair that toggle, respectively, the seek/manual tuning functions and Harman Kardon's proprietary Active Tracking circuit (I'll come back to this). Manual tuning progresses by half-channels (0.1 MHz) on FM, full channels (10 kHz) on AM. There are six preset buttons and one that steps through three "bands"—FM 1, FM 2, and AM—to give you 12 presets on FM, six on AM. Neither I nor Diversified Science Laboratories was able to achieve stereo reception without switching to the seek mode, although we were working with different samples. If this is intentional, it's a legitimate design choice, but it appears that owners are left on their own to discover it, since the manual does not go out of its way to spell out these details.

There is a separate mono/stereo button that affects all inputs. In the same rank on the front panel are switches for an infrasonic filter and an onboard-processor loop. Separate on/off switches control the two pairs of speaker outputs so they can be activated independently or both turned off for listening via the front-panel headphone jack.

The back panel has the usual color-coded pin jacks: stereo pairs for fixed-coil phone, moving-coil phone, CD, the external processor (in and out), and the tape connections; stereo pairs plus composite video for an A/V input and the two VCRs; composite video only for the monitor output. As with similar units, the rather skimpily binding posts accommodate an AM antenna (including the supplied loopstick, which mounts to the back panel) and 300-ohm FM twinlead. For 75-ohm coax, I was pleased to find a U.S.-standard threaded F connector. The massive speaker output binding posts comfortably accept 14-gauge (one step above heavy zip cord) bared leads. A nearby switch optimizes output for loads of either 8 or 4 ohms.

The intent of this switch is to deliver either more voltage with less current (the 8-ohm mode) or vice versa, so that maximum power can be achieved without overheating the receiver's output stages. A single pair of 8-ohm (nominal) speakers would get the 8-ohm mode; add a second pair to the B connections or switch to a 4-ohm model, and the 4-ohm position is recommended; the manual says that use of two 4-ohm pairs requires caution and recommends against it.

DSL measured only a marginal increase in power at 4 ohms with a 4-ohm load (versus the 8-ohm setting with an 8-ohm load), though the dynamic power did increase by a full decibel when a 2-ohm load was substituted (still at the 4-ohm setting). Were a 2-ohm optimization available as well, it presumably would reduce that 2-ohm rating but also keep the amp running cooler while it was measured. Since even the rated 90 watts—and note that Harman Kardon publishes that figure for both loads—is ample for most home installations for which a receiver would be a logical choice, the output normally can be expected to loaf along well below maximum, making the setting of the impedance-matching switch somewhat less critical than the manual suggests.

It is a good amp by receiver standards, if not quite up to the level of HK's deluxe Citation line (with which it shares many design elements). Distortion, for example, is a little (though not necessarily audibly) higher than you would expect in separates and output impedance a little higher—lowering the damping factor, though again by only an insignificant amount. The design is basically broadband (a given in Harman Kardon products for two generations), with a switchable infrasonic filter to control such undesirables as warp output in playing LPs. Even this filter is more broadband than most, with a lower turnover and gentler slope than would be required by a record player with real problems in this department. Historically, Harman Kardon has favored such shallow filters to minimize phase shift.

There is a slight phono response error in both the moving-magnet and mov-
Infrasonic Filter

Channel Separation (at 1 kHz)
- from phono inputs
- from tuner section
- from aux input
- moving-coil phone
- fixed-coil phono

Input Impedance
- fixed-coil phono
- moving-coil phone

Phono Overload (1-kHz clipping)
- moving-coil phone
- fixed-coil phono

Sensitivity 8 Noise (re 0 dBW; A-weighting)
- at 0 dBW (1 watt)
- at 19.5 dBW (90 watts)

Harmonic Distortion (THD; 20 Hz to 20 kHz)
- 4-ohm load
- 8-ohm load
- 2-ohm load

Dynamic Power (at 1 kHz)
- at 4 ohms

Power Into 4 and 2-ohm loads was measured with output
switched to 4-ohm setting; all other measurements were
made with 8-ohm setting.

Rated Power
- at 8 ohms
- at 4 ohms

Output at Clipping (at 1 kHz; both channels driven)
- 8-ohm load
- 4-ohm load
- 2-ohm load

Dynamic Power (at 1 kHz)
- 8-ohm load
- 4-ohm load
- 2-ohm load

Dynamic Headroom (re rated power)
- 8-ohm load
- 4-ohm load

Harmonic Distortion (THD; 20 Hz to 20 kHz)
- at 19.5 dBW (90 watts)
- at 0 dBW (1 watt)

Frequency Response
- +0.1 dB; 10 Hz to 34.5 kHz
- -0.3 dB; < 10 Hz to 101 kHz

RIAA Phono Equalization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HZ</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>320</th>
<th>1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td>+3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fixed-coil phono: +1/4 dB, 20 Hz to 20 kHz.
Moving-coil phono: -1/4 dB at 5 kHz, -1/4 dB at 20 kHz.

Sensitivity & Noise (re 0 dBW; A-weighting)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Sensitivity (mV)</th>
<th>Noise (dB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aux input</td>
<td>fixed-coil phono</td>
<td>2.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moving-coil phono</td>
<td>13 µV</td>
<td>74 dB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Phono Overload (1-kHz clipping)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Load</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fixed-coil phono</td>
<td>210 mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moving-coil phono</td>
<td>12 mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Input Impedance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Load</th>
<th>Impedance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aux input</td>
<td>fixed-coil phono</td>
<td>78 kohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moving-coil phono</td>
<td>490 ohms, 140 pf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output impedance (to tape)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Load</th>
<th>Impedance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>from aux input</td>
<td>fixed-coil phono</td>
<td>2.600 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from phono inputs</td>
<td>fixed-coil phono</td>
<td>3.500 ohms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damping factor (50 Hz; re 8 ohms)</td>
<td>fixed-coil phono</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Channel Separation (at 1 kHz)
- 68 ±2 dB

Infrasonic Filter
- 3 dB at 15 Hz; 6 dB/octave

All of this would constitute a good—
but certainly not spectacular—receiver,
were it not for the tuner section, which
is the design's centerpiece. The Active
Tracking feature (previously available
only in HK's separate tuners, such as the
TU-920, which we reviewed in March
(1988)) is Harman Kardon's way of solv-
ing awkward reception problems with-
out demanding any special training of
the operator. The company says its AT
feature "simultaneously delivers two as-
pects of performance that were previ-
ously mutually exclusive: high selectivity
and high fidelity." This is substantially
true, though as our data show, some rela-
tively minor trade-offs are involved.
Otherwise, there would be no reason to
shut it off.

But Active Tracking does solve prob-
lems. Rather than simply put filter
"blinders" on the signal (usually as it
passes through the IF, or intermediate-
frequency, stage), AT phase-locks the
carrier to distinguish it from interfer-
ingsignals. The system was able to ex-
clude most of a staticlike noise source
that invades my neighborhood now and
then for a few minutes at a time, for in-
stance. No past device I've tried has been
so effective in this situation. The loss
it exacts in stereo separation shouldn't
matter if you have deployed your speak-
ers well, and the increase in distortion is
similarly insignificant. The loss in cap-
ture ratio is surprising, but its signifi-
cance will depend on the specific recep-
tion problem at hand.

The signal-strength indicator has five
segments, with thresholds between 22
and 49 dB; thus they will help you orien-
t your antenna only on fairly weak sta-
tions—where orientation is most impor-
tant. Sensitivity is well within the recei-
ver ballpark (though not as good as you'd
hope for in separates), and other values
are fairly typical of the genre.

From the viewpoint of American
buyers, Harman Kardon has a lot going
for it. It calls the shots from its Long Is-
land headquarters, where the priorities
of American buyers get top billing and
those of international trade follow in
their wake. Indeed, the very American-
ness of the line (like that of its sister com-
pany, JBL) seems to have contributed to
the brand's cachet among both Euro-
pean and Japanese buyers.

In any event, the result in this case is,
overall, impressive. The HK-990Vxi is
a receiver with good capabilities and—
perhaps even more important to some
users—without useless glitz. The extra
power in the amp and the Active Track-
ing in the tuner are, above all, what justi-
fy the 990Vxi's not inconsiderable price.
You won't find anything quite like it
anywhere else.

Robert Long
Are you hearing only 4/5ths of Beethoven's Fifth?

On data pits one millionth of an inch wide, a compact disc stores all the music information that's vital for accurate reproduction of a recording. Due to disc speed fluctuations, and internal and external vibrations, however, a CD player's laser is not able to read every pit. Which means you're prevented from experiencing all the power, impact, and dynamics of the original performance.

Take the "Tap Test".
To demonstrate how susceptible your CDs are to vibration, take the Tap Test. Balance the CD with your finger through the center hole. Hold the disc close to your ear and tap it. You'll hear a sustained "ringing" sound and feel vibrations with your finger.

CD SoundRings™ solve CD problems.
Mounted on the outer edge of a compact disc, CD SoundRings by Monster Cable® provide rotational stability and reduced disc vibration while it is playing.

Based on a simple "gyro-stabilizer" principle (much like twirling a rock at the end of a string), CD SoundRings' carefully measured weight reduces laser to disc mistracking caused by disc rotation speed irregularities and vibrations from the player's motor, a poorly aligned spindle—even your speakers.

With the laser now able to read audio bits more accurately, digital data acquisition reaches full potential.

The CD improvement anyone can hear.
With a damped and precisely spinning disc, you'll discover new depth and presence in a recording. With greater overall clarity. Extended frequency response. Smoother highs and deeper lows.

Best of all, you'll experience more natural and realistic music production. The gentle plucking of violin strings. A rock solid bass. A feeling of airiness in the vocals. And because there's greater soundstage and imaging, you'll be able to pick out individual instruments— bring you closer than ever to the original performance.

Discover how good your discs can sound.
It's a fact. Compact disc performance at its height is unprecedented in its power, range and impact.

Now with CD SoundRings, you can fully achieve that potential. Order the extraordinary CD SoundRings today.

Order Toll-Free
1-800-888-2118
24 Hours a Day, 7 Days a Week

Our Policy:
• We accept VISA, MASTERCARD, and AMERICAN EXPRESS.
• Your credit card is not billed until we ship your order.
• Your order will be shipped within 48 hours.
• Your purchase is risk-free. If for any reason you are not delighted with the order you receive, just return it within 30 days for a prompt and courteous refund.

Send CD SoundRings risk-free for 30 days
☐ Package of 24 for $29.95 ($3.00 for Shipping)*
☐ Package of 50 for $49.95 ($3.00 for Shipping)

I'm paying by: Check MD VISA AmEx

Acct. No. Exp.
Signature
Name
Address
City State Zip
Phone (Area Code) Phone

*CA & WA add appropriate sales tax.

Berkeley SoundLab
2515 Benvenue Suite 402, Berkeley, CA 94704
It is perhaps unfair to Marantz to begin this report with a peccadillo of sorts, but it's bemusing enough to warrant special attention. The PM-65 is the first integrated amp—or preamp or receiver, audio-video or audio-only—I've encountered that makes no explicit provision for analog audio tape! Of course, it can accommodate your cassette deck, as the fairly detailed owner's manual makes plain. But up front there are only three labeled tape options: DAT (for digital audio tape, in case you've been out of touch for a couple years), VCR 1, and VCR 2.

This is partly a sign of the times and partly a question of Marantz's self-image, it would seem. Certainly there is a very real demand for equipment that can handle two VCRs. But DAT? Well, Marantz made headlines by being the first company to announce plans to market a DAT deck in this country. I have yet to see one in a store, but perhaps that's beside the point. For Marantz, DAT is where recording will (or at least should) be at in a future so near as to make the old-fashioned designation passé.

On second look, you see that the DAT switch positions carry the telltale composite-video output for your monitor. The speaker connections, for two sets of speakers, are heavy-duty binding posts that accept bared leads.

There are three sets of input selectors, so to speak. The large rectangular buttons near the bottom center of the front panel select the signal you hear and view: SOURCE and the three tape options. They serve the function of a monitor selector. The source selector itself is next to the volume knob and includes all inputs except the three tape options. The source for recording is handled by the third selector, at the bottom, next to the balance knob. It gives you the option of recording the source selected at the upper knob.
or of dubbing from any of the three tape options to the other two.
Between this recording selector and the monitor buttons are one for "muting" (the usual attenuation by a nominal 20 dB) and two for "AV Sound." One of these simply switches the feature on and off; the other selects either of two modes: "music" or "movie." The action of each resembles that of a conventional loudness-compensation control except that the high treble is boosted as much as the deep bass—by up to about 7 dB, depend-

![Image of the amplifier's well-intentioned DAT switches (lower left).](image)

ing on the volume setting. The music mode has most effect below 100 Hz and above 10 kHz; the movie mode is identical in the treble but moves the bass inflection points more than an octave higher, so most of its boost lies below 250 Hz.

Though the manual talks of using these options "to obtain more powerful sound when listening to music sources or surround software," the AV designation suggests (correctly, I think) that they will be most useful with video source material that has had less care taken with its audio than it should have and thus can profit from some emphasis toward the frequency extremes. On well-recorded fare, I find the AV Sound controls superfluous, but then I have never been very fond of loudness controls either.

Of course, you can tailor the frequency balance, with or without AV Sound, by using the tone controls. Their interstep spacing is much more regular than is usual among the units we test. The boost/cut symmetry of the bass control is excellent; the treble control reaches a little lower in frequency when it is attenuating than when it is boosting. Both have a range of about ±12 dB, the treble has most effect near 20 kHz, the bass at around 50 Hz.

The phono preamp is quite good, though the frequency-response trace shows the midbass about 1 dB stronger than the treble above 5 kHz. A slight rolloff can be discerned in the extreme bass, but it isn’t steep enough to constitute an infrasonic filter. Attenuation in the warp-output range is only about 6 dB, making it important that your phonograph cartridge and tonearm work well with each other.

The amplifier section seems very comfortable with 4-ohm loads, judging by the extra current (and hence power) it delivers into that load vis-à-vis the standard 8 ohms. The dynamic-power figure at 2 ohms is no higher than that with 4 ohms, but this doesn’t necessarily mean that the amplifier itself is faltering. During bench testing at this level, the protection relay kicked in before any sign of clipping had yet appeared, thus preventing investigation of higher levels. Suffice it to say that the amplifier does well in the listening room as well as on the bench with standard test resistors, and the manual warns you off any speakers whose impedance and hookup would result in unusually low-impedance loads.

As in other products of the current generation, Marantz has not gone out of its way to accommodate FM/TV simulcasts (which I hope are being replaced by MTS-stereo TV broadcasts in most areas anyway). This simplifies switching con-

![Image of RIAA Phono Equalization graph](image)

siderably and allows the PM-65AV to avoid the elaborately involuted control schemes of some models we’ve tested. Even so, it provides three-way dubbing among its tape options, which is a rare and luxurious capability. It is, all told, a well-designed and thoroughly up-to-date integrated amp.

**Robert Long**

### TEST REPORTS

**Rated Power**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Load</th>
<th>Power (dB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-ohm</td>
<td>18.1 dB (65 watts)/channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-ohm</td>
<td>19.0 dB (80 watts)/channel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output at Clipping** (at 1 kHz; both channels driven)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Load</th>
<th>Power (dB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-ohm</td>
<td>19.0 dB (80 watts)/channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-ohm</td>
<td>20.9 dB (123 watts)/channel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dynamic Power** (at 1 kHz)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Load</th>
<th>Power (dB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-ohm</td>
<td>19.5 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-ohm</td>
<td>21.4 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-ohm</td>
<td>21.4 dB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dynamic Headroom** (re rated power)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Load</th>
<th>Power (dB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-ohm</td>
<td>+1.4 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-ohm</td>
<td>+2.4 dB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Harmonic Distortion (THD; 20 Hz to 20 kHz)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Load</th>
<th>Distortion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8-ohm</td>
<td>≤0.014%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-ohm</td>
<td>≤0.011%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Frequency Response**

- ±1/2 dB, 11 Hz to 40.6 kHz
- ±1/4 dB, <10 Hz to 172 kHz

**Sensitivity & Noise (re 0 dBW, A-weighting)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Sensitivity</th>
<th>S/N Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aux input</td>
<td>19 mV</td>
<td>66 dB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phono input</td>
<td>0.30 mV</td>
<td>79 dB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phono Overload (1-kHz clipping)**

- 160 mV

**Input Impedance**

- 24k ohms
- 48k ohms, 165 pF

**Output Impedance (to tape)**

- from aux input | 375 ohms |
- from phono input | 430 ohms |

**Channel Separation (at 1 kHz)**

| Load | Separation (dB) |
|------|----------------|---|
| 8-ohm | 77.1/4 dB |

**REPORT POLICY**

Equipment reports are based on laboratory measurements and controlled listening tests. Unless otherwise noted, test data are provided by Diversified Science Laboratories. The choice of equipment to be tested rests with the editors of High Fidelity. Samples normally are supplied on loan from the manufacturers. Manufacturers are not permitted to read reports in advance of publication, and no report or portion thereof may be reproduced for any purpose or in any form without written permission of the publisher. All reports should be considered as applying to the specific samples tested. High Fidelity and Diversified Science Laboratories assume no responsibility for product performance or quality.
"You might use your car for pleasure, but insuring it is a business decision."

RAYMOND BURR

Here's why... With the cost of auto insurance, particularly with two or more cars, you must make informed decisions. The right insurance company with the right coverages, with the proper limits at appropriate rates. Those are business decisions that require the advice and counsel of an Independent Insurance Agent. We represent several fine companies...not just one...so you choose the right policy at the right price, with the right service. An Independent Agent — always a good business decision.

INDEPENDENT INSURANCE AGENTS OF AMERICA
...and the insurance companies they represent
I've always believed that, all other elements being equal, simplest is best. Given that Compact Discs are better at preserving musical continuity than are LPs—and I have never liked using changers for LPs—why bother with a CD changer? The reasons I hear cited most often by serious music lovers are that you don't have to struggle with the so-called jewel boxes or even handle the CDs once they are stored in the six-disc magazines. And now that I've tried it, I see what the changerphiles mean.

Moreover, Radio Shack's Realistic CD-6000 actually is simpler to use than are many high-end single-disc players—and it costs less, to boot. It dispenses with all those fussy little features that add more to player cost than to practical musical enjoyment. And if you find the jewel boxes as annoying as many users evidently do, you may consider even the elaboration of the magazines to be simpler than coping with individual discs.

The controls are exceptionally logical in their layout. Across the bottom right of the front panel is a row of large buttons that basically follow the order in which you tend to use them, left to right. The first is the exception: the eject. It is followed by the series you press in programming: PROGRAM, DISC (to choose one of the six), up and down SKIP to choose the track number, and STORE to enter the selection thus chosen. Next comes REPEAT, which steps through three options: one (a single track), all (the programmed sequence or entire collection of discs), and clear (off). Rounding out the row are forward and reverse audible cue buttons.

The programming memory will retain as many as 32 tracks, chosen in any order from any of the six discs. By comparison to single-disc players, cycling times are naturally a bit longer, even between tracks on the same disc. Contiguous tracks acquire a gap in excess of one second when programmed for continuous playback. However, this is not a big trade-off for listeners who find the benefits of changers attractive.

The numerical display at the upper left of the front panel normally shows

**Test Reports**

**Realistic CD-6000 Compact Disc Changer**

**Dimensions:** 16½ by 4 inches (front), 13 inches deep plus clearance for connections.

**Price:** $360; extra six-disc magazines, $18.

**Warranty:** "Limited," one year parts and labor.

**Manufacturer:** Made in Japan for Radio Shack Division of Tandy Corp., 1700 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, Tex. 76102.
SUBSCRIBE TODAY AND SAVE 60% OFF!

Subscribe to High Fidelity for only $11.97 for 1 year (12 issues). That's more than $18.00 off the $30.00 cover price.

High Fidelity brings you in-depth evaluations, detailed test reports and sound buying advice on all the latest audio and video equipment. Also you'll get the most up-to-date information on new innovations and industry trends, articles about music and musicians and reviews of classical and popular recordings in all formats.

Call Toll-Free Now — 1-800-666-3977; or fill in this coupon and mail it to

High Fidelity • P.O. Box 3234 • Harlan, IA 51593-0414

☐ Yes! Send me one year (12 issues) of High Fidelity for just $11.97. I save 60% OFF the $30.00 cover price.

☐ Double my savings! Send me 24 issues for just $22.00.

Mr./Mrs./Ms. (circle one) (please print)

Street

Apt. No.

City State Zip

☐ My payment is enclosed ☐ Please bill me later

HIGH FIDELITY's annual basic rate is $13.95.
justed for inflation, that means it's less ferrofluid in the voice coil for cooling. It creased sensitivity rating. The Y, -inch the Baby, with a new tweeter and an in- it even sounds better.

And you know what? If memory serves, shelves, whereas the original wouldn't. smaller: It really will fit on many book-

price is only a little higher in dollars; ad-

Baby II, carries on that tradition. Its

for money, as the British say. A genera-

growth; the output filtration seems to be a
coding and don't even mention oversam-

6000 specs list only straight 16-bit de-

ticks or other symptoms that, of course,
demanding Pierre Verany disc didn't
difficulty, and even the much more
dropping to 1.25mm with aplomb; by
daunt the player unduly. It handled
demanding Pierre Verany disc didn't
difficulty, and even the much more
dropping to 1.25mm with aplomb; by
daunt the player unduly. It handled
demanding Pierre Verany disc didn't
difficulty, and even the much more

A dvent's very first product was a "bookshelf" speaker called, sim-
ply, the Advent Loudspeaker. Its overriding virtue was excellent value for
money, as the British say. A genera-

ation later, Advent's latest speaker, the

Baby II, carries on that tradition. Its

price is only a little higher in dollars; ad-

justed for inflation, that means it's less expen-
sive than its progenitor. And it's smaller: It really will fit on many book-

shelves, whereas the original wouldn't. And you know what? If memory serves, it evensounds better.

As the name almost mysteriously im-
plies, this is the second incarnation of
the Baby, with a new tweeter and an in-
creased sensitivity rating. The 3/4-inch polycarbonate-dome tweeter employs ferrofluid in the voice coil for cooling. It is crossed over at 4.5 kHz to a 6/8-inch long-throw woofer in a sealed enclosure. Both drivers are centered on the long axis of the front baffle, behind a removable black stretch-fabric grille.

Keeping this axis vertical should pro-
mote the best possible imaging, though Advent indicates that horizontal place-
ment is acceptable (and, of course, some bookshelves will demand it). The end caps are of solid wood, with pleasantly rounded edges. The remaining surfaces are finished in black—even the back, in case you want freestanding placement. Color-coded spring-clip connectors for speaker cables are recessed into the back.

Advent rates impedance at 6 ohms nominal and 4 ohms minimum. As you can see from our data column, the average is above 8 ohms, but the curve does dip to 4.5 ohms in the extreme bass and 4.4 ohms at the woofer-range minimum,

Robert Long

Advent Baby II L oudspeaker

M A R C H 1 9 8 9
near 200 Hz. The woofer resonance, at 80 Hz, measures 16 ohms, and a broader maximum near the top of the woofer range measures 19.6 ohms, which accounts for the average. Still, the breadth of the woofer minimum argues in favor of treating the Baby as a 6-ohm or even 4-ohm model, should you decide to run speaker pairs in parallel.

Frequency response was measured by Diversified Science Laboratories with.

the speaker on a 27-inch stand and 3 inches in front of the wall. The pronounced dip at around 300 Hz in both traces presumably is due, at least in part, to floor reflections (as it has been with many other speakers we have tested). However, the less pronounced dip in the neighborhood of 2.5 kHz is confirmed to some extent by near-field measurements, which indicate that the woofer rolls off somewhat short of the nominal crossover point. Even including the floor-reflection dip, response stays between about +3 dB and −4 dB over the speaker's working range, which may be said to begin at around 50 Hz. Off-axis response is very similar.

The Baby sounds smoother than the curves imply. The forwardness suggested by the midrange maximum is certainly there, and there is a slightly "etched" quality in the tweeter range (which may relate to the twin response peaks toward the top end). Ultra-low bass is simply absent—of necessity, in a speaker of this size—but so is the thumpiness by which some other small speakers have sought to compensate for the want of clean fundamentals at the bottom end.

Placement makes a good deal of difference with the Baby II. The finished back—and also my own general preferences—led me to begin with the Baby freestanding, but it isn't at its best that way. The lack of bass reinforcement emphasizes what roughness there is in the treble and makes the sound overbright and somewhat shallow—even rather harsh with some music. Almost any placement that puts a bass-reinforcing surface nearby is preferable. Even on the
floor, ridiculous as that looks with so small a speaker, and despite the shin-
height tweeter, the sound is much more agreeable. I finally settled on (guess what?) a broad shelf with a backup wall. This truly is a bookshelf speaker!

The sound still is on the bright, crisp side, lending liveliness and detail without harshness as long as both the placement and the listening level are reasonable. The Baby II is not a big speaker and therefore can't be expected to fill large spaces with loud, clean sound—though it does better than most true mini-speakers in this respect. For example, distortion averages under 1 percent at the lab's lowest test sound-pressure level (85 dB SPL), but the figures increase rapidly as drive level is increased to 100 dB, where the average is on the order of 5 or 6 percent, depending on frequency.

Advent rates the Baby's power handling at 150 watts peak, 50 watts continuous. Given the 89-dB sensitivity (a spec confirmed by the lab), this implies the ability to reproduce something around 110 dB SPL, which probably is an over-optimistic figure for most speakers of this size. Both the lab data and the listening tests suggest that you'd be better advised to seek sheer loudness from other designs. The Baby will play plenty loud for most purposes. Just don't push it.

Advent's Baby II really is a very winning little speaker when used intelligently. Imaging is very good, as you'd expect, and there is a nice sense of bite, detail, and "air" in the music. Its clarity depends to some extent on its somewhat bright coloration, perhaps, and this won't satisfy all tastes—but what loudspeaker will, at any price!  Robert Long

**Test Reports**

**Room Response Characteristics**

![Room Response Characteristics](image)

**Sensitivity (at 1 meter; 2.8-volt pink noise)**

89 dB SPL

**Average Impedance (250 Hz to 6 kHz)**

12.1 ohms

---

**JVC AX-Z911BK Integrated Amplifier**

The key feature of this hefty new amp is what JVC calls Digital Pure-A: a novel approach to maintaining Class A operation at all power levels without sacrificing efficiency. "Class A" simply means that the output transistors always receive enough bias current to prevent them from completely turning off, thus preventing what is known as crossover notch distortion. That's the advantage. The disadvantage is that this mode of operation normally consumes a lot of electricity and generates a lot of heat, even when signal levels are low.

There are two standard ways around this dilemma. One is a hybrid mode called Class AB, in which the output devices are biased for Class A operation only at low signal levels, where masking of crossover distortion by the desired signal would be relatively ineffective. The other is sliding-bias Class A, in which the bias varies according to signal level, so that it's always just great enough to prevent the transistors from ever having to switch completely off. JVC's own version of this method is called Super-A.

Digital Pure-A is more like having two conventional Class A amplifiers on the same chassis. At normal signal levels, the AX-Z911BK is a straight, low-power Class A amp; at high signal levels, the power-supply voltage and bias current jump up to make it a high-power amp (still Class A) just long enough to handle the increased output requirement. Although two-step power supplies are not new, I have never seen one combined with this kind of bias switching before; in that respect, Digital Pure-A is unique.

It also is unique in the way it determines when to switch. The system works only on digital inputs. The incoming bit stream is split into two paths. One goes into a memory buffer that delays it by 150 milliseconds before passing it on to the AX-Z911BK's built-in digital-to-analog (D/A) converter. This is the path that feeds the power-amp section and the analog tape outputs. The other path goes to a control circuit that determines from the signal when a switch from low to high power (or back) is required. The delay in the main signal path gives this predictor time to work.

The beauty of Digital Pure-A is that it can make all the right choices at exactly the right times: The supply voltage and output-stage bias go up just when they need to and come down as soon as the additional power is no longer required. However, the technique does require a digital source to work. For analog inputs, the AX-Z911BK reverts to sliding-bias Class A operation.

Digital and analog inputs and outputs are arranged in separate columns on opposite ends of the back panel. The dig-
"They provide smooth, fast and incredibly well detailed sound."
"Polk’s RTA Tower Loudspeakers Combine Legendary Polk Performance with Contemporary Style."

Big speaker performance with an efficient use of space.

RTA 11t
The RTA 11t is the finest conventional (non-SDA) speaker that Polk Audio manufacturers. Its extremely high power handling (250 watts) and high efficiency (90dB) provide remarkable dynamic range from both large and small amplifiers. The RTA 11t utilizes the same technologically advanced fluid-coupled subwoofer design found in Polk's flagship model. Dual 8" sub-bass radiators are coupled to two 6½" mid/bass drivers, resulting in a fast, powerful, deep, and ultra-accurate bass response, without the boomy undetailed sound of large woofer systems.

RTA 8t
In a slightly smaller package, the RTA 8t offers the same driver complement as the larger, more expensive RTA 11t, and thus shares its benefits of superior imaging, musicality, and detail.

Both Polk RTA series loudspeakers achieve the extremely rare combination of good looks and state-of-the-art performance. The tall, elegantly slender, and deep "tower" design cabinets allow for substantial internal volume for high efficiency and powerful bass, while requiring less than one square foot of floor space. The small baffle surface area around each driver minimizes diffraction (sonic reflections), thereby insuring outstanding imaging and low coloration.

Positioning the 1" silver-coil dome tweeter between the two 6½" trilaminate polymer bass/midrange drivers achieves what is called "coincident radiation." This means that both the mid- and high-frequencies appear to radiate from the same place on the baffle resulting in perfect blending at the critical crossover point. (See illustration, below).

Polk RTA speakers have an uncanny ability to perfectly reproduce the human voice, pianos, guitars, and every other instrument whose faithful reproduction demands superlative midrange and high-frequency performance. Bass and percussion instruments are accurately reproduced with full visceral power and realism, without the heaviness, boominess, or lack of detail that plague lesser designs.

The discriminating listener who seeks state-of-the-art performance and design will find the quintessential combination of both in Polk's RTA series loudspeakers.

THE PRINCIPLES OF COINCIDENT RADIATION

Polk Audio's RTA 8t and RTA 11t High Performance Tower Speakers

The perceived source of sound of two identical drivers is centered in the area between them.

The benefit of coincident waveform propagation resulting in precise imaging, uniform vertical dispersion and startling midrange accuracy.

In the Polk RTA loudspeaker, the tweeter is positioned at the acoustic center of the drivers.
Except where indicated, all data were taken from the analog aux input to speaker output. Measurements through the digital input were to the tape outputs (except for noise and channel separation, which were taken to the speaker outputs) and were obtained by connecting a JVC XL-Z555BK Compact Disc player with the optical link. Test discs used were the Sony YEDS-7, CBS CD-1, and Philips 410 05S-2.

**Rated Power (8-ohm load)**

| Output at Clipping (at 1 kHz; both channels driven) | 20.8 dBW (120 watts)/channel |
| Dynamic Power (at 1 kHz) | 22.8 dBW (190 watts)/channel |

**Distortion (THD) at 1 kHz (digital input)**

| 0 dB (maximum input) | > 0.01% |
| 0 to -24 dB | < 0.01% |
| 0 to -30 dB | 0.012% |

**Dynamic Headroom (re rated power; 8-ohm load)**

- 16 dB
- at 20.0 dBW (100 watts)
- at 0 dBW (1 watt)
- at -24 dB

**Linearity (at 1 kHz; digital input)**

| -10 to -50 dB | No measurable error |
| -60 dB | +0.2 dB |
| -70 dB | +0.9 dB |
| -80 dB | +2.3 dB |
| -90 dB | +6.2 dB |
| -100 dB | +8.6 dB |

**Frequency Response (aux input)**

| Frequency | -10 dB | -6 dB | -3 dB | -1 dB |
| -0.1 dB | < 10 Hz to 25.2 kHz |
| 0.3 dB | < 10 Hz to 69.6 kHz |

**Sensitivity & Noise (re 0 dBW; A-weighting)**

- **aux**: 43 mV, 85 1/2 dB
- **fixed-coil (MM) phono**: 0.54 mV, 78 3/4 dB*
- **moving-coil (MC) phono**: 44 μV, 73 1/2 dB*
- **digital input**: see text

**Input Overload (1-KHz clipping)**

- **aux**: > 10 watts
- **fixed-coil (MM) phono**: 130 mV*
- **moving-coil (MC) phono**: 10 mV**

**Impedance**

- **aux**: 26k ohms
- **fixed-coil (MM) phono**: 43k ohms, 125 μF
- **moving-coil (MC) phono**: 470 ohms

The amp's front panel is strikingly bare, dominated by a large display panel and an oversize volume knob (a nice touch for those of us who don't like pushbutton volume controls). The only other knobs are small to the point of being a little hard to manipulate. One is for balance, the other (labeled BASS CONTROL) for loudness compensation. JVC has taken a very direct and intelligent approach to the latter: You just dial in the amount of bass boost necessary to obtain the tonal balance that sounds right at the volume you've chosen, up to a maximum of about +5 dB below 100 Hz. In keeping with modern research, the loudness contour does not affect high frequencies at all. There are no conventional tone controls.

The display is devoted to the amp's two main source selectors. These are large buttons directly below the display: The one on the left is for the analog inputs, the one on the right for the digital inputs. Directly above each selector are indicators that show which source in that bank is selected, plus a pair of light bars that indicate which of the two banks is operating at the moment. For example, if the analog bank is the currently active one and you want to switch to a digital source, you press the digital selector button to switch sides. The bar under the analog indicator bank will go out and the one under the digital bank will come on. If you then want to choose a digital source other than the one active when you made the switch from analog, you press the digital selector to step through the various options.

This system is straightforward, and though I think JVC might have provided a more convenient method for switching from one source to another, it is okay for most purposes. The digital selector toggles through four alternatives: DIGITAL 1 (the optical digital input), DIGITAL 2, DAT MONITOR with DIGITAL 1, and DAT MONITOR with DIGITAL 2. This design prevents the switch from being used for source/tape comparisons. The best way to compare the source signal with that being recorded on the tape is by using the tape deck's switch. (The multilingual owner's manual does not make this clear, by the way, and is seldom of much help in understanding anything beyond the most basic aspects of the amplifier's operation.)

However, the wireless remote control does permit casual comparison between source and tape, as it has a separate selector button for each source and monitor option. All of the other front-panel controls except BALANCE and LOUDNESS are included on the remote as well, and it provides a "mute" switch that is not on the front panel. The MUTE is unusual in that it simply turns the volume control down a set amount, and repeated presses will cause further attenuation.

The analog selector is easier to figure out. You can dub from any source to either Tape 1, which is on the main selector, or Tape 2, which is on a separate...
monitor switch. The only restriction is that you cannot dub from Tape 2 to Tape 1. And since Tape 1 is on the main selector, you cannot monitor off the tape when you are using it for recording. A convenient consequence of having separate digital and analog selectors is that you can, for example, make a direct digital dub to a DAT deck on the digital side while listening to another source, such as FM, on the analog side.

When a digital input is selected, the display will indicate which of the three standard sampling rates is being used (32, 44.1, or 48 kHz) and that the Digital Pure-A circuit is in operation. And if you want the bare minimum of circuitry in the signal path, you can press the D/A Converter Direct switch above the display panel, which sends the analog output from the amp’s internal D/A decoder directly through the volume control to the power amp. There is very little excess control circuitry in the AX-Z911BK, however; engaging the direct path bypasses only the balance control and the analog selector.

Since this amplifier includes a D/A converter, some of the data are a little different from usual. We used a JVC CD player to feed the digital output from test discs into the AX-Z911BK’s converter in order to measure its frequency response, noise, distortion, and linearity. Most of these data were taken at the tape outputs, although noise was measured at the speaker terminals with the gain adjusted for full rated output. What we found was very good, though not outstanding, performance. I would prefer to see slightly better linearity figures, but the sound quality through the converter is above reproach.

As one might expect from the sheer weight of the AX-Z911BK, its most impressive characteristic is its power capability. The amp comfortably exceeded its rated power into 8 ohms and delivered nearly 200 watts continuously into 4 ohms (somewhat more than that, dynamically). And though JVC recommends against the use of speakers with rated impedances less than 4 ohms, dynamic power into 2 ohms reached almost 300 watts. Not surprisingly, given the Class A design, distortion is very low.

The AX-Z911BK lacks some of the control features normally found on integrated amplifiers of this class—tone controls, for example—but its performance is impressive. And it is among the components on the leading edge of design for this age of increasingly digital audio.

Michael Riggs
Tips for Dealing with Audio/Video Salespeople

BY GORDON BROCKHOUSE

An old Italian proverb goes, "A mouse is safer in the mouth of a cat than a client in the hands of a lawyer." Many audiophiles feel the same about the customer/salesperson relationship. These listeners look upon stereo salespeople as a malicious breed, waiting to pounce on them and drain their wallets, while delivering precious little in return. Sometimes this opinion is justified, but a capable salesperson can be your greatest ally in putting together a good sound system, as long as you approach the relationship properly. Here are some tips on how to do just that.

Keep Your Expectations Reasonable

A buyer usually has problems with salespeople because he expects too much. The first thing you have to realize is that salespeople are paid by store owners to sell equipment. They're not paid to act as unbiased consultants, objectively comparing other stores' products with their own. This is not to say that salespeople are dishonest, but if you ask how their products compare with their competitors', don't expect an unbiased answer. You should, however, receive an informed answer. Since he or she is paid through commissions or by a salary from the store, the salesperson is getting a cut of your audio equipment budget and you should get something in return. Specifically, you should get a salesperson who: understands the basics of audio (or video, if that's what you're buying); is familiar with the store's products, their features, and where they fit into the market; is willing to listen to your needs; has the ability to find products that match those needs; and last, but certainly not least, is courteous.

Your chances of finding that combination are about fifty-fifty, according to Toronto journalist Wally Hucker. Since 1982, Hucker has written "secret shopper" stories for Marketnews, a Canadian magazine for audio-video dealers. For each article, Hucker visits several stores in a city, presenting the same product request in each. His encounters are summarized in reports designed to show the salesperson/customer relationship from the buyer's side. During the past six years, he has visited more than 150 stores. While Hucker's surveys have included only Canadian dealers, the situation in U.S. stores is not very different.

Half the time, he found various kinds of incompetence, mostly stemming from a lack of basic knowledge of the products. To cite just one example, Hucker says he has received some hair-raising explanations of Dolby noise reduction: Some salespeople claim it reduces surface noise when LPs are recorded; others repeat the absolutely untrue old saw that Dolby NR reduces high frequencies, so it's better left unused. Incompetence also shows in salesmanship, such as not listening to the customer's needs or, without asking about his budget, assuming he's looking for the cheapest possible product. Additionally, there are frequent lapses in basic courtesy.

That's the bad news. The good news, Hucker says, is that 25 percent of audio salespeople are competent and another 25 percent are actually very good. That ratio shouldn't surprise anyone familiar with retailing in general and audio retailing in particular. Customers reasonably expect salespeople to know audio and audio products—which is no small feat. Audio products are complex, and the technology is changing all the time. To understand audio, a salesperson needs to know basic audio theory—a significant sticking point.

Exacerbating this problem is the highly competitive nature of retailing. In a city of any size, there will be several audio-video dealers selling comparable products. Cutting equipment prices to compete for business means retailers also have to cut costs, and one of the easiest places to cut costs is in the number and quality of the staff: Retailing is a notoriously low-paying profession. So, despite the extra skills needed to sell audio compared with other types of products, the competitive nature of audio retailing prevents store owners from paying enough to attract people with those skills. Add to that the long hours associated with retail work, and Hucker's 50/50 estimates look downright optimistic.

Shop for a Salesperson, and for a Store

The reason Hucker actually found so many good audio salespeople is that many of them love audio and really enjoy being in the business. It is these whom you should seek out, because, like it or not, you need them. Unless you're willing to devote all your waking hours to the subject, there is no way you can expect to be familiar with the entire range of products available. A good audio salesperson can...
find the most appropriate product for your needs and budget. And he'll stop you from making a purchase decision based on misconceptions. When you finally make your purchase, you'll be making two decisions: what equipment to buy and which store (and salesperson) to buy it from. The two decisions are virtually inseparable. Where you buy, after all, influences what you buy—no store stocks everything. Even so, most consumers concentrate on the what-to-buy decision to the exclusion of the where-to-buy issue.

There are reasons why a good store and a good salesperson are so important. A good salesperson will steer you in the right direction if you're going wrong. A fast-buck artist will take the easiest route to the sale, even if it means saddling you with a system that won't keep you happy. A good store and salesperson want long-term relationships with their customers. A schlock operation just cares about today's sale—there will be new suckers tomorrow.

How do you separate the sheep from the goats? You can tell from the way they operate. The right store will carry a good selection of the kind of product you want. The salesperson will query you about your listening room, your taste in music, your budget, the system's users, your favorite music sources. He'll help you sort out your priorities: Should you get a basic system and add extra music sources later, when more funds are available, or instead buy everything right away? Only when he knows your needs will he begin demonstrating product. But he won't insist that you take his word as gospel. He'll demonstrate alternatives and explain the differences. (For more about the types of salespeople you might encounter, see “Audio Subspecies,” at right.)

Your first priority should therefore be finding the right store and salesperson. If a salesperson starts pushing the deal-of-the-week as soon as you enter the store, go elsewhere. If he's rude or ill-informed, don't deal with him. If he won't insist that you take his word as gospel, he'll demonstrate alternatives and explain the differences. (For more about the types of salespeople you might encounter, see “Audio Subspecies,” at right.)

Where do you discover competent, conscientious salespeople? Hucker found a higher proportion of incompetents at discount chains. Conversely, the better salespeople usually work for independent audio specialists. There's no mystery here.

There are many different kinds of audio salespeople—some helpful, some not. I present here some of the worrisome traits to watch for. Beware: Many salespeople exhibit more than one of these characteristics.

This is your legendary high-pressure salesclerk. His most common habitat is the discount chain, but he is also found in specialty stores. Equally common in three-piece suits and bluejeans, the shark wants the sale—and he wants it fast. The moment you're in the store, he'll pounce, showing you this week's special. If he doesn't have your Visa card within five minutes of beginning his spiel, the hammerhead may accuse you of wasting his time and throw you out of the store. More subtle types will try very hard not to give you a chance to say no. After they've delivered their pitch, they'll ask what you think. If your response is the least bit encouraging, they'll ask, “Do you want to take it with you, or have it delivered?” Or, “How much speaker wire do you need with the system?” The more forward types will produce an invoice, ask your name and address, and begin writing. The purpose, of course, is to maneuver you into buying by asking a question that invites an affirmative response.

The zealot has firm beliefs in what constitutes good sound—and a very short list of products that deliver it. Anything else draws a snicker. He thinks everyone should own those products, regardless of their priorities or budget. One example I recall involved a customer who wanted a new amplifier. The salesperson asked him what speakers he owned. When the shopper indicated a well-known, broadly distributed brand, the clerk snidely commented, “You have my sympathy.” This kind of salesperson cannot accept that others may not share his ideas. A high-end zealot may recommend obscure, unreliable brands to customers who simply want a reliable, okay-sounding system. The zealot may deride user conveniences, like remote control, to buyers for whom they are important. A heavy-metal zealot will push his favorite brand of boom box, even to listeners who want sonic accuracy. The zealot may know how to listen to audio equipment, but he doesn't know how to listen to his customers.
This salesperson is hopelessly out of his depth in audio. Either he's new to the business or hasn't taken the trouble to learn it. The ignoramus will come up with the most outlandish product explanations imaginable. For example, I remember hearing that a particular brand of cassette came in a red box "because you can record in the red [on the meters] with it."

Because he doesn't understand audio, the ignoramus carries around some fundamental misconceptions. He firmly believes that bigger speaker boxes with more drivers deliver better sound. He thinks you can determine the quality of a receiver from the number of LEDs on the front panel. The idea of balancing the capabilities of the components in a system to suit specific buyer needs is foreign to this subspecies.

There are different kinds of slobs. Your salesclerk might be the paragon of courtesy, but he could be hindered by ill-mannered colleagues. A friend of mine recalls being serenaded by a group of salespeople singing into a boom box while he was trying to audition a system. Worse are those salespersons who forget what their job is: helping customers to buy audio products. They may ignore you because they're too busy eating pizza, chatting with each other, watching TV, or playing papier-mâché golf. Another friend of mine was nearly decapitated by a salesperson swinging a nine-iron at a ball of paper.

Like the ignoramus, the mystic cherishes certain audio myths. But unlike the former, he has some fundamental understanding of audio, so his beliefs are different. Alexander Pope's observation that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" applies perfectly to this type. An ardent disciple of high-end audio mythology, the mystic harbors all kinds of weird notions. Among these bizarre and unfounded beliefs, for example, is one that some types of carpet affect the signal as it moves through the speaker cable lying on top of it. (See Ken Kantor's "Audio Fetishes," October 1988.) These beliefs extend to products as well. The ignoramus believes that a speaker with more drivers has to sound better; the mystic may think an amplifier with a heavier transformer and bigger filter caps has to sound better, or that floor-standing speakers must have spiked feet. Some mystics have their favorite types of capacitor and resistor. They often eschew scientific explanation and rational examination, requiring buyers to accept their word as a matter of faith.

Like any business, audio retailing has its share of bad apples. But there are lots of capable, conscientious people out there. Finding the right salesperson is the first step toward finding the right components. And, if you are a salesperson yourself, the fact that you are reading this at all automatically eliminates you from all the above categorizations. Well... almost.

G.B.
COMPETITIVE PRICING... CALL NOW FOR YOUR BEST DELIVERED PRICE!

SUPER VHS CAMCORDERS

CANON
F1000 10:1Z

OLYMPUS
VX405
VX406

OLYMPUS
VX802
Call

PANASONIC
445
420

MINOLTA 8200
PENTAX 850KV
KD1700V

HITACHI
RCA
MINOLTA

SUPER PRICE REDUCTIONS:

- OLYMPUS 3100
- TOSHIBA SKS80
- GR25U
- SONY CCD50
- PANASONIC PV460
- PANASONIC PV330
- GE CG9810
- GE CG9806
- CG9806
- MINOLTA 1400
- MINOLTA C50
- MINOLTA 8200

BEST VALUE:

- OLYMPUS VX406
- OLYMPUS VXS405
- KYOCERA KD5010
- RICOH R620
- PANASONIC 445
- PANASONIC 420
- CANON E708
- CANON E77KIT
- CANON F1000S
- CANON CG9825

8mm CAMCORDERS HI-FI STEREO CAMCORDERS

VCR's - VHS & BETA

-4 HD VHS
-4+2 HD HI-FI ST MTS
-4+2 SUPER VHS HI-FI MTS
SUPER & FLY ErASE
SUPER & FLY ERASE
with DIGITAL
VHS RECORDER
BETA DECK
PLAYER ONLY
AC/DC
8mm & STEREO PCM HI-Fi
PORT.
-13" TV VCR PANASONIC
-5" TV PLAYER ONLY

SUPER & FLY ERASE
with DIGITAL
VHS RECORDER
BETA DECK
PLAYER ONLY
AC/DC

SPECIAL EFFECT & CHARACTER GENERATORS

- ZENITH Source Selector RCA 5 in - 3 out
- ZENITH Character Generator
- SANSUI Character Generator VC509
- NEWMARK VAM9000 Digital Down
- JVC, JINX Special Effects
- JVC Color Corrector
- SANSUI WR999
- VAC301
- VAC312
- NEWMARK VIDEO MIX
- GEN LOCK

TV's

- 20" REMOTE COLOR TV MTS STEREO
$299

- 9" AC-DC COLOR
ZEITH
$219

SUPER 30" TV
$1199

CAR STEREOS

JVC • SONY — Call

Audio Hi-Fi Receivers

LASER DISC
COMPACT DISC
Pioneer • Magnavox
Panasonic • JVC • Teac

LASER DISC
COMPACT DISC
PIONEER • MAGNAVOX
SONY • JVC • TEAC

700 LINE 50" w/MTS SURROUND
46" PNP
TOSHIBA, PIONEER
SONY JVC

70" LINE 50"
WHITE BALANCE
26" SUPER
INPUT MTS

SHARP
UX800 Call
UX140 Call

FAX MACHINES

MURATA
M1200
$675

FOR MORE INFO, Call:
(201) 696-6531
WE WILL MATCH OR BEAT ANY LEGITIMATE PRICE
FEDERAL EXPRESS AVAILABLE

Orders: 1 (800) 247-4654

Call Toll-Free: 1 (800) 444-6300

Radio Shack
1160 HAMBURG TPK., WAYNE, N.J. 07470

Convenient FAX #: (201) 628-8069

Audio Hi-Fi Receivers

Compact Disc Receivers

Call Toll-Free: 1 (800) 444-6300

Orders: 1 (800) 247-4654

CAR STEREOS

JVC • SONY — Call

Audio Hi-Fi Receivers

LASER DISC
COMPACT DISC
Pioneer • Magnavox
Panasonic • JVC • Teac

LASER DISC
COMPACT DISC
PIONEER • MAGNAVOX
SONY • JVC • TEAC

700 LINE 50"
WHITE BALANCE
26" SUPER
INPUT MTS

SHARP
UX800 Call
UX140 Call

FAX MACHINES

MURATA
M1200
$675

FOR MORE INFO, Call:
(201) 696-6531
WE WILL MATCH OR BEAT ANY LEGITIMATE PRICE
FEDERAL EXPRESS AVAILABLE

Orders: 1 (800) 247-4654

Call Toll-Free: 1 (800) 444-6300

Radio Shack
1160 HAMBURG TPK., WAYNE, N.J. 07470

Convenient FAX #: (201) 628-8069
The first goal of discounters is volume, the second is price. To achieve these goals, they advertise heavily, buy in bulk to reduce in-store prices, and cut other costs to the bone. (This is a generalization, remember. Not everyone who works at a discount outlet is a jerk, and you can find lemons at audio specialists.)

Do Your Homework
The one essential skill for both buyer and seller is listening. The salesperson can’t work in a vacuum. He needs to know your requirements before recommending products, so it pays to think about them before you go shopping. Be prepared to give him a description of your listening room: not only its size, but the proportion of reflective to absorptive materials, the layout of room, and the position of furniture. Think also about program sources and total budget. But don’t cast your priorities in stone.

Be prepared to change your mind. The buyer has to listen, too, not just because the salesperson may know of new developments and products unfamiliar to him. Bear in mind, however, that even capable salespeople don’t always put your needs first. Some store owners or manufacturers pay cash bonuses called “spiffs” for selling specific equipment. Sometimes spiffs are paid for end-of-line (recently discontinued) products, sometimes for products with higher-than-normal profit margins. And that’s not necessarily bad: The end-of-line product may be available at a special price, and sometimes the performance differences between a new product and its predecessor are minimal. The older model may even be superior to its replacement. Similarly, stores may look to carry brands with decent profit margins so they can maintain a higher standard of customer service. Still, what you’re looking for is a salesperson who recommends the best product for your specific needs that his store carries, not the product with the best spiff.

Even with the best of intentions, salesclerks may mislead customers. Audio myths are not confined to buyers—some salespeople entertain some pretty bizarre ideas about audio. Moreover, many stores train their people to push accessories, where mark-ups can exceed 100 percent, in order to make up for low profits on audio equipment. While some accessories make effective contributions to sound quality, others, such as exotic signal cables, are of dubious value.

How do you sort out an unbiased, well-considered product recommendation from one based on a spiff or audio mythology? This is a hard task for the newcomer to audio. What’s required is a little research, so that you may embark on your shopping expedition with some basic knowledge of audio theory and some familiarity with available brands. Read equipment magazines, especially their product reviews, to gain some confidence with audio-video terminology so that you can ask intelligent questions. Coupled with a little forethought about your needs, the technical preparation should help you evaluate a salesperson’s recommendations.

Buy Equipment, Not Price
The biggest tip-off for a suspect recommendation is excessive emphasis on price. If you’re being offered “the best deal in town,” or if “the price is going up tomorrow,” be on your guard. In my opinion, buying on price alone is the single greatest reason for poor purchase decisions. You’ll be living with the equipment long after you’ve forgotten how much money you saved. Your chances of making a good choice are far greater if your goal is to acquire the best equipment for your needs, rather than simply a “deal.”

Still, there are situations where it’s in your interest to act quickly to get a special deal. Hot prices on recently discontinued components may enable you to buy a better product than you could otherwise afford. By definition, such end-of-lines are limited in quantity, so you might have to decide quickly. But try to avoid making impulsive decisions. Before you go shopping, I would suggest you resolve not to make a purchase decision in the store. Get product recommendations and demonstrations, then, at home or in a restaurant over coffee, decide what to buy. That way, you can’t be pressured into making a decision you’ll regret later.

One final word: There are shady salespeople in the audio trade, as in any business. But there are also crooked customers. In my view, it’s unethical to pick the brains of a salesperson at a full-service audio store, then purchase the products he has recommended at a discounter for a few dollars less. It’s unfair to the salesperson and unfair to his future customers. If too many buyers did that, they’d drive capable salespeople and full-service stores out of business. I’m not saying you have to pay through the nose for good in-store assistance: A salesperson can’t reasonably expect you to buy from him if a competitor has a dramatically lower price. But at least give him a shot at the deal—don’t nickel-and-dime him to death. If the price difference isn’t huge, deal with the salesperson who’s helped you the most. If he has given you good service, he’s already earned the price difference. Think of it as an investment in your audio future.

Gordon Brockhouse worked his way through university (as they say in Canada) selling stereo equipment. After graduating, he was Editor of Marketnews, a monthly trade publication for Canadian audio-video dealers.
To anyone who has heard Roger Norrington conduct the finale of Beethoven's Third Symphony it will come as no surprise that the British conductor has a ready sense of humor. And he figures it's a quality he shares with Beethoven himself. "It's hilarious, extremely funny," says Norrington of the Eroica's last movement. "And that makes the moment when the sound of seriousness returns so much the more moving—as if in the midst of rejoicing they remember the fallen dead. But then they go back to the pub and have a few more pints of beer."

In this intermingled tragedy and hilarity, Norrington—a onetime Cambridge English major—finds a parallel with Shakespeare. It was a comparison drawn even during Beethoven's lifetime. "One of the things we've escaped from, I hope, is that Victorian idea that you can be either serious or humorous. Shakespeare and Beethoven show that you can be both at the same time."

This kind of revisionist thinking has helped make Norrington the most talked-about Beethoven conductor since Toscanini. Over the last couple of years, his ongoing survey of the Bonn master's symphonies with the period-instrument ensemble the London Classical Players has created a sensation with critics as well as concert audiences and record collectors. Now the eternally restless Norrington is on to Schubert and Berlioz, and Schumann and Brahms lurk in the future.

Norrington is hardly the only period bandleader at work on the Beethoven canon. The recorded competition already includes full or partial surveys from Christopher Hogwood's Academy of Ancient Music, Frans Brüggen's Orchestra of the 18th Century, Jaap Schröder's Smithsonian Chamber Orchestra, and Roy Goodman's Hanover Band; and John Eliot Gardiner has a cycle in the works. But Norrington, more than anyone, has made a compelling case for such paradoxically revolutionary ideas as taking Beethoven's metronome markings at their word. The Beethoven that emerges from his performances, live and recorded, is far removed from the monumental, musty, mythic icon of post-Wagnerian tradition. "He's dramatic," argues the conductor, "intensely musical—and humorous."

In Norrington's performances part of the vividly mingled drama and humor has to do with the period instruments: the lean, lithe, gut-strung fiddles; the tangy, "woody" winds; the rasping brass; the snapping tim-
piani. But Beethoven’s livelier metronome markings—which Norrington, unlike many of his ostensibly “authentic” competitors, follows pretty religiously—require a lighter touch, too, and cleaner articulation. Norrington’s fastidious observance of the composer’s accents, slurs, and dynamic markings gives the music an unpredictable freshness rarely to be heard in mainstream modern performances. Put all this together with a gut feeling for the shock value this music had when it was new—and a highly kinetic podium deportment—and you’ve got edge-of-the-seat excitement balanced by delicacy and real eloquence.

The irony—and yet the perfectly sensible fact—is that these revelations come from a man with no academic credentials in music. Asked when his musical education began, Norrington laughs and replies, “It never did. In fact, my musical training was like an apprentice’s. I learned music, from the age of ten, in practical ways, without having a formal study of it. The weakness is that you may not know every possible name for a tetrachord, but the strength is that you regard music as an ordinary human activity which can be very exciting. You use technique to create an emotional experience which audiences of amateurs will enjoy.”

Norrington’s identification with musical amateurs comes naturally. Born fifty-five years ago this month (March 16) in the British university town of Oxford, he grew up in a household full of enthusiastic, if nonprofessional, music-making. Both his parents sang in the local Bach choir, and his mother played the piano. His three siblings were musical, too, and among family entertainments were singing madrigals around the piano and playing chamber music.

For his university study, Norrington headed not to Oxford but to rival Cambridge. Entering as a history major—soon changing to English literature—he was sufficiently skilled as a violinist and tenor to be a welcome and busy addition to the university’s many musical groups. In fact, he was awarded a choral scholarship to sing in the Clare College Choir. Along with chamber music and orchestral concerts, Norrington the fiddler played for numerous operas, among them the British premiere of Stravinsky’s The Rake’s Progress. He also started to conduct, in his second year organizing a concert of Bach cantatas with a chorus of 12 and a similar-sized orchestra—“very much the sort of thing I would do today.” He took no music lessons or music courses as such, but he had the experience of working with the likes of Boris Ord, then director of the famous Choir of King’s College, and with Raymond Leppard. He also met and talked with the musicologist Thurston Dart, who sparked his interest in historic instruments and performance-practice issues.

After graduation, Norrington took a job with Oxford University Press, working first as a church-music editor and then in the publicity department. On the side, he continued singing and playing on an amateur basis, and conducting small choral groups. Early in 1962, one such group, dubbed the Schütz Choir, put on a concert devoted entirely to its 17th-century namesake. “People had been doing Handel and Bach concerts,” Norrington recalls, “but Schütz was kind of a crazy idea. The surprise was that the concert was completely sold out, and all the critics came and wrote extensive notices about this group that was completely unknown. People really loved this music.”

Suddenly, Norrington and his amateur chorus were in demand for broadcasts and recordings. But a monkey wrench was thrown in the works when the Oxford Press decided to post its young publicist to its East African office in Nairobi. In retrospect, the African summer of 1962 was just what Norrington needed. “I had a lot of spare time and didn’t know a lot of people, so I stopped to think where I was going. And there was this growing realization that I had to make music the center of my existence, not a sideline.”

So Norrington headed back to London and handed in his resignation. The very next day, a professional musician virtually by default, he was calling up everyone he knew in search of freelance playing and singing jobs. “I was like all those people in New York who sing in all those choirs. If you’re a tenor and you’re good, you get the work. That’s how I made my living for five years, as a singer mostly.”

Meanwhile, with Norrington still at the helm, the Schütz Choir was making its way through its namesake’s music, plus Monteverdi and Purcell. Each composer became a kind of “cause,” the subject of concentrated research leading to concerts, broadcasts, and records for the L’Oiseau-Lyre label. After a decade in the 17th century, Norrington and company ventured onward into the 18th. Gradually, period instruments were included, as they became more widely available; among highlights of the Schütz Choir’s first two decades were what Norrington believes were the first modern performances with period instruments of the Monteverdi Vespers, Handel’s Messiah, and Bach’s St. John Passion. Still moving forward, Norrington tackled Haydn’s The Creation and The Seasons, Mozart’s Requiem, and Beethoven’s Choral Fantasia.

Once he hit Beethoven, Norrington realized that musical emphases were shifting in a fundamental way. “It started to be evident that the next research period, from 1982 onward, was going to be orchestral, because the 19th century is the age of the orchestra.” And since in that context “the Schütz Orchestra” no longer made sense, it was reconstituted, updated, and renamed the London Classical Players.
A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS

longside his work with the Schütz Choir, Norrington was getting his operatic spurs. In 1969 he became music director of the newly formed Kent Opera, and over the next decade and a half he conducted more than 400 performances of 30 different operas. Period-instrument performances of Monteverdi were particular highlights, but Norrington also conducted more conventional fare, from Don Giovanni to Eugene Onegin and La traviata. Conductor and company came to a parting of the ways when the board nixed Norrington’s plan to do all the Mozart operas with period instruments.

Norrington then teamed up with choreographer Kay Lawrence to create the Early Opera Project. Claiming historical staging, scenery, acting, and singing styles as well as period instruments, their 1984 production of Monteverdi’s Orfeo was mounted in both Florence and Rome. Norrington and Lawrence—who is now his wife—hoped to do a Magic Flute this year, but funding didn’t materialize. “We’ve shown what can be done in the authentic staging field,” says Norrington, “but we just don’t have the money right now. We have all sorts of pieces we want to do—Gluck, Monteverdi, Mozart—but the company is dormant. It’s waiting. To be frank, though, the orchestra is so busy it would be difficult for me to find time for the opera.”

Indeed, the London Classical Players’ nine-week season this year will have expanded to 19 weeks by 1990. Along with concerts, television, and radio broadcasts, Norrington’s orchestra has a daunting list of recordings in the works. A survey of all the Beethoven piano concertos, with fortepianist Melvin Tan, has just been completed; the first two concertos and the Eroica Symphony are on EMI’s March release schedule.

Also due out soon is a Berlioz Symphonie fantastique, in which, says Norrington, early-19th-century instruments are a revelation. “The most striking thing is the brass. Instead of this huge homogeneous blare of sound which you get from the modern orchestra, you get a kaleidoscope of colors. There are the old hand horns, of course. Also, next to the natural trumpets, which were almost unchanged from the days of Monteverdi, you have the new cornet, which makes a completely different sound. Right next to the old trombones, almost unchanged from Orfeo, you have the ophicleides, which had been brought in by the Napoleonic army. That’s five different kinds of brass instruments. The other big surprise is the absolutely delicious sound of the Érard harp of 1830; we used four of them, right at the front of the orchestra.”

Norrington’s September record release will include Beethoven’s Symphonies Nos. 4, 5, and 7, and the Piano Concertos Nos. 3 and 4. In March 1990, the Emperor Concerto will appear, along with Schubert’s Ninth Symphony and a record of Early Romantic overtures: Schubert’s Zauberkarfe, Weber’s Oberon, Mendelssohn’s Hebrides, Schumann’s Genoveva, Berlioz’s Les Francs-Juges, and—get this—Wagner’s The Flying Dutchman, with the original 1841 ending.

This season’s London Classical Players concerts are concentrating on Schubert. From here, it’s on to Schumann, whose piano concerto and Symphonies Nos. 3 and 4 are scheduled for recording. Then there is Brahms to tackle, with valveless horns (which Brahms preferred) and modern-disposition fiddles with historically authentic gut stringing.

One of Norrington’s most talked-about innovations is the series of “Experiences” he has presented in London: full weekends of concerts, recitals, open rehearsals, exhibits, and lectures devoted to individual composers. Haydn was the first composer so treated, in 1984, followed by Beethoven in 1987, Berlioz last March, and Mozart at the beginning of this year. In a sense, each “Experience” is a microcosm of the research that has gone into each of Norrington’s concentrations on individual composers. This coming August, Norrington will bring his “Beethoven Experience”—and the London Classical Players—to the PepsiCo Summerfare at Purchase, New York. The weekend will include performances of the Eighth and Ninth symphonies. The orchestra will also play concerts at Tanglewood, Great Woods, and Ravina.

The huge splash made by Norrington’s Beethoven recordings—and his earlier reputation as a Monteverdi and Schütz specialist—has tended to obscure other aspects of his musical life. But he’s now finishing a four-season stint as principal conductor of the Bournemouth Sinfonietta, a chamber orchestra based in the southeast of England, and he has appeared on a regular basis with the Jerusalem Symphony. His contemporary-music credits include no fewer than 50 world premieres of works by such composers as Nicholas Maw, David Matthews, Francis Piggott, and Christopher Headington.

Looking back over his slightly improbable career thus far, Norrington figures he has paid his dues. “Since 1962, really, I’ve been ready to conduct what you might call ordinary performances of ordinary music. Rachmaninoff or Dvořák or Stravinsky—I’ll do it. I’m a working conductor, and I will tackle any good music. I’m a professional in that sense. I’ve been the principal conductor of a modern chamber orchestra, and I’ve conducted 400 performances of operas. That’s why I can get on with the Boston Symphony because I know how to conduct. I’m not a harpsichord player or a recorder player who’s recently gotten into conducting. I speak these big bands’ language.”

Somehow, Norrington says these things with scarcely a hint of defensiveness in his voice. In conversation, at least, he is a friendly, relaxed fellow who sounds as if he hasn’t a care in the world. But where might his career be heading now?

“In a sense, the London Classical Players is my permanent post for the next couple of years, and we’re very busy. And right now it’s important to me to have some time off in the country, for thinking and researching and just being quiet. I’ve just moved about 70 miles from London, to the middle of nowhere: a little thatched house on a few acres of land, in Berkshire. There’s lots of wonderful country, but no sound and no streetlighting.

“But, in time, some orchestra somewhere—some modern orchestra—may want to set up an association with me, and that might be fun. We shall see.”

Scott Cantrell is Music Critic of the Rochester (New York) Times-Union.
"I’m so tired of being lonely/I still have some love to give," a quintessential Roy Orbison sentiment brought to life by his instantly recognizable mournful tenor, echoed across the airwaves at his untimely death in December. An undemonstrative performer whose riveting vocal range, dramatic repertoire, and trademark black clothes and shades seem to have quietly penetrated every market segment, Orbison had been experiencing a remarkable career resurgence: induction into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, with moving testimony from Bruce Springsteen; a television special called Roy Orbison and Friends: A Black & White Night (released on videocassette by HBO Video), where he was accompanied enthusiastically by thirty-something acolytes Springsteen, Elvis Costello, T Bone Burnett, and Tom Waits; the improbable Mount Rushmore alliance and success of the Traveling Wilburys; and now his first album of new songs in ten years, Mystery Girl (Virgin), finished just before his heart stopped. It’s once again plain that death don’t have no mercy.

Orbison was substantially different from the majority of artists who shared the radio with him over the past 30 years. For one thing, through initiative, savvy, and good timing, his professional career reflected all the developmental stages of rock and roll. Starting in his hometown of Wink, Texas, with the Wink Westerners in the heyday of Hank Williams, Lefty Frizzell, and Webb Pierce, he saw the future and its name was Elvis Presley. Several years ago, he recalled for Colin Escott and Martin Hawkins how he caught the big train from Memphis and rode it back:

“I had a TV show in Odessa, Texas, and we played mainly country music. But after Presley came through town for a show in late 1954, I began to notice the rhythm music. I had heard groups like the Clovers and their hits like ‘One Mint Julep,’ and I really didn’t like them, but at a New Year’s Eve dance, we had to play through the actual time of midnight, and when someone requested ‘Shake, Rattle, and Roll,’ we struck up on it—but we had nearly ten minutes to go to the hour, so we kept playing the same song. By the time we were finished, I was fully converted.”

Exit the Wink Westerners, enter the Teen Kings. Orbison was eighteen. Even while attending North Texas State Uni-
MERCY

versity, ostensibly to study geology, he pursued the new sound vigorously, cutting a demo of his first hit, "Ooby Dooby," at Norman Petty's Clovis, New Mexico, studio in 1955, nearly two years before Buddy Holly made his own history there. On the basis of that demo, he was called, in March 1956, to the sacred fount of rockabilly, Sam Phillips's Sun Studios in Memphis, where he had his first modest run up the charts. But there was more in Orbison's vision and ambition than rockabilly novelties, even terrific ones like "Ooby Dooby," and two years later, emboldened by his success as a songwriter, he bought back his contract from Phillips, eventually landing with Fred Foster at his new label, Monument. While Phil Spector was only dreaming of "little symphonies for kids," Orbison and Foster constructed 2½-minute operas: tales told by the underdog, brimming with anxious melodrama, melancholy, fantasy, loss, and that voice, with a range that rivaled Elvis's and a high end still unmatched.

The rest—22 Top 40 entries, nine of them in the Top Ten—is indeed history, and it is readily available in two greatest-hits packages. Last year, Rhino remastered the original tapes and released For the Lonely—as a 46-minute Compact Disc subtitled 18 Greatest Hits and a longer double LP subtitled A Roy Orbison Anthology, 1956–1965 (does this make sense to anyone but a marketing mogul?)—happily superseding Monument's essential double album, All-Time Greatest Hits, which had been out of print for ten years. The CD version is certainly up to Rhino's usual high standards for reissues. The clarity and presence make the building tension in modern mix with less artificial separation—and if Orbison's vocals are a little less urgent, they also are warmer and more intimate, which goes well with memory. Not my first choice, but this is a worthy endeavor and not a cheap knockoff.

It also points toward a sad fact that A Black & White Night, Traveling Wilburys (Vol. 1) (especially the stirring "Not Alone Any More"), and Mystery Girl absolutely confirm: Orbison was doing some of his best work at the time of his death, and that work is now abruptly ended. No matter how many illustrious rockers were moved or inspired by him, none of them can do what he did. His gifts were quite singular, and the book is now closed, so it's particularly gratifying to be able to report that the last chapter is so very good.

With tracks written and produced variously by Orbison and Mike Campbell, Jeff Lynne, T Bone Burnett, Elvis Costello, and U2's Bono, Mystery Girl coheres and succeeds because all hands are working for the man, properly focused on the persona and the compelling voice. The LP ranges from the dramatic Monument-period classicism of Costello's "The Medians" through "California Blue," one of several yearning midtempo ballads driven (like the Pomus-and-Shuman hits for the Drifters in the early 1960s) by acoustic rhythm guitars under rising strings and voices, all the way to "She's a Mystery to Me," a rhythmically sinuous, lyrically sensuous late-1980s love song contributed by Bono and The Edge. Mystery Girl is pure pop for now (and then) people: Roy Orbison at full strength, not a freeze-dried reprise. It's fitting to remember him this way.
For Elyse

I had promised to say something about what's afoot at RCA and Erato, now that they are parting company . . . but that will have to wait until another month.

Last week the world learned that Pan Am 103 was blown out of the air by a bomb, and while that would not seem to be something that calls for treatment in a music column, it turns out there was a connection. One of the victims of that bombing was a young American woman who loved the music of Brahms and was hoping to go to Juilliard. Her name was Elyse Saraceni, and one of our contributors, Chris Manion, spent an hour with her in Salzburg the week before she died.

Chris was in Austria on a business trip. He had some time between appointments that afternoon, so he took a stroll through the marketplace. It was two weeks before Christmas, and the stalls were stocked with foods and decorations for the holiday. At one corner of the square a man was playing the guitar and singing, the sort of thing you see all the time in Salzburg and in all the towns in Europe where tourists go. As Chris approached, the fellow was finishing up "Puff (The Magic Dragon)," when from a few feet away Chris heard the song's refrain doubled in a clear soprano voice. Having made his living for a couple of years as a roadhouse musician—one who plays a pretty respectable guitar himself—Chris appreciated a beautiful voice as much as the next guy. So he turned and threw a compliment in the young woman's direction, and without dropping a beat she replied—and that's how Chris met Elyse.

She had come to Salzburg to see Mozart's birthplace, and to breathe in all the music that is there. She was a junior at Seton Hill College in Greensburg, Pa., where both her parents are on the fine arts faculty, and she had spent the fall term in London on a program organized by Syracuse University. She was twenty, Brahms was her favorite composer, but she also liked other kinds of music. She was hoping to go to Juilliard after graduation, possibly as a composer, or, because of Brahms, as a pianist. She walked along with Chris, and when the time came for him to go, they swapped addresses. She was looking forward to going home for Christmas.

On January 2, Elyse's family and friends buried her. Chris went out to Greensburg to be with them, and to tell them what he could about her last week and her last thoughts. Around graduation time, Chris plans to go back. When he does, he wants to give something to Seton Hill in memory of Elyse: a collection of recordings of the music of Brahms—everything the composer wrote—in the hope that another young woman, or maybe more than one, will find in that music what Elyse found and loved.

Ted Libbey

Olivia Turns Fifteen

Most anniversary hokum thrown by retailers as an excuse to drum up more business reeks of snake oil and should be treated as a sale-a-bration. Not so with Olivia Records' fifteenth-birthday reeks, which spanned 1988 and culminated in a Carnegie Hall concert (and Waldorf Astoria ball) in late November. Olivia, which president Judy Dlugacz likes to call "the little label that could," was founded in 1973 to create a window through which women musicians—notably, lesbian feminist performers—could slip into the music industry.

In at the label's startup: a collective of administrators (none with previous music-business experience) and two singer/writers, Meg Christian and Cris Williamson, with sizable female followings and recognizably feminist material. Theirs was a small revolution, but it was real nonetheless: On Olivia's sparsely produced initial albums, women played all the instruments, engineered the sessions, mixed the masters, and marketed the finished product. Now, in these pragmatic and technologically advanced days, their brand of idealism seems a bit quaint. And home-recording equipment that's within the financial and technical reach of anyone who can operate a toaster has taken the pioneering spirit out of independent record-making. But in earlier days, those women who were uppity enough to build a record company, and through it a coherent touring circuit and even a culture, made a very dramatic statement.

The times have changed and the collective is no more; Meg Christian has retired from music-making and from public life; men are as likely to be found on Olivia tracks and at the studio controls as women (according to Olivia artist Deidre McCalla, "Now that the recording-skills level is up among women, we can turn our focus away from mandating women's participation and ignore gender when looking for the best person to do the job"). But there's still work to be done, so Olivia remains active, its mission and audience keeping the little company afloat.

In 15 years, there have been a few flops but many reasons to celebrate: Olivia has sold 1½ million LPs among its 30-plus titles. A good job and one worth applauding—so that's what the staff and performers did with their year-long party. Six acts represented Olivia's lineup at Carnegie; especially notable were Dianne Davidson's booming/crooning voice, Nancy Vogl's deceptively simple guitar-picking, bilingual singer Lucie Blue Tremblay's exotic whistling. But in the hushed hall, the real authors of Olivia's success applauded the label and themselves.

"Every time you spend a dollar, you're casting a vote for someone else's success," a new friend summed up neatly. Olivia Records has earned its standing ovation.

Leslie Berman
A Century, and More, of American Song

JAN DeGAETANI and GILBERT KALISH: Songs of America.


That this astonishing stylistic and chronological sampling coheres into such a unified vision is a tribute to the versatility of DeGaetani and Kalish, who leap from folksy to genteel, from lowbrow to highbrow, from sentimental parlor song to dissonant modernism as if distinctions between them did not exist. Their elegance and poise ennoble everything that they touch—in their hands, even the unbearably syrupy "I Love You Truly" seems an art song. DeGaetani's rich, creamy voice is never overladen with vibrato, and her varied vocal timbres mirror every nuance of the texts. Kalish's lucid, clear-textured pianism reaches beyond accompaniment to play an equal role in interpretation.

What puts the icing on this already flawless cake is the recorded sound, which has been engineered with a naturalness and clarity unprecedented, in my experience, on a voice and piano disc. Perhaps credit for that is due to Teresa Sterne, who produced the legendary DeGaetani/Kalish collaborations of the 1970s, and who marks her reappearance at Nonesuch with this recording. But giving credit is less important than ensuring this effort's success. Therefore, go forth, all you music lovers, and purchase this disc! For we must guarantee a sequel. Playing time: 73:55.

K. Robert Schwarz

BACH: Aus der Tiefen rufe ich, Herr, zu dir, B.W.V. 131; Gottes Zeit ist die allerbeste Zeit, B.W.V. 106.


BACH: Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott, B.W.V. 80; Herz und Mund und Tat und Leben, B.W.V. 147.


It seems highly unlikely that anybody prior to Joshua Rifkin could have thought Bach's cantata Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott suitable for public performance by a grand total of 15 musicians. But Rifkin, a musicologist and part-time Scott Joplin specialist who believes that Bach intended his choral music to be played and sung by only one person to a part, is recording a series of cantatas performed along precisely those lines. In Jauchzet Gott in allen Landen!, of course, the point is moot, since the work is for solo soprano without chorus. In the other cantatas, however, Rifkin's thesis gets a pretty rigorous workout.

Thesis or no thesis, Rifkin's Bach Ensemble is a first-rate instrumental group by any standards. Countertenor Drew Minter, tenor Jeffrey Thomas, and bass Jan Opalach, who are heard together on three of the six cantatas, provide the basis for a highly satisfactory solo quartet, and it will be interesting to see how their work together develops in future recordings. For the most part, Rifkin proves to be an excellent, unobtrusive conductor. When these performances do go wrong, however, it is invariably because of a lack of rhythmic point and lightness. Julianne Baird, for instance, is insufficiently brilliant in Jauchzet Gott, but Rifkin's overly relaxed tempos and slightly spongy bass lines are very much a part of her problem.

52

HIGH FIDELITY
Do Rifkin's scholarly conclusions make sense in practice? In the end, the slender volume of choral sound produced by the Bach Ensemble seems to me not quite right. (The fact that producer Peter Wadland tends to place the voices too far back in the mix should be noted as well.)

The sonic expectations are far less frustrated here than in Rifkin's notorious Nonesuch recording of the B minor Mass, though, and the intimate scale of these performances makes more sense in a living room than in a good-size church or a concert hall. Right or wrong, they seem likely to wear well as recordings in a way that, for instance, Nikolaus Harnoncourt's Bach cantatas have not.

In any case, listen to these discs, even if you object to the interpretations on principle. Rifkin's notes, which make the strongest possible case for his approach, are intelligent and illuminating. Playing times: 38:35 (417 323-2); 53:05 (417 250-2); 42:44 (417 616-2).

**Terry Teachout**

**BACH: Jesu, der du meine Seele,**
B.W.V. 78; **Lass, Fürstin, lass noch einen Strahl (Trauer Ode),** B.W.V. 198.

Schmithüsen, Brett, Cook, Kooy; Chorus and Orchestra of La Chapelle Royale, Herreweghe. Michel Bernard, prod. Harmonia Mundi France HMC 901270 (D). @ HMA 331270. © HMC 401270. (Dist. by Harmonia Mundi, U.S.A.)

Under the direction of Philippe Herreweghe, the small chorus that forms La Chapelle Royale has recorded sacred music as chronologically wide-ranging as Josquin Desprez's early-16th-century Stabat Mater and Johannes Brahms's late-19th-century motets. In everything the group has done, whether accompanied by orchestra or not, the result has been a stimulating blend of interpretive profundity and sonic lightness. The latter characteristic—a product as much of tempo and articulation as it is of timbre and balance—seems especially useful as a leavening agent in the Bach cantatas recorded here. These are somber works whose funereal texts are potently expressed by Bach's dark harmonies and poignant melodic lines, and La Chapelle Royale's concerted approach keeps them sounding serious but never dreary.

The finest individual performances come from soprano Ingrid Schmithüsen and countertenor Charles Brett, both of whom are assigned intensely personal arias in the "Wirielen" duet of Jesu, der du meine Seele. The nonsinging (but not exactly unsung) heroes are Paul Dombrecht and Taka Kitazato, who deliver some of the finest Baroque oboe and oboe d'amore playing ever committed to disc. But it is Herreweghe's ensemble—16 choristers and 23 instrumentalists, recorded in an intimate-sounding room unidentified in the notes on the recording—that makes the biggest impression. On all counts, this latest effort by La Chapelle Royale is a subtle triumph. Playing time: 57:47.

**James Wierzbicki**

**BEETHOVEN: Concertos for Piano and Orchestra.**

Barenboim; Berlin Philharmonic, Barenboim. Daniel Barenboim and Wolfgang Gühlich, prods. Angel EMI CDCC 47974 (D, 3).

Improbable as it may sound, Daniel Barenboim may very possibly succeed Herbert von Karajan as conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic. Internal sources say the orchestra members hold him in the highest regard—and in Berlin the players elect their own conductor, for life. I can't help wondering whether those players, without that exceptional regard and affection for Barenboim, would have permitted him the self-indulgence of doing double duty in these monumental works as both soloist and conductor. About 20 years ago, he did pull off something similar in a complete recording of Mozart's piano concertos, with the English Chamber Orchestra. At least the last three of the Beethoven concertos make substantially greater demands, though, and no pianist in his right mind would attempt such a stunt in actual performance, stripped of recourse to the possibilities of retakes and editing. Barenboim's doing both jobs here does give us his interpretation of these works exactly as he wants them, but I can't deny a nagging feeling that the project would have come off better, musically, if he had contented himself to appear only as soloist.

From the purely sonic standpoint, the cycle gets off to a disappointing start. In the first two works, this glorious orchestra—quite possibly the world's greatest—sounds downright woolly, not to say muddy. In fact, I wondered if something might possibly have happened to my rig, and made some comparative tests with Sviatoslav Richter's 1960 analog recording of the First Concerto (with Charles Munch and the Boston Symphony, on RCA 6804-2) and Martha Argerich's 1983 version of the Second (as soloist and conductor with the London Sinfonietta, on Denon C37 7322), both of which sounded splendid. The sound in Barenboim's set gets better as the opus numbers progress, but it never does attain the high level to which other CDs of this same orchestra have accustomed us. The piano, for some reason, sounds considerably better than the orchestra.

Generally speaking, as one would expect, Barenboim contributes solid, musically performances across the board. He particularly stands out in the more contemplative sections. He has a radiant, singing tone, and he shapes phrases with poetic, sometimes even moving sensitivity. Wherever Beethoven has provided the soloist with an ossia if he cares to show off a bit, Barenboim consistently makes the more self-effacing choice, as if he deliberately wants to avoid the aura of the flashy virtuoso. Most of the time, he adheres faithfully to Beethoven's quite explicit instructions in the score, although from time to time he will deliberately contradict the composer's wishes concerning such things as phrasing, staccato, and the sustaining pedal.

I could live with that, but I have greater difficulty with Barenboim's inclination, at the slightest indication to slow down, to lapse into a mood and pace more suitable to a nocturne. Beethoven provided none of these works with metronome markings. He did, though, mark the Fourth's middle movement Andante con moto (with motion) and the Fifth's Adagio un poco mosso (a bit moved, stirred, agitated)—but you'd never know it from these interpretations. Barenboim tends to caress the slow passages almost to death.

Just as even the best writer can benefit from intelligent editing, so can the finest musician benefit from an intelligent recording producer, one who can diplomatically call his attention to inadvertent little deviations from the composer's printed intentions and wishes. Here, though, Barenboim, not content with starring as soloist and conductor, has also served as his own coproducer. That quite possibly explains such things as his giving in to a tendency not to hold long notes or rests for their full value—which is especially annoying if you have that innate sort of automatic metronome ticking away the steady tempo inside your head.

No one could seriously contest Daniel Barenboim's extraordinary gifts both as pianist and conductor. Here, though, one comes away with the regretful feeling that he bit off a good deal more than he could chew. Playing time: 3:01:13.

Paul Moor

London Classical Players, Norrington.
David R. Murray, prod. Angel EMI CDC 49746 (D).

Singing the praises of Roger Norrington is like preaching to the converted. Anyone with the slightest sympathy for the historical-performance movement has already discovered his dramatically personal interpretations of the Beethoven symphonies. Even those (such as this writer) who once touted Christopher Hogwood have taken note of the Norrington difference.

And what of the unconverted? They fall into at least two camps. The first group is sympathetic to historical performances but questions Norrington's choice of tempos. At a recent meeting of the American Musicological Society, Baltimore Symphony Orchestra conductor David Zinman and a panel of scholars devoted much time to criticizing those tempos, particularly the lumbering, folksy alla marcia in the finale of the Ninth Symphony. But, although the session left a bitter aftertaste—after all, the man being lambasted was not present to defend himself—even Norrington's critics did not dispute his innate musicianship.

The other camp will never make peace with historical performance of any kind. Reared on Furtwängler, Toscanini, Karajan, or their disciples, the members of this...
group find the period-instrument timbres and playing techniques to be nothing less than a perersion of the Beethoven they know and love. Until recently, they had one indisputable point in their favor: Historically aware performances were just too faceless, too impersonal, too drained of expression. How could a Hogwood hope to be spoken of in the same breath as the legendarry conductor interpreters of both the past and present?

While I would not presume to place Norrington in either Furtwangler’s or Toscanini’s league, his appearance has served to shatter the myth that historical performances must be reticent. In Norrington’s hands, even the backward-looking, Haydnesque language of Beethoven’s First Symphony is personalized. The simple introduction is impregnated with mystical and playing techniques to be nothing less fresh, so sparkling, so genuine. Norrington’s performances must be reticent. In Norrington in either Furtwangler’s or the past and present?

Norrington performs a tremendous service by placing the Pastoral Symphony within the context of its era, as part of a pictorial tradition that includes Haydn’s The Creation and The Seasons. Never have we heard the evocations of nature sound so fresh, so sparkling, so genuine. Norrington’s light, deft touch emphasizes the Haydnesque wit of the scherzo as well, and the flowing tempo of the “Scene by the Brook” makes the water sound like a rippling cascade rather than the usual stagnant pool. The winds—so crucial in rustic depiction—are, for a change, properly balanced in relation to the strings; they dominate the textures with a pleasantly acrid pungency. And I defy anyone who hears the astonishing fortissimi outbursts of the “Storm” to name a Pastoral tempest that is more dramatic.

A brief comparison of Hogwood’s and Norrington’s performances of Beethoven’s First confirms that the former’s phrasing is comparatively prosaic and lusterless, lacking along with metronomic regularity. Norrington’s is shaped into large arches that are defined by strategically placed hesitations. But those who search for palpable differences in instrument technique will be disappointed. Hogwood’s Academy of Ancient Music, Norrington’s London Classical Players, and Roy Goodman’s Hanover Band all share essentially the same group of musicians, and they play superlatively no matter who is the conductor. For Norrington they do more than play: They interpret, with historically informed minds and intuitively expressive hearts. Playing time: 66:06.

K. Robert Schwarz ▶
I had expected a lot from this Messiah. On some points I was satisfied, but overall there is less here than I'd hoped for. The major disappointment centers on the period—perhaps I should say the harpsichord stool. Anyone who has heard Trevor Pinnock's recordings of various orchestral works by Handel knows that he brings an unequaled drive and excitement to the music, maintaining its nobility without sacrificing the precision of his ensemble. Precision and nobility are here in spades, but gone is the verve and dynamism that have become hallmarks of the English Concert. Like so many others before it, this Messiah is simply too polite. Handel's great oratorio is not a subtle piece: It is grand, majestic, powerful, joyous, full of paths—and it is certainly not a work that deals in compromises. Pinnock, by so often seeking out the middle ground, has made the composer too gentle, and has robbed Messiah of its sweep.

Before listening to the record I felt certain misgivings over the choice of Arleen Auger and Anne Sofie von Otter as two of the soloists. Soprano Auger is a fine Handelian but hardly a singer one would associate with period performance. Von Otter, on the other hand, has turned in some fine singing for John Eliot Gardiner, but she seemed a rather dark and heavy choice for the alto solos here. As I listened, though, my fears regarding both singers were swept by the board. Auger positively sparkles; her voice is always well controlled and her delivery never seems over ornamented or self-indulgent. And, although she shares the alto duties with countertenor Michael Chance, Von Otter makes a strong impression, particularly in her shaping of “O thou thatdest.”

The men prove a less happy selection. Chance sings cleanly but with little involvement, while tenor Howard Crook shows great dignity but little warmth. Anyone who has heard Paul Elliott’s “Comfort ye my people” in Christopher Hogwood’s or Ton Koopman’s performances of Messiah will fail to be comforted by Crook’s rendition. Bass John Tomlinson is the weakest link in the chain; his voice, while powerful, is overlaid with vibrato and tends to sound pinched over much of its range.

Pinnock’s greatest misjudgment, however, is not in his selection of singers but in his choice of tempos. They are quite slow, and when delivered by an English Concert sounding more apathetic than I can ever remember, they strip the music of its power to inspire. The strength of the choir helps to compensate for this, but Pinnock fails to put a spring in their step, so that they often sound as tired as the orchestra.

Ultimately, this performance lacks the snap of the Hogwood, the drama of the Gardiner, and the atmosphere of the Koopman, and I would choose any of those three before it. The recording is very fine but a little lacking in depth. Playing time: 150:07.

Christopher Rothko

HARRISON: Piano Concerto; Suite for Violin, Piano, and Small Orchestra.
Lou Harrison is one of the prime members of what might be called the California school of composition. California, as Harrison has observed, is geographically closer to the Orient than to Europe, and it tends to breed composers more attuned to the East than to the West. Like Californians John Cage and Henry Cowell, Harrison (who was born in Portland) grew up hearing as much non-Western music as Western. Like, Cowell, his teacher, and Cage, his fellow student, he translated those non-Western sounds into percussion works that blended “found” objects with conventional instruments.

Yet while Cowell and Cage went on to other things, Harrison never abandoned his original aesthetic, which relied on nothing less than a fusion of Western and non-Western structures, techniques, and instruments. His early Suite for Violin, Piano, and Small Orchestra (1951) evokes the Orient in its parallel, open harmonies, pentatonic melodies, and metallic sonorities (produced by Harrison's own "tack piano," an upright with thumb tacks inserted in its hammers).

Beginning in the 1960s, Harrison made several trips to Asia, experiencing first-hand the music he had already grown to love in California. By the 1970s, he became impatient with merely imitating the
sound of non-Western instruments, and began building the first of several American gamelans.

These experiences inform his Piano Concerto (1985), written specifically for Keith Jarrett. Although it begins with a powerful neo-Romantic flourish, the Concerto eschews the dialectics and direction-alized motion of Western music. Wandering pentatonic melodies, parallel modal harmonies, and untempered all flaut Western convention. In the per-petua moto second movement, entitled "Stampede," the drums set up an unre-lenting rhythmic tattoo, while the piano, acting as a percussion instrument,ham-mers out jazz-inflected chord clusters. Otherwise, the piano part is introspective acting as a percussion instrument, resulting in a choppy sound that is magnified by the orchestra’s poor ensemble. The Adagio is logy in spite of manner of accentuation and the engineer’s highlighting of individual instruments. (Ironically, the excessive number of microphones Philip’s engineers have chosen to use throws the orchestra out of focus, making it sound scrawny throughout.)

The grandiose conclusion of the symphony is loud enough, but with Bychkov coming to a full stop at the end of each phrase, it is hardly stirring. Without going into detail, the recording of the Symphony may be said to be similarly unsatisfactory. The present-day recording to own of the Scottish Symphony is Claudio Abbado’s on Deutsche Grammophon (415 973-2). I have not heard Abbado's recording of the Italian.

For those interested in historic recordings, I call attention to some good-sounding Compact Discs of Toscanini’s superb Mendelssohn performances from the 1940s. (The exception here is the Reformation Symphony, whose outer movements Toscanini makes over impassioned.) The playing of the radio orchestra—I don’t mention the name because the jacket purposely does not—is picked up from a more natural listening distance than it was in later years. Consequently, the sound here has unusual spaciousness, resonance, and body. (Toscanini, who listened to records as though from the podium, was said by his son to prefer the later, closer pickup.)

The 1942 performance of the Italian Symphony is notable for being more relaxed than the broadcast from Toscanini’s last season, which was issued by RCA. Some might prefer Koussevitzky’s marvelous performance to either of Toscanini’s for the even more exquisite sonorities he got from the Boston Symphony (“You like the string-rings?”). Koussevitzky used to
ask visitors to the Green Room, of some of whom baited him to hear him ask the same thing year after year: “You like solo-nor-ete?”). However, it is Toscanini who gives greater clarity and musical sense to the contrapuntal inner lines that Mendelssohn took pains to write.

The music from A Midsummer Night’s Dream is notable for being more gracefully inflected and better reproduced here than in the recording Toscanini made for RCA a few days later. (The vocal numbers, which were omitted from the RCA record, are poorly sung here, however.)

Readers may wish to be warned of flaws in the sound of these transcriptions, for instance the two audible splices in the Scottish Symphony, the harsh-sounding moments at the start of the Midsummer Night’s Dream music, and the faint interference from another radio station in thequietest passages of the same piece. Toscanini’s admirers will buy the set anyway, of course, and they will buy it in defiance of the liner notes—by someone named Breckbill—which warn through the wrapping that “the present collection will be helpful in demonstrating a significant limitation of the great Italian conductor’s artistic sensibility.” But will curious new listeners buy it after such a warning? Shothing away customers is not the only thing year after year. “You like hearing people, what makes it especially endearing is the soloists’ commentary on why they chose to play Mozart on these particular instruments. Bond writes eloquently about his fondness for the “covered qualities” of his copy by Peter de Koning of a Heinrich Grenser original; Lisa Beznosik says she prefers her six-keyed flute, built by Roderick Cameron after a model also by Grenser, because it allows her to make the most of Mozart’s “legato chromatic passages” and “wide intervals”, Frances Kelly, who plays a restored single-action harp dating from about 1800, observes that this is an instrument not only of great clarity but also the perfect vehicle by which young girls of that era could display both their charms and their ankles. Obviously, these are players who care as deeply about their sound as about their handling of Mozart’s material, and the results—musically, sonically, and in every other way—are simply glorious. Playing time: 74:47.

James Wierzbicki

Mozart can be helpful in demonstrating a significant limitation of the great Italian conductor’s artistic sensibility.” But will curious new listeners buy it after such a warning? Shothing away customers is not the only thing year after year. “You like hearing people, what makes it especially endearing is the soloists’ commentary on why they chose to play Mozart on these particular instruments. Bond writes eloquently about his fondness for the “covered qualities” of his copy by Peter de Koning of a Heinrich Grenser original; Lisa Beznosik says she prefers her six-keyed flute, built by Roderick Cameron after a model also by Grenser, because it allows her to make the most of Mozart’s “legato chromatic passages” and “wide intervals”, Frances Kelly, who plays a restored single-action harp dating from about 1800, observes that this is an instrument not only of great clarity but also the perfect vehicle by which young girls of that era could display both their charms and their ankles. Obviously, these are players who care as deeply about their sound as about their handling of Mozart’s material, and the results—musically, sonically, and in every other way—are simply glorious. Playing time: 74:47.

James Wierzbicki

Mozart: Concerto for Flute and Orchestra, in G, K. 313.

Concerto for Flute and Orchestra, in G, K. 313.

Beznosik *H. Kelly* Bond **Academy of Ancient Music, Hogwood. Peter Watland, prod. L’Oiseau-Lyre 417 622-2 (D) & "C"

The praises of Christopher Hogwood’s period-instrument Mozart readings hardly need singing at this point, and these days it’s almost assumed that the soloist’s features are the choicest that London’s vigorously active early-music scene has to offer. To put it another way, this is quite a perfect little recording. Along with the refreshingly “soft” yet extremely articulate sound that Danny Bond draws from his reproduction of a ten-keyed 18th-century bassoon, what makes it especially endearing is the soloists’ commentary on why they chose to play Mozart on these particular instruments. Bond writes eloquently about his fondness for the “covered qualities” of his copy by Peter de Koning of a Heinrich Grenser original; Lisa Beznosik says she prefers her six-keyed flute, built by Roderick Cameron after a model also by Grenser, because it allows her to make the most of Mozart’s “legato chromatic passages” and “wide intervals”, Frances Kelly, who plays a restored single-action harp dating from about 1800, observes that this is an instrument not only of great clarity but also the perfect vehicle by which young girls of that era could display both their charms and their ankles. Obviously, these are players who care as deeply about their sound as about their handling of Mozart’s material, and the results—musically, sonically, and in every other way—are simply glorious. Playing time: 74:47.

James Wierzbicki


Marina Jansons: a secure sense of sonic architecture and a feeling for Rachmaninoff’s changing moods.
As a symphonist, Sergei Rachmaninoff had less than the best of luck. At the world premiere of his First, he had to stand helplessly by while the drunk on the podium (Alexander Glazunov!) turned the occasion into a catastrophe of major proportions. The trauma of that fiasco plunged the twenty-four-year-old composer into a three-year depression and creative block that began to improve only after protracted neurological treatment in Dresden. Rachmaninoff's Second Symphony won the important 1908 Glinka Prize (pushing Scriabin's *Poem of Ecstasy* into second place), but almost ever since then conductors have cavalierly whistled away at it to bring it down to something closer to conventional size. One wonders why, really: James DePreist's recent—and cut—version with the Oregon Symphony (Delos DCD 3071) takes only 2:39 less than this account.

Here, for once, Mariss Jansons gives us the unmutated score, and I personally find it not a minute too long. Jansons's Latvian Soviet father, Arvid Jansons, long shared the conductorship of the Soviet Union's finest orchestra, the Leningrad Philharmonic, with the legendary Evgeny Mravinsky. The son, born in Riga in 1943, studied in Leningrad, then in Vienna with Hans Swarowski and in Salzburg with Herbert von Karajan, and won first prize in the 1971 International Karajan Competition in Berlin. Since 1985 he has held the same Leningrad post his father once did, in addition to serving the Oslo Philharmonic as its principal conductor.

On this recording, Jansons has one of the world's greatest orchestras at his disposal, and he makes the most of the opportunity. He conducts with enormous Romantic flexibility of tempo, but the orchestra sticks right with him. Where Rachmaninoff piles on one climax after another, Jansons shows an unusually secure sense of sonic architecture. In turn brooding, melancholy, reflective, joyous, he makes seamless transitions from mood to mood. In addition to everything else, the acoustics of All Saints' Church in Tooting make it all sound unusually moving and thrilling. Playing time: 54:32.

Paul Moor

SCHMIDT: Symphony No. 1, in E; Notre Dame (orchestral excerpts from Act I).

* Budapest Symphony Orchestra, Ha-
  lász. Marco Polo 8.223119 (D). (Dist. by Harmonia Mundi, U.S.A.)

SCHMIDT: Symphony No. 3, in A.

* Slovak Philharmonic Orchestra, Pešek.
  Supraphon CO 1668 (D). (Dist. by Denon.)

The way the Austrians talk about Franz Schmidt (1847–1939), you would think he was a major composer, only waiting to be rediscovered à la Mahler. Until now, there have been intermittently available recordings of the Fourth Symphony, *The Book with Seven Seals*, the Piano Quintet (Op. 51), and orchestral excerpts from the opera *Notre Dame*. All of these works are of sufficient quality to lead one to suspect that Schmidt's other works would offer something special in the same, late Romantic vein. With these releases of his Symphony No. 1 on Marco Polo and Symphony No. 3 on Supraphon, we are in a better position to know.

The Third Symphony is a real find, and it bears the genuine stamp of individuality. It is a subtle, finely graded, highly lyrical work of gentle beauty and mystery. The first movement is a mesmerizing treatment of a fairly lengthy tune that is stated, in various forms—some 13 times—without fatigue. The cumulative effect is utterly beguiling and magical, and the movement is passionately powerful in its culmination. Much of the rest of the symphony is equally distinctive, especially the introspective Adagio and the final movement. The capable Libor Pešek leads the Slovak Philharmonic Orchestra (from Schmidt's home town, Bratislava) in a fine rendition with good sound.

I began to enjoy the First Symphony only when I learned to detect in it early signs of Schmidt's emerging personality, such as his particular use of side-slipping enharmonic modulations and other characteristics apparent from frequent listening to Symphony No. 3. Otherwise, the First Symphony is as extroverted and broad as the Third is introverted and intimate. Schmidt must have changed a great deal in the nearly three decades that separate these works. The First has a brassy exuberance and plenty of lyricism, and was a prizewinner in its day (as was Symphony No. 3). But it does not wear well. Too much of it is on the outside, or perhaps seems so in this overly bright recording by the Budapest Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Michael Halász. The coupling is a set of orchestral excerpts from Act I of *Notre Dame*. In an inexplicable goof, the four movements of the symphony are not banded.

I recommend the First to Schmidt fans and the Third as something genuinely lovely. Playing times: 58:46 (Marco Polo); 48:15 (Supraphon).  

Robert R. Reilly

SCHUBERT: Winterreise, D. 911.


This superlative performance has just about everything—with one whopping shortcoming. Christa Ludwig's rare combination of intelligence, musicality, and an exceptionally beautiful voice have made her the darling not only of lay music-lovers worldwide but also of some of the most demanding conductors alive. Here, James Levine, one of those conductors, accompanies her at the piano, on equal footing, and although he at times pushes the music in the Romantic direction, he still provides a handsome musical complement.

One minor irritation does recur fairly frequently. In slow pieces, Schubert has a way of ending a fairly long phrase with the final, cadential note held for an entire measure. This sets a trap for the narcissistic performer, who equates repose with...
dereliction of duty—and jumps the gun, rhythmically speaking, in order to get on with things.

But the main mischief here arises from one source: sex—or, if you will, gender. In any song, by any composer, the singer transmits the words of the poet; in other words, the poet serves as ghostwriter for the singer. All 24 songs in this glorious cycle sing primarily of the poet Wilhelm Müller’s profound depression and Welt­schmerz, but six of them make unequivocally clear the poet’s (ergo, the singer’s) ill­words, the poet serves as ghostwriter for

transmits the words of the poet; in other languages, this superb, almost exemplary performance may delight you without any reservations at all. If you double your aesthetic enjoyment of it, though, by according both poetry and music equal attentive­ness, you will probably have the same problem with it I did. One certain fact: Christa Ludwig’s musical realization can teach volumes to most male singers who attempt this melancholy masterpiece. Playing time: 74:18.

Paul Moor

STRAVINSKY: L’Histoire du soldat.


Sting used to be a member of the celebrated rock group The Police, in which capacity he composed such familiar Top 40 hits as “Every Breath You Take,” “King of Pain,” and “Every Little Thing She Does Is Magic.” With the dissolution of The Police, he struck out on his own as a solo artist, a movie star, and, most recently, a recording mogul, starting a label of his own called Pangea that specializes in offbeat music of all kinds.

Pangea’s latest release is an English-language recording of Igor Stravinsky’s L’Histoire du soldat, and there is nothing at all gimmicky about it. Kent Nagano leads the London Sinfonietta in a crisp, dapper performance of Stravinsky’s wittiest score. Nona Liddell, familiar from previous Sinfonietta recordings, tosses off the crucial violin part with abundant panache. Ian McKellen is the superb narrator, and Sting does a fine job as the soldier. Vanessa Redgrave is far too fruity as the devil—one expected rather more of her than this mustache-twirling cardboard villain.

All of the little touches on this recording are impeccably right. James Mallinson’s digital sound is a trifle heavy-hand­ed in the echo department but otherwise quite good. The performance is fully band­ed and indexed. John Carewe’s 1987 critical edition of Stravinsky’s score is used. The liner notes are by Andrew Porter. The booklet is beautifully designed. Point for point, the results add up to the most convincing English-language version of L’Histoire du soldat on record. Playing time: 57:43.

Terry Teachout


This splendid CD offers outstanding perfor­mances of three concerted works by Karol Szymanowski (1882–1937), a major figure in Polish music during the first half of this century. Szymanowski’s output was not large. Most of what he composed was written for voices or solo piano; he also wrote four symphonies and a few stage works, as well as an opera, King Roger. Much of the music is hauntingly beau­tiful, mystical, and exquisitely textured, and it is often reminiscent of Scriabin. Szy­manowski’s Violin Concerto No. 1, the more exotic of the two he composed, was completed in 1916; the second came along 16 years later. Each concerto consists of one movement with contrasting sections. Both are dedicated to the distinguished Polish violinist Paul Kochanski, who assisted in editing them and wrote the cadenzas. There have been several fine recordings of the First Concerto, notably one by David Oistrakh, and Henryk Szeryng made a superlative recording of Concerto No. 2. It is remarkable that these two works, with their rhapsodic beauty, are not played by today’s leading violinists. Symphony No. 4, sometimes identified as the Symphonie concertante, is more of a concerto grosso with an important part for solo piano. It is not a flashy work, but Arthur Rubinstein championed it and even made an early RCA recording of it (the score is dedicated to Rubinstein).

The performer on this Pantheon release are not well known in the West, but their artistry is stirring and they obviously have great affection for their country’s music. These are analog recordings made in 1979 (the violin concertos) and 1982 (the Symphonie concertante), but the sound is beautifully balanced and transparent, and does justice to the unique sonority of Szymanowski’s orchestral scoring. Playing time: 71:55.

Robert E. Benson

WAGNER: Overture from “Tannhäuser und der Sängerkrieg auf Wartburg”;

Siegfried Idyll; Prelude and “Liebestod” from “Tristan und Isolde.”


WAGNER: Opera Excerpts.

Norman; Ambrosian Opera Chorus, London Philharmonic Orchestra, Tennstedt. James Mallinson, prod. Angel EMI CDC 49759 (D).

Prelude and “Liebestod (Tristan und Isolde); “Dich, teure Halle, grüss’ ich wieder” and Elisabeth’s Prayer (Tannhäuser und der Sängerkrieg auf Wartburg); “Johoho! Trafst ihr das Schiff” (Der fliegende Holländer); Brünnhilde’s Immolation (Götterdämmerung).

LOTTE LEHMANN: Opera and Operetta Arias.

Lehmann; Berlin State Opera Orchestra, Berlin Municipal Opera Orchestra. Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

BEETHOVEN: Komm, O Hoffnung (Fidelio)*. WEBER: Wie nahet mir der Schlummer (Der Freischütz); Ozean, du Ungeheuer! (Oberon). NICOLAI: Nun eilt herbei! (Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor); WAGNER: Euch lüften (Lohengrin); Allmächtige Jungfrau (Tannhäuser); Liebestod (Tristan und Isolde)*.

R. STRAUSS: Da geht er hin (Der Rosenkavalier)*; Sie atmet leicht... EIN AUGENBLICK (EVA)**.

With joy I pounced on all three of these—a first, a rare, and the Downward Slope; Tired; The Is the Ring of Words, I Have Trod the Upward and the Downward Slope; Tired; The Winter’s Willow. The vast majority of singers, by the time they acquire the polish necessary for concert and operatic singing, have lost the spontaneity and naturalness required to make authentic folk song sound effective.

BENJAMIN LUXON and BILL CROFUT: “Two Gentlemen Folk.”

 Luxon, Crofut, various artists. Robert Woods, prod. Telarc CD 84401 (D). The Ash Grove; Bold Nelson/Eddy-stone Light: The Cuckoo/Leatherwing Bat; Dance to Your Daddy; Danny Boy; The Flowers of the Forest; The Leaving of Liverpool; San Francisco Bay; She's Like the Swallow; Sweet Nightingale; The Tinker; Turkey in the Straw; The Wabash Cannonball; Waltzing Matilda; Waly Waly; White-Haired Cassidy.


Four Poems by Fredegond Shove; The House of Life: Love-sight, Silent Noon, Love's Minstrels, Heart's Haven, Death in Love, Love's Last Gift; Linden Lea; Songs of Travel: The Vagabond, Let Beauty Awake, The Roadside Fire, Youth and Love, In Dreams, The Infinite Shining Heavens, Whither Must I Wander?, Bright Is the Ring of Words, I Have Trod the Upward and the Downward Slope; Tired; The Winter’s Willow. The vast majority of singers, by the time they acquire the polish necessary for concert and operatic singing, have lost the spontaneity and naturalness required to make authentic folk song sound effective.
High on the short list of exceptions stands the name of the Cornish baritone Benjamin Luxon. Both in concert and in opera, he has credentials of the first order, including Glyndebourne and the Met, but he still enjoys nothing better than to unbind and join in what Alan Lomax, Pete Seeger, and Co. used to call a hootenanny. These two recordings, one as delightful as the other, show us not so much the two sides of Luxon's personality as the contrasting components making up the fetching and harmonious whole.

Ralph Vaughan Williams wrote some of the most impressive songs in the English language; popularity once wore out his enunciation matches the beauty of his voice, and his intelligent projection of the most impressive songs in the English language; popularity once wore out striking components making up the fetching and harmonious whole.

The instruments Crofut's friends play here include pennywhistles, mandolin, washboard, train whistle, and, naturally, banjo and 12-string guitar. It all adds up to sheer delight, and of an unusually high musical standard. Playing times: 56:38 (Telarc); 67:08 (Chandos). Paul Moor

RICHARD STOLTZMAN: Ebony. Stoltzman; Woody Herman's Thundering Herd. Leroy Parkins, prod. RCA 6486-2 (D). STRAVINSKY: Ebony Concerto. BERNSTEIN (arr. Bennett): Stories from the West Side. COPPOLA-GUARALDI: Cousins. DOUGLAS: Waltz for Woody. ELLINGTON (arr. Fedchock): Come Sunday (from "Black, Brown and Beige"). ODDO: American Medley. ROGERS-NORVO: Igor. Igor Stravinsky wrote Ebony Concerto in 1945 for Woody Herman's big band. The First Herd, as this group later came to be known, was one of the most extraordinary collections of jazz virtuosos in the business. "Their instrumental mastery was astonishing," Stravinsky recalled in Dialogues and a Diary. Stravinsky carefully studied various recordings by the band before composing this, the freshest and most engaging of his various forays into jazz-flavored neoclassicism.

Stravinsky conducted the Herman Herd in the first recording of Ebony Concerto, and that performance, originally issued in 1946 as Columbia 7479M, is an invaluable document. To hear Stravinsky's music played by such renowned jazzmen as Herman, Flip Phillips, and Bill Harris is an experience that simply cannot be duplicated by classical players, least of all the underrehearsed pickup group fronted by an anemic-sounding Benny Goodman that Stravinsky conducted in the stereo remake of Ebony Concerto, currently available on CBS MK 42227. There have been good recordings of Ebony Concerto since 1946, particularly Simon Rattle's recent version with the London Sinfonietta (Angel EMI CDC 47991) and Edo de Waart's 1975 recording with the Netherlands Wind Ensemble, part of a superb collection of Stravinsky's wind music on Philips that is currently out of print. But Herman's Ebony Concerto remains unmatched 40 years later.

Woody Herman himself was, oddly enough, never quite satisfied with his first recording of it, and he was planning to remake the piece at the end of his life, with clarinetist Richard Stoltzman playing the solo part that the aging bandleader could no longer handle. Herman's final illness prevented him from going into the studio with his band for that recording, taped in May 1987 but recently released by RCA as part of an album called, not surprisingly, Ebony.

The new performance inevitably sounds a bit bland when compared to the 1946 recording, but it is more than satisfactory in its own right. Herman's last Thundering Herd was one of his very best, and Stoltzman, over the last few years, has turned himself into a perfectly respectable imitation of a jazz clarinetist. To hear Ebony Concerto played by a working jazz band is a rare treat, and this crisp and convincing recording is full of idiomatic touches that no classical ensemble, however carefully rehearsed, can duplicate.

The rest of Ebony is given over to an assortment of charts ranging from a lovely version of Duke Ellington's "Come Sunday," scored by trombonist John Fedchock, to pleasant but undistinguished medleys of patriotic songs ("American Medley") and selections from West Side Story (called "Stories from the West Side"). Two interesting remakes of old Herd recordings are thrown in. The 1945 "Apple Honey" is heard in a slicked-up arrangement by Nat Pierce; "Igor," composed by Shorty Rogers, and Red Norvo as a tribute to Stravinsky, is heard in a transcription of the 1946 recording by Herman's Woodchoppers, a nine-piece combo drawn from the ranks of the First Herd. Dick Sudhalter's liner notes are excellent, but RCA didn't bother to list the members of Herman's band—not to mention the harpist and guitarist brought in for Ebony Concerto.

Those who want to hear more of Woody Herman's last band should listen to 50th Anniversary Tour (Concord Jazz CCD 4302) and Woody's Gold Star (Concord Jazz CCD 4330). The original "Igor," together with nine other Woodchoppers recordings from 1946, is available on The Small Groups: New Directions (CBS CK 44222). The original "Apple Honey," together with 15 other recordings by Herman's First and Second Herds, is available on The Thundering Herds 1945-1947 (CBS CK 44108). CBS could easily fill another CD with more great recordings by Herman's First Herd—including Ebony Concerto. Unfortunately, no such plans have been announced. Playing times: 53:01.

Terry Teachout
MINI-REVIEWS OF THE LATEST COMPACT DISCS

By Robert E. Benson, David Hurwitz, Paul Moor, Robert R. Reilly, Christopher Rothko, Terry Teachout, and James Wierzbicki

HAYDN SYMPHONIES NOS. 45, 81: ORPHEUS

The Orpheus Chamber Orchestra continues its Haydn symphony series, bringing infectiously high-spirited playing to two more gems: Symphonies Nos. 45, in F sharp minor (Farewell), and 81, in G. By not using a conductor, Orpheus avoids the danger of the kind of stop-and-start conducting that can ruin Haydn. The group compensates with its sure conception of the whole of each movement and the marvelous energy and flow of its playing. This is what music sounds like when musicians listen to each other. If you like Haydn with sheer joie de vivre, this is it. The recording rhythmic bounce, precise ensemble, and velvorous energy and flow of its playing. This is what music sounds like when musicians listen to each other. If you like Haydn with sheer joie de vivre, this is it. The recording is nicely balanced, with beautiful sound and detail. Playing time: 50:13. (Deutsche Grammophon 423 376-2.) R.R.R.

BRAHMS, SCHUMANN WORKS: SHIFRIN, ROSENBERGER

The emotive and—to a large extent—stylistic compatibility of the pair of sonatas that Johannes Brahms wrote in 1894 for clarinet and piano and the three Fantasy Pieces, Op. 73, that Robert Schumann produced for the same combination almost 50 years earlier is reason enough to link these compositions on this disc. But the works also have in common their presence on the program of a private concert given when Brahms’s Opus 120 sonatas existed only in manuscript.

Accordingly, Delos’s “Brahms/Schumann Soirée” is billed as a re-creation of the musicale hosted by Schumann’s widow, Clar, at her Frankfurt home on November 13, 1894. David Shifrin takes the role of Richard Mühfeld, the Meiningen clarinetist for whom Brahms wrote not only the masterly sonatas but also the Opus 114 Trio and the Opus 115 Quintet; pianist Carol Rosenberger doubles as Brahms, who partnered Mühfeld in the sonatas, and as Clara, who served as accompanist in the alternately stormy and pastoral music of her late husband. The album’s premise is charming, and Shifrin’s and Rosenberger’s performances (recorded in the warm space of a California high-school auditorium) are absolutely superb. Playing time: 56:01. (Delos DCD 3025.) J.W.

DEBUSSY, PROKOFIEV, SCRIBAIBN PIANO MUSIC: RICHTER

Sviatoslav Richter has always hated studio recording, and Deutsche Grammophon accommodated him by recording most of the works in this midprice compilation in actual recital. His excellent accounts of Debussy’s Estampes, three selections from Prokofiev’s Visions fugitives, and Scriabin’s Sonata No. 5, Op. 53, capture the tension and electricity of live performances, but some curious noise mars the start of the Visions excerpts, and at other points the audience’s thoughtless coughing makes you think he must have recorded these pieces in the good old U.S.A. The slow movement of Prokofiev’s Eighth Sonata, Op. 84—one of the studio efforts on this disc—has always struck me as the closest this composer ever came to “salon music” kitsch, even when trying to appease Stalin’s cultural hatchet man, Andrei Zhdanov, but Richter’s majestic realization of it here forces me to revise my opinion. His performances of Estampes, three pieces from Debussy’s first book of Préludes, and especially the Scriabin sonata set standards lesser pianists can only yearn for.

DG’s generous leaflet provides one article in German and English, plus another in French and yet another in Italian. Playing time: 67:19. (Deutsche Grammophon 423 573-2.) P.M.

WARD SYMPHONIC WORKS: NORTH CAROLINA, ZIMMERMANN

This collection, on the innovative Albany label, spans 35 years in the career of Robert Ward (b. 1917) and was produced under the supervision of the composer, a former student of Howard Hanson, Frederick Jacobi, and Aaron Copland. The Jubilation Overture (1945) helped to put Ward on the map and was noted at the time of its composition for its successful integration of jazz elements and popular dance rhythms—though these sounds quite tame to today’s ears. It is a well-crafted, energetic piece. The Symphony No. 4 (1958) is another attractive example of mainstream American symphonic writing of the tonal variety. It exudes the bold confidence, big themes, lively rhythms, and optimism heard in so many post–World War II compositions of the Prairie Romantic school, before so many American composers were persuaded to incorporate German angst in their works.

One can hear that Ward has kept to the same idiom, without a great deal of development, in the more recent pieces on the disc: the Concerto for Saxophone (1983) and Sonic Structure (1980). I find the concert’s evocation of the swing-band era a bit too heavy on nostalgia, though the solo part is beautifully played by James Houlik. The program is well performed by the North Carolina Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Gerhardt Zimmermann. The sound is excellent. Playing time: 53:24. (Albany AR 001. Dist. by Classical Music, Inc.) R.R.R.

BACH “GOLDBERG VARIATIONS”:

KOOPMAN

Ton Koopman’s new account of the Goldberg Variations gets off to a rather shaky start. The opening aria is taken slowly and somewhat hesitantly, which results in so many short phrases that the movement be-
comes a series of individual thoughts, with little sense of continuity. Koopman seems to forget that it is an aria—his reading possesses neither grace nor a singing quality. The first variation comes as a stark contrast, coupling blazing speed and rhythmic rigidity and leaving a rather unpleasant impression. As the variations proceed, the harpsichordist seems to settle down, more often finding the tempo giusto, while better weaving his insights into the fabric of the piece. Characteristically, Koopman ornaments heavily, and to good effect—which helps to heighten the differences between variations and lends his playing an improvisatory sense.

Taken as a whole, this is a very "public" performance, with plenty of poise and bravura but little warmth, affection, or reflectiveness. The interpretation does not lack intellectual rigor, yet one misses the more meditative approach of a Kenneth Gilbert or Gustav Leonhardt. Koopman's harpsichord is an excellent modern copy, beautifully captured by Erato, although the image is a bit larger than life. Playing time: 62:22. (RCA Erato ECD 75472.) C.R.

BARTÓK ORCHESTRAL SUITES: FERENCSEK, ERDELYI
Bartók's early Suite No. 1, Op. 3, for full orchestra, and Suite No. 2, Op. 4, for small orchestra, deserve more attention than they currently get. When was the last time a major orchestra programmed one of them? Though certainly not written in the composer's mature style, they are full of great tunes, evocative orchestral colors, and a rhythmic vitality that clearly foreshadows the masterful achievements to come. How sad, then, that Hungaroton's generous coupling—both suites on one CD—can't be recommended.

In the First Suite, performed by the Hungarian State Orchestra, conductor János Ferencsik makes several huge cuts. Admittedly, the work may be long for its material, but even the young Bartók was too good a composer for this treatment; each listener should have a chance to get to know this music on its own terms. The Second Suite suffers from the Budapest Symphony's dull playing and Miklós Erdélyi's uninspired conducting. Both suites are quite difficult technically and require virtuoso playing in order to succeed. Hungaroton's lackluster recording does nothing to promote the cause. Playing time: 69:36. (Hungaroton HCD 31045. Dist. by Qualiton Imports, Ltd.) D.H.

LIJBA WELITSCH: OPERA ARIAS
This is a valuable, if rather frustrating, issue. It offers almost all of the stunning Bulgarian-born soprano's EMI recordings—arias from Eugene Onegin, Aida, Tosca, and more, all dating from 1947 and 1948, a period when she was at her zenith—as well as a magnificent interpretation of the final scene from Salome, the opera for which she is best known, taken from a 1944 Austrian radio broadcast. All of these selections capture the essence of Welitsch: the security and thrusting ease of her vocal production, the accuracy and purity of her sound. If there is a better performance of Tatiana's Letter Scene from Onegin, I've not heard it. Welitsch's Salome finale is perhaps definitive, and even with its dated monophonic sound, the performance is sufficiently well conveyed to display operatic characterization at its finest. Welitsch first sang Salome—at Richard Strauss's suggestion and under his direction—in the same year that the broadcast included here was made, so this account is doubtless representative of what the composer himself heard and enthusiastically endorsed. The innocent quality of the interpretation is far removed from the Wagnerian masses of sound of some other sopranos who have attempted this role, yet Welitsch still has plenty of power for the dramatic climaxes.

The disappointing aspect of this CD is what it does not include. In 1948, Welitsch recorded the Salome finale with Herbert von Karajan and the Vienna Philharmonic. The master of the second of the four 78-rpm sides was damaged, and the release of the recording was delayed until it appeared on a World Records LP (SH 286), now out of print. This historic and quite lovely account is doubtless representative of what it does. Welitsch surely would have fit onto this CD. Anyone interested in either Welitsch or Salome surely would not mind having two versions of the final scene, even if one is incomplete. This mid-price CD offers a brief appreciation of the singer by Alan Blyth, which her admirers will enjoy, but it is unfortunate that no texts are provided. Playing time: 52:28. (Angel EMI CDH 61007.) R.E.B.

SUSATO "DANSEREY 1551": CAMERATA HUNGARICA, CZIDRA
"Danserey," in old Flemish, simply means dance music; the original, rather prolix title of the publication that yielded these pieces translates as "Third Little Music Book made in its entirety in our Netherlands language, in which are included all kinds of dance music." Tylman Susato, who lived in Antwerp, published that work (mostly a collection of his arrangements of basses danses, ronds, allemandes, pavanes, and galliards) in 1551. The only complete copy, the property of Berlin's Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, disappeared in the course of World War II, but single-part scores survived in Munich and in The Hague.

The 31 selections recorded here, in arrangements by conductor László Czidra and Gergely Sárközy, range in length from less than a minute to not quite three. Some of the more vivacious numbers, particularly those with an anapestic drumbeat ostinato, sound surprisingly like the Provençal music recorded by the late David Munrow's Early Music Consort of London. The five singers and 13 instrumentalists who compose the Camerata Hungarica employ lutes and viols plus chalumeau, crumhorn, shawm, and curtals, and they play with unflagging vigor and conviction. Playing time: 52:00. (Hungaroton HCD 12194. Dist. by Qualiton Imports, Ltd.) P.M.

PURCELL "AYRES FOR THE THEATRE": PARLEY OF INSTRUMENTS
The Parley of Instruments, a British original-instruments ensemble led by Peter Holman, has recorded a delightful selection of Purcell's theater music for Hyperion, England's most imaginative small record label. Suites from The Virtuous Wife, Bonduca, The Gordon Knot Unty'd, and Abdelazer and two items from Timon of Athens are included, and the Chacony in G minor is thrown in for good measure. This music is likely to be unfamiliar to the average listener, with the exception of the "Rondeau" from Abdelazer, which Benjamin Britten used as the theme of his Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra. The Parley of Instruments plays all of it with gusto. Very highly recommended, not least for Peter Holman's fine liner notes. Playing time: 58:46. (Hyperion CDA 66212. Dist. by Harmonia Mundi, U.S.A.) T.T.

"ITALIAN BEGGARS' SONGS": SALVATORE
Not only ethnomusicologists will find this collection irresistible. All 14 songs come from the southern Italian province of Apulia. There, father has handed them down to son for at least seven centuries; Matteo Salvatore, born into poverty in 1925, started learning them at the age of seven from a blind fiddler, who wound up tutoring him for the next 14 years. Salvatore's own story, told all too briefly in the leaflet, alone almost justifies buying this delicious, earthy disc. As you would expect, he sings the songs colloquially, and with even the smallest smattering of Italian, but Salvatore has pellucid diction, and with even the smallest smattering of Italian you will discern the fishmonger exhorting his wares, the socialist sympathizer twitting the fascists, and so on. Even if you understand not a word of Italian, but love the country and its authentic folk music, don't fail to look into this one. Playing time: 38:10. (Harmonia Mundi France HMA 190434. Dist. by Harmonia Mundi, U.S.A.) P.M.
FAIRGROUND ATTRACTION:
The First of a Million Kisses.
Fairground Attraction and Kevin Moloney, prods. RCA 8596-2. (c)

COWBOY JUNKIES: The Trinity Session.
Peter Moore, prods. RCA 8568-2. (c)

Though Fairground Attraction’s upbeat, moonstruck ditties and Cowboy Junkies’ post-catharsis, sensual whisperings are emotionally poles apart, the two groups do share common points: distinctive female lead singers and a few-frills instrumentation and sound that serves as a calculated alternative to the high-gloss, machine-driven formula of contemporary pop/rock.

Fairground Attraction, a British band making its American debut, takes a neo-skiffle approach (brushes on the drum, acoustic bass), with rockabilly, blues, and pure pop making up the melodic mix. Lead singer Eddi Reader and guitarist/songwriter Mark E. Nevin combine their feelgood talents to hit and maintain a lightly pleasurable groove throughout. The first U.K. hit, “Perfect,” sums up their knack: shameless enough to put fingersnappin’ on the last verse, clever enough to get away with it. Reader’s Maria Muldaurisms and Nevin’s lyrics can get a little cutesy, but hey, lighten up. Put this on the don’t-worry/be-happy pile.

Meanwhile, the Canadian group Cowboy Junkies, whose second indie album has just become their first major-label release, are working the other side of the street, where disillusionment has turned to lassitude and the best one can do is to sigh or die. Their sound manages to be both big and soft, pulsing, dark, it spreads into the surrounding silence. It’s a subtle texture best heard on Compact Disc, through headphones, lights dimmed. (Both of these CDs offer two non-LP cuts, another reason to pick the digital format.) Lead singer Margo Timmins’s vocals contrive to become part of this airy web, and the group’s mod world-weariness combined with its solid c&w and blues roots make this an engrossing and singular project. If you don’t fall asleep halfway through the disc (not from boredom but empathy), you’ll be rewarded with a gentle but effective version of Lou Reed’s “Sweet Jane,” as well as a handful of inconsolable originals by Margo and her brother, group guitarist Michael Timmins. Put this on the sweet misery pile.

CROSBY, STILLS, NASH & YOUNG:
American Dream.
Niko Bolas and Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young, prods. Atlantic 81888-2. (c)

American Dream is the sound of four middle-aged men groveling for common ground after years of wasted talent, slack records, chemical indulgence, and general laziness. Hardly the scenario for an uplifting rock ‘n’ roll album, but that’s the last adjective you could associate with Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young’s belated follow-up to 1970’s Déjà Vu. The voices alone tell the story: Although Neil Young’s tenor remains ragged but right, David Crosby’s is shockingly deep, Stephen Stills’s has been reduced to a croak, and Graham Nash’s has gone thin and reedy. Considering the group’s sad history, a line in Young’s nondescript title track—“How could something so good go bad so fast?”—applies as much to his bandmates as to the likes of targets Gary Hart, Oliver North, and Jimmy Swaggart.

Some things never change, though American Dream still sounds like the work of four disparate men with very divergent styles of singing and writing. Crosby contributes a meandering ballad about his lost weekends (“Compass”) and a strident Down-with-the-CIA rocker (“Nighttime for the Generals”). As always, Stills’s songs—robustly produced tunes like “That Girl” and “Got It Made” (shades of Fleetwood Mac’s “Dreams”)—actually have pop hooks, but they also have embarrassingly little to say, especially the lame-brained car song “Drivin’ Thunder.” Nash’s songs about ecology, “soldiers of peace,” and that special someone appeal (Continued on page 68)
Cassette Decks

- Teac V-285CHX
  - Stereo Cassette Deck
  - Dolby B & C
  - Auto Reverse
  - Direct access
  - Remote, Dolby B/C, dbx, 3-motor
- Sharp QT-CD20
  - Portable AM/FM/Cassette/CD Player
  - Remote Control
  - Belt Drive
  - CD Changer & Disc Magazine
- Sony WM-FA44
  - Portable AM/FM/Cassette Deck
  - Digital Tuner
- Panasonic RX-S39
  - AM/FM Cassette Stereo-recorder
- Toshiba KT4560
  - Digital AM/FM/CD
- Technics SL-P796
  - CD Player/CD Receiver
- Sharp JC130
  - Portable AM/FM/cassette
- Sony CT-SW591
  - Double cassette, AM/FM, 5-band EQ

More Cassette Decks

- Teac AD-4
  - CD Player/Cassette Deck Combo
  - Wireless remote control of both CD & cassette sections
  - 16-track random program dubbing & play
  - Dolby B & C
- Magnavox CDBS20
  - Dual head D/A, 20 track prog.
- Teac 9209X
  - Auto Reverse Cassette Deck
- Shure D-6000
  - "Ultra"
- Teac 9209X
  - A/F/3 head/motor, Dolby B/C

Double Cassette Decks

- ADC CD1629
  - Remote Control Compact Disc Player
  - Low distortion, 20-bit converters
  - 15-track program
  - Convenient rear selection
  - Advanced error correction
  - Track editing
- Sharp D-650
  - Remote, 3-speed, 15 tracks memory
- Sharp D-650
  - Remote 16-track memory

Compact Disc Players

- Teac W-66OR
  - Double Auto Reverse Cassette Deck
  - Dolby B/C, 3-band graphic equalizer
  - Continuous play
  - Dubbing
- Technics RST230
  - Auto Reverse, Dolby B/C, dbx
- Sharp D-700
  - Hi-Speed Dual auto reverse, Dolby B
- Teac PD500M
  - Hi-Speed Dubbing & Play

Receiver

- Sherwood S-3700CP
  - Remote Control Audio/Video Receiver
  - 170 watts/ch.
  - Built-in Amps & Active EQ
- Technics RST230
  - Auto Reverse, Dolby B/C, dbx

Speakers

- The Bose Acoustimass AM-5
  - Speaker System
  - 94 watts/0.1% THD
- Sony 9599
  - Auto Return

Tunables

- Terk FM-8500
  - Electronic indoor FM Antenna
  - OSC digital tuning
- Dual CS-2100A
  - Belt Drive Turntable
  - 4-speed
  - 20 track program

Audio Add-Ons

- Sharp QT-CD20
  - Portable AM/FM/Cassette/CD Player
  - Big sound from a compact system
  - 20 track program
  - CD Changer & disc magazine

Cartridges

- Shure V-15 Type V-MR
  - Deluxe Micro Ridge Phono Cartridge
  - Microridge stylus tip

Double Cassette Decks

- Teac V-285CHX
  - Stereo Cassette Deck
  - Dolby B & C
- Sharp QT-CD20
  - CD Changer & Disc Magazine

Teac W-66OR
- Double Auto Reverse Cassette Deck
- Sharp D-650
- Sharp D-650

Compact Disc Players

- ADC CD1629
- Remote Control Compact Disc Player
- Low distortion, 20-bit converters
- 15-track program
- Convenient rear selection
- Advanced error correction
- Track editing
- Sharp D-650
- Remote, 3-speed, 15 tracks memory
- Sharp D-650
- Remote 16-track memory

Receiver

- Sherwood S-3700CP
- Remote Control Audio/Video Receiver
- 170 watts/ch.
- Built-in Amps & Active EQ
- Technics RST230
- Auto Reverse, Dolby B/C, dbx

Speakers

- The Bose Acoustimass AM-5
- Speaker System
- 94 watts/0.1% THD

Tunables

- Terk FM-8500
- Electronic indoor FM Antenna
- OSC digital tuning
- Dual CS-2100A
- Belt Drive Turntable
- 4-speed
- 20 track program

Audio Add-Ons

- Sharp QT-CD20
- Portable AM/FM/Cassette/CD Player
- Big sound from a compact system
- 20 track program
- CD Changer & disc magazine

Cartridges

- Shure V-15 Type V-MR
- Deluxe Micro Ridge Phono Cartridge
- Microridge stylus tip
Super Specials

VHS Video Movie Specials
Box Office Hits
From Paramount
Your Choice

18.95 Each

Video Specials

Akod VS-555U
Audio/Video Hi-Fi Video Recorder
- 3/4" head system - no circuitry. MS stereo, cassette, audio input - remote control - on-screen programming & displays - 10 out -linear error, 5% for 10 dB down error
Sale $449.99 Retail Price $499

Sony KV-17200R
37" Stereo XBR monitor/receiver, MSH CALL

JVC HR8000U S-VHS
Audio/Video, dual input, digital effects, MII, MSH CALL

Toshiba SV970 S-VHS
4-head, MS, HIFI, stereo digital effects

Samsung VR1000
MS Cable-ready, 7-day/6 events

Panasonic PV-5484S S-VHS
MS stereo meter, HIFI, out dates

Panasonic PV-645S S-VHS
Super/HiFi camcorder, 81 power zoom

Amplifiers/Tuners

Nikko Alpha-230
Professional Power Amplifier
120 watts RMS/channel. High spec, no damage, switching design - 4 B speaker selector - LED power display - IR remote mountable
Sale $349.95 Retail Price $499

Nikko Gamma3D
AM/FM Tuner. Quirky lock, 14 presets

SAE Gamma
AM/FM Tuner. Fully electronic.

Nikko A130
100 watts/channel, 12-year mount

Nikko A450
200 watts/channel. Non-switching amp

Nikko TTP50
AM/FM Tuner. Quirky lock, 20 presets

DJ Equipment

Gemini MX-4200
Disco Mixer with Echo
- Features: 3 D. input - 3-band graphic equalizer - R.O. mounted speaker - 100 watts/channel - Black finish
Sale $109.95 Retail Price $150

Atari AM300
Disc Mixer 2 phone, 2 input units

Gemini DJ45500
Direct drive, manual turntable

Stanton M60
DI Cartridge Standard mount, elliptical

Stanton SOO3
Di Cartridge standard mount, spinning

Stanton SBO
High performance elliptical cartridge

Pioneer 625U
Standard mount, elliptical stylus

Equalizers

ADC SS-525X
Computerized Graphic Equalizer
- 12 bands per channel - Automatic room response flat equalization - Wireless remote - Andrewcii - Display - Noise generator - Microphone - Black finish
Sale $349.95 Retail Price $499

Nikko EQ50 Pro
1/3 Octave band single channel

Teac EQ55
10 band/channel. LD display

Teac EQ540
EQ Analyzer. 10 bands/channel

ADCI SS-3000L
10 band/channel. LD display

AudioSource EQ5
10-band LED illuminated sliders

AudioSource SS-235X
12 band/channel. 5 memories

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Casio DH-10
Digital Drum Set
- An open Evans head, featuring a 5-piece drum set and a built-in equalizer - Key transpose - Requires 6 AA batteries
Sale $299.95 Retail Price $399

Yamaha DSD Drum Pads
Electronic, 3 preset, MIDI In/Out

Yamaha PS710
51-key portable, 52 sounds

Yamaha PS7100 MIDI
100 preset sounds, 5 drum pads, MIDI

Casio OSG620 Guitar
20 stands, 4 drum pads, MIDI

Casio CT6000
All key full-size, 20 sounds

Yamaha PS7140 MIDI
49 keys, 100 sounds/More

HEADPHONES

Beyer Dynamic T990
Pro Stereo Headphones
- Open-air style headphones with unbelievable wide dynamic drive - Excellent transparency and frequency response - Unique moving coil design
Sale $199.95 Retail Price $299

Koss Pro 4AAA+
Digital ready, closed ear comfort

Sennheiser HD250
Digital ready, closed ear design

Beyer DT880-Studio Pro
For the true audiophile

Sony MDVR
Digital sales ready, closed ear monitor drives

Koss Pro 450
Dual Driver closed ear design

Auto Accessories

Monster Cable Zapill
Optical Remote Control Power Booster
- Mounts on the front of any remote control - Powerful infrared light amplifier - Multiple lens system - 10 operation bulbs for easy viewing of buttons
Sale $199.95 Retail Price $360

AudioSource LIC280
LCC Driller
- Actually cleans your CD players laser lens - New design - Improved cleaning
Sale $249.95 Retail Price $399

Sony UX7000
High bass special purchase

Sony M70H
Whitfield Spectrum 2

TDK SD50
New high bass cassette tape

Maxell UX1000
Wireless remote control, multiple channel

Metaxal HMX1000
Metal bass precision metal shell

Blank Tapes

Maxell XL1100
Audio/Video High Bias Cassette Tape
- 100 minutes for extended length - Improved bias - New resonance - Improved surface - Noise/Radio tests - Quality assurance
Sale $249.95 Retail Price $399

Yamaha PR5000
Hi-fi Special purchase

Sony MR790
Whitfield perfect for line & digital sources

Cream 58320
CD sound, CD play, CD player

Sony SHFL60
30-minute tape for extended length

FREE CATALOGUE
For a free catalogue call toll-free 800-420-5227 or write J&R Music World, Department HPC-289, 59-50 Queens-Midtown Expressway, Maspeth, NY 11371.

EDDIE MURPHY, THE PRO'S CHOICE

SEND MONEY ORDER, CERTIFIED OR CASHIER'S CHECK, MASTERCARD, VISA, AMERICAN EXPRESS OR DISCOVER CARD (Include Interbank No., expiration date and signature.) TO: J&R MUSIC WORLD, DEPT. HPC-289, 59-50 QUEENS-MIDTOWN EXPRESSWAY, MASPETH, QUEENS, NY 11371. To avoid costs and shipping charges, mail to your nearest branch or call for samples. Remittance and business replies must be sent to above address before processing. Shipping, Handling & Insurance are included in Total Price. Sales prices are subject to change without notice. Resellers: Please add sales tax. We are not responsible for typographical errors. All pictures shown for visual representation only. All merchandise shipped brand new, factory fresh, and 100% guaranteed. At J&R Music World, we're committed to finding the best in audio, video, and musical instruments for our customers, ensuring that each purchase is not only a great deal but also an investment in your enjoyment of music and entertainment. Whether you're looking for the latest technology or that special instrument, we have the selection and service you need. Your satisfaction is our first concern, and our knowledgeable staff is here to help you make the right choice.
Stay Awake mastermind Hal Willner. Don't beware the dark side of Disney.

Stay Awake, at once Willner’s most audacious and most potentially rewarding project: a tribute to songs from the films of Walt Disney. These are tunes we all know, no matter what generation we’re from, but Willner and the artists he enlisted pump them through their varied visions, transforming the familiar into something else again. In the hands of NRBQ, “Whistle While You Work” rocks harder than anything Disney might want to have imagined. Bonnie Raitt, paired with Was (Not Was), performs an incredibly soulful version of “Baby Mine,” making it possibly the best lullaby for adults ever recorded. Meanwhile, Buster Point Dexter (a.k.a. David Johansen) and the Banshees of Blue take “Castle in Spain” for a salsafied workout, with Buster both menacing and comic at the low end of his register.

Which is another facet of Willner’s revisions: Sometimes, there’s a dark side to this music, downplayed in the original, now brought forward. Willner himself has noted with some amusement that the Replacements turn “Cruella DeVille” into a stripper. Even darker are the readings by jazzpoet Ken Nordine over Wayne Horvitz and Bill Frisell’s avant takes on “Hi Diddle Dee Dee (An Actor’s Life for Me)” and “Desolation Theme,” the latter reflecting the kind of bitterness only a father can feel about a wayward puppet. The gloomiest look, though, is Tom Waits’s interpretation of “Heigh Ho (The Dwarfs Marching Song),” done with mechanical resonance and recorded in deep murk.

Not that Stay Awake is a grim record by any stretch of the imagination. The musicians who seem to be having the most fun are the two jazz vets: Betty Carter is absolutely sublime on “I’m Wishing,” and Sun Ra and his Arkestra turn in one of the album’s most hilarious takes, “Pink Elephants on Parade.” Dr. John and Aaron Neville sound like they, too, are enlivening themselves with the “Mickey Mouse March” (“Y? Because we love you!”). Los Lobos’ version of “I Wanna Be Like You” (The Monkey Song) may be a little truer to Jungle Book than Willner might like, but it retains the band’s earthy appeal. And Syd Straw is such a persuasive vocalist, and her cowboy/country backing so authentic, you can almost feel the sunset and see the “Blue Shadows on the Trail.”

The album is broken up into medleys, which can be annoying on this (non-indexed) CD: If you want to hear the Replacements, you have to fast-forward through Garth Hudson, NRBQ, and Carter. Then again, this is an album made to be listened to—and listened to all the way through. To this end, the songs slip together easily. Still, there are tremendous variations in dynamics, from Suzanne Vega’s a cappella rendering of the title cut and Sinéad O’Connor’s breathy “Someday My Prince Will Come” (accompanied only by Andy Rourke’s acoustic guitar) to the overblown orchestrations that somehow befit Yma Sumac’s voice on “I Wonder” and the chaos that surrounds Harry Nilsson’s “Zip-a-Dee-Doo-Dah.”

But the familiarity of these songs is what makes the album, above all, comfortable. “Second Star to the Right” is both

VARIOUS ARTISTS: Stay Awake: Various Interpretations of Music from Vintage Disney Films.

Stay Awake mastermind Hal Willner. Don’t beware the dark side of Disney.
WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS
WHY PAY MORE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS</th>
<th>WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIALS</th>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS
WHY PAY MORE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS</th>
<th>WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIALS</th>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS
WHY PAY MORE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS</th>
<th>WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIALS</th>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS
WHY PAY MORE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS</th>
<th>WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIALS</th>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS
WHY PAY MORE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS</th>
<th>WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIALS</th>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS
WHY PAY MORE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS</th>
<th>WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIALS</th>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS
WHY PAY MORE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS</th>
<th>WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIALS</th>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS
WHY PAY MORE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS</th>
<th>WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIALS</th>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS
WHY PAY MORE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS</th>
<th>WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIALS</th>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS
WHY PAY MORE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS</th>
<th>WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIALS</th>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS
WHY PAY MORE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS</th>
<th>WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIALS</th>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS
WHY PAY MORE?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS</th>
<th>WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIALS</th>
<th>WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS WHY PAY MORE?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

WE STOCK MOST MAJOR BRANDS
WHY PAY MORE?
BANGLES: Everything.
Davitt Sigerson, prod. Columbia CK 44056.

Why is it that recording artists who find themselves suddenly “big” often feel compelled to then try to become something they’re not? That’s one of those questions you could throw a philosophy book at—and suffice to say that sometime between the release of the Bangles’ last album, the delightful Different Light, and their new one, the three-years-in-the-making but not-so-delightful Everything, perhaps somebody should have thrown a tome or two at their collective noggin to knock some sense into them before it was too late.

Up until this album, one thought of the Bangles as a band with an infectious ’60s-based instrumental sound, the neatest group harmonies this side of the Hollies, and the admirable ability to augment their own good-but-not-great original songs with excellent interpretations of outside material. With the release of Everything, however, it’s hard to know what to think, because all these seemingly essential Bangles elements appear to have been turned inside out.

Instead of musical infectiousness, there’s mainly a rash of clunky, heavy-handed arrangements featuring far too many gratuitous “psychedelic” flourishes (a sticky “Strawberry Fields” keyboard here, a day-glo-lit bouzouki there)—and instead of free-flowing group harmonies, there are self-conscious just-vocals-and-drums passages tossed in at exactly the same point in various tracks. And most disappointingly, instead of a nice mix of originals and covers, virtually all the songs here are appallingly weak “collaborations” between the group and outside writers. I suppose the Bangles thought that if they couldn’t write “A” material on their own, but didn’t want to be forever branded as a group that scored hits with only other people’s songs (Prince’s “Manic Monday,” Liam Sternberg’s “Walk Like an Egyptian,” Paul Simon’s “Hazy Shade of Winter”), they could now, as stars, bring in ringers to improve the quality of their own stuff. Unfortunately, the plan backfires, and badly.

It’s hard to believe it took three whole people (Susanna Hoffs, assisted by “True Colors” authors Billy Steinberg and Tom Kelly) to come up with lyrics as mundane as the ones on “Waiting for You” (sample rhymes: “here alone”/“on the phone,” “in your arms”/“safe from harm”), or that no one thought it unprofessional that “Something to Believe In” and “Eternal Flame” follow each other on the album with virtually identical lines (“Watching you as you lay sleeping” becomes “I watch you when you are sleeping”). As for the first single, “In Your Room” (I don’t want to belabor this, but the word “room” appears in no fewer than five separate songs), all I know is that as a young rock critic, I was always taught that mid-tune key changes are usually just a contrived way of simulating excitement. Which is exactly what it sounds like here. Oh, well, you know what they say: Money changes Everything.

Billy Altman

PHIL OCHS: The War Is Over: The Best of Phil Ochs.

THE FLYING BURRITO BROTHERS: Farther Along: The Best of the Flying Burrito Brothers.
Jeffrey Gold and Sid Griffin, exec. prods. A&M CS 5216.

Procol Harum and Sergio Mendes. Humble Pie and the Sandpipers. Joe Cocker and Burt Bacharach. During the late ’60s and early ’70s, A&M had one of the strangest rosters in pop history, thanks in large part to Herb Alpert being the A in the company’s name. In that regard, these (Continued on page 77)
Are You Ready To Enter The True Digital Domain?

A DAT Recorder Is Like Having Your Own Home/Portable Recording Studio.

Master Quality Sound Production With No Distortion! No Tape Hiss!

SONY
PCM-2500
Professional two piece studio standard
• Wireless remote control
• Fully programmable
• Switchable sampling freq. 32/44.1/48 khz

SONY
DTC-500ES
Sony's second generation bestseller
• Direct digital-to-digital
• Transmission capability
• Switchable sampling freq. 32/44.1/48 khz

SONY
TCD-D10
Sony's #1 consumer portable
• High-speed (near-instant) index search
• Built-in clock/calendar
• Stereo microphone and windscreen

TECHNICS
SV-D1100
16 Bit high resolution DAT
• Full function remote
• 8-speed CRV digital servo system
• Reduce conversion error by 75%

PANASONIC
SV-250
A masterpiece of miniaturization
• 8 x 3/4, 5 1/2, under 4 lbs
• Made/A/D converter w/ 64X O Samp
• Digital-to-digital editing

CLARION
DAC-2000
• Full-logic transport
• High-speed music search
• Intro tape scan

KENWOOD
KDT-99R (not pictured)
• Din-size, Dual-chassis
• Wireless remote control
• Direct track access

CHOOSE FROM THE FOLLOWING:
Sony • Panasonic • Technics • Tascam
• Kenwood • Pioneer • Akai • Sharp • Alpine
• Nakamichi • Denon • Yamaha

American International Audio Video

127 ROUTE 206 TRENTON, NJ 08610

DAT HOTLINE
609-888-4414

609-888-2930
FAX ORDERS
**HIGH FIDELITY CLASSIFIED**

**MAIL TO:** 825 7th Ave., 9th floor, New York, N.Y. 10019. Phone: 1-800-ABC-MAGS. In New York call: (212) 887-8458. GENERAL: all copy subject to publisher approval. Users of P.O. Box MUST supply permanent address and telephone number before ad can run. CLOSING DATE: 1st of second month preceding cover date. 15 Word minimum. No charge for 22x code.

**CLASSIFIED RATES:**
- regular type, per word: 1x—$1.95, 3x—$2.85; 6x—$2.75; 12x—$2.05.
- Words in caps—15x each.
- Minimum 15 words. Box numbers: $3.00 additional per insertion to cover cost of handling and postage. Display, per inch: 1x—$365; 3x—$385; 6x—$395. PAYMENT WITH ORDER: Send check, M.O., MASTER CARD or VISA No. and expiration date to: Maria Manaseri, Classified Dept., HIGH FIDELITY, 825 7th Ave., 9th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10019.

**AUDIO/VIDEO SPECIALTY SHOP**

WE HAVE THE FINEST SHOWROOM IN OUR AREA WITH the widest selection of Audio/Video components on display and in stock: Adcom, Infinity, Thorens, Dual, Jamo, Yamaha, Canton, Lukan, Sony ES, Klipsch, Allison, NEC, Bose, Proton, CONTINENTAL SOUND. 98-77 Queens Blvd., Rego Park, N.Y. 11374. (718) 459-7507.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

GET PAID for mailing letters! $200.00 daily. Write: PASE MMS, 161 Lincolnway, North Aurora, IL 60542.


**CLUBS/SINGS**

CLASSICAL MUSIC LOVERS’ EXCHANGE: Nationwide Link Between Unattached Music Lovers. CMLE, Box 31, Pelham, N.Y. 11734. (718) 459-7507.

**COMPACT DISCS**

COMPACT DISC-at low warehouse prices. Now in our fourth year. Over 6,000 titles available. Free Catalog plus regular updates and monthly specials starting at $10.99! Oz Warehouse, 1575P Hwy. 29 South, Lawrenceville, Ga. 30043.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

WE’VE SLIPPED OUR DISC PRICES TO FIT your budget, prices start at $8.99! Write; Laser Locker Box 9611 Somerville, N.J. 08876.

MAGNAVOX CD PLAYERS CD8480 $139.00, CD8482 $165.00, CD8582 $195.00. CD8682 reconditioned $259.00. Philips/Mod. Heybrook. Audioquest, CD8682, reconditioned $259.00. Call for closeout specials! FREE shipping each order! P.O. Box 21327, St. Paul, Minn. 55121.

**SAFE**

THE FINEST IN HOME AUDIO, CAR STEREO & VIDEO EQUIPMENT

LOW PRICES! YAMAHA, DENON, CARVER, ADCOM, SANSUI, SANSUI, SONY, BOSE, SONY, ORION, OLYMPUS, POLK AUDIO (CAR), PROTON, SAE, SANSON, SONY, SURROUND SOUND, SNOOPER, SONANCE, SOUNDFIELD CRAFTSMEN, TERR ANENNAS, CLESTION, CERWIN VEGA...

**CLASSIFIED RATES:**
- regular type, per word 1x—$1.95; 3x—$2.85; 6x—$2.75.
- IMPERIAL type, per word: 1x—$3.95; 3x—$3.85; 6x—$3.75; 12x—$3.65. Words in caps—15x each.
- Minimum 15 words. Box numbers: $3.00 additional per insertion to cover cost of handling and postage. Display, per inch: 1x—$365; 3x—$385; 6x—$395.

- Payment with order.

**COMMERCIAL AVIATION**

WE HAVE THE FINEST SHOWROOM IN OUR AREA WITH the widest selection of Audio/Video components on display and in stock: Adcom, Infinity, Thorens, Dual, Jamo, Yamaha, Canton, Lukan, Sony ES, Klipsch, Allison, NEC, Bose, Proton, CONTINENTAL SOUND. 98-77 Queens Blvd., Rego Park, N.Y. 11374. (718) 459-7507.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

GET PAID for mailing letters! $200.00 daily. Write: PASE MMS, 161 Lincolnway, North Aurora, IL 60542.


**CLUBS/SINGS**

CLASSICAL MUSIC LOVERS’ EXCHANGE: Nationwide Link Between Unattached Music Lovers. CMLE, Box 31, Pelham, N.Y. 11734. (718) 459-7507.

**COMPACT DISCS**

COMPACT DISC-at low warehouse prices. Now in our fourth year. Over 6,000 titles available. Free Catalog plus regular updates and monthly specials starting at $10.99! Oz Warehouse, 1575P Hwy. 29 South, Lawrenceville, Ga. 30043.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

WE’VE SLIPPED OUR DISC PRICES TO FIT your budget, prices start at $8.99! Write; Laser Locker Box 9611 Somerville, N.J. 08876.

MAGNAVOX CD PLAYERS CD8480 $139.00, CD8482 $165.00, CD8582 $195.00. CD8682 reconditioned $259.00. Philips/Mod. Heybrook. Audioquest, CD8682, reconditioned $259.00. Call for closeout specials! FREE shipping each order! P.O. Box 21327, St. Paul, Minn. 55121.

**SAFE**

THE FINEST IN HOME AUDIO, CAR STEREO & VIDEO EQUIPMENT

LOW PRICES! YAMAHA, DENON, CARVER, ADCOM, SANSUI, SANSUI, SONY, BOSE, SONY, ORION, OLYMPUS, POLK AUDIO (CAR), PROTON, SAE, SANSON, SONY, SURROUND SOUND, SNOOPER, SONANCE, SOUNDFIELD CRAFTSMEN, TERR ANENNAS, CLESTION, CERWIN VEGA...

**CLASSIFIED RATES:**
- regular type, per word 1x—$1.95; 3x—$2.85; 6x—$2.75.
- IMPERIAL type, per word: 1x—$3.95; 3x—$3.85; 6x—$3.75; 12x—$3.65. Words in caps—15x each.
- Minimum 15 words. Box numbers: $3.00 additional per insertion to cover cost of handling and postage. Display, per inch: 1x—$365; 3x—$385; 6x—$395.

- Payment with order.
ORDER: 1-800-622-HIFI (4434), NAKAMICHI, YAMAHA, KYOCERA, DENON, HARMAN KARDON, JBL, NAD, CARVER, DBX, MISSION, LUXMAN, KEF, ADCOM, ONKYO, B&O. Manufacturers USA warranty, factory fresh, 15%–35% off list. Tax free (expect Wash. Res.). Most equipment received within 2-7 days. 7 day detective exchange. VISA/MC, Discover, Diners, Amex, COD. Warranty information, service or order, please call: 1-206-747-9999, TASKAMICHI AUDIO. See ad page 71.

SERIOUS AUDIOPHILES DESERVE SERIOUS SERVICE.

And that's what you'll get at Reference Audio Systems. We offer the best in high-end audio and the best in friendly service by our knowledgeable staff. From the latest CD player to a classic mega-watt amplifier, you'll like our surprisingly affordable prices and fast shipping.

REFERENCES AUDIO SYSTEMS

Call Us... (213) 719-1500
Member Better Business Bureau
18214 Dalton Ave, Dept. D, Gardena, CA 90248
Hours: M-F 9 to 6, Sat. 9 to 1 Pacific Time
24 HOUR PHONE DEMO LINE: (404)482-2465

BANG & OLUFSEN FULL LINE, ADS & W AND BOSE SPEAKERS AND OTHER QUALITY PRODUCTS AT REASONABLE PRICE, SOUNDCREST, INC., (201) 756-4858

ATTENTION DENON CUSTOMERS
Not everyone offering Denon products for sale is an authorized Denon dealer. This has great significance to you as a potential Denon customer:

Denon America's warranty applies to the original purchase only. Denon products sold by non-authorized dealers are not covered under this or any other warranty.

Additionally, some of this equipment may have been designed for foreign markets and therefore will not meet Denon America's specifications.

So look for the Authorized Denon Dealer Sticker before you buy.

PAUL HEATH AUDIO

for 34 years only the finest products in the world. KNOWLEDGE is everything, and your best investment in sound is this number: 716-262-4310

LOWEST PRICES ON OVER 120 HIGH quality famous brands esoteric/car/video.

CAUTION, YAMAHA BUYERS!! Some dealers are offering Yamaha products for sale that are not designed for use in the U.S. These units may not carry the UL approval for safety or are they designed for usage on 110 volt U.S. current. YAMAHA ELECTRONICS CORPORATION, USA CANNOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE UNITS MEETING U.S. PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS.

CAUTION DAT BUYERS! SOME DEALERS ARE OFFERING DAT EQUIPMENT THAT IS NOT DESIGNED FOR USE IN THE U.S., AND IS NOT COVERED BY A LEGALLY BINDING WRITTEN WARRANTY. YOU NEED TO KNOW THE FACTS ON DAT — CALL THE DAT HOTLINE TODAY! 609-888-4414

 exon AUDIO for usage on 110 volt U.S. current. YAMAHA ELECTRONICS CORPORATION, USA CANNOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE UNITS MEETING U.S. PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS.
two tightly packed anthologies—60-plus minutes each—available on cassette and CD only—are designed not just to spotlight two overlooked A&M acts from that era but also to make you forget that pre-ski-bum Claudine Longet was a labelmate. The War Is Over concentrates on the period of Phil Ochs's career (1967-70) when the manic-depressive troubadour moved to L.A. and began writing more ornate, less overtly political songs, like this set's best-known track, the sardonic "Outside of a Small Circle of Friends." Those familiar only with Ochs's earlier folk-protest material will hear elegiac cuts from his long-out-of-print masterpiece Rehearsals for Retirement, assorted hymns to despondency ("No More Songs"), and rarities like the Faron Young-on-acid "Kansas City Bomber" (written for, of all things, a Raquel Welch film). Although some of his best attempts at self-analysis ("My Life," "Bach, Beethoven, Mozart & Me") are omitted in favor of slighter ditties like "Gas Station Women," the digital remixes enhance the rich strings and bass lines on chamber pop like "Flower Lady" and "One-Way Ticket Home."

Another doomed soul, Gram Parsons, is the focal point of Farther Along, much of it culled from the Flying Burrito Brothers' first two albums, The Gilded Palace of Sin (1969) and Burrito Deluxe (1970). Parsons was a genuine eccentric whose dream—seeing hard-country tunes sung to rock audiences—came to pass only years after his 1973 death. His best songs—majestic heartbreakers like "Hot Burrito #1," jaunty social commentaries like "Christine's Tune (Devil in Disguise)" and "Sin City," all here—have held up remarkably well. And the assorted rarities, taken from deleted domestic and import albums, showcase the band's wild-eyed taste in covers: Parsons was equally at home with the Rolling Stones' "Wild Horses," the Bee Gees' "To Love Somebody," and Dave Dudley's "Six Days on the Road." Even better, Farther Along's crisp remix greatly improves on the tinny sound of the original LPs, emphasizing Chris Hillman's wholesome harmonies and Sneaky Pete Kleinow's slithery pedal steel.

The misleading titles of these compilations are another story. By neglecting the Burritos' post-Parsons albums (which, granted, are comparatively bland), Farther Along isn't the career overview that it's labeled. In the case of Ochs, the "best of" title is more egregious, since (aside from a previously unreleased live take of "I Ain't Marchin' Anymore") it omits any of the scathing, vibrant broadsides from his Elektra years. Although we should consider ourselves lucky that neither of these is a Tijuana Brass retrospective, each still makes you wonder whether CD reissues of Gilded Palace and Burrito Deluxe or Ochs's Pleasures of the Harbor or Greatest Hits wouldn't have been a better idea. David Browne

**WAS (NOT WAS): What Up, Dog?**

Don Was, David Was, Paul Staveley O'Duffy, and Steve Salas, pros. Chrysalis VK 41664. **March 1989 77**

The characters in Was (Not Was) songs were never treated well by their creators, but five years of downtime and lawsuits seem to have taught Don and David Was some humanity. The standard losers still sing of 

![Was (Not Was) and vocals (from left): Sweet Pea Atkinson, David Was, Don Was, Sir Harry Bowens](image)

...and soul tenderness in "Anytime Lisa"—all of which would have been reduced to cynicism on previous albums. But there's abundant sneering through the characters on this album as well, like the guy in the title track who goes around using his pit bull as a credit card, or the hero (?) of the demented "Dad, I'm in Jail." Hear also "11 mph," the perfect dance tune for the 25th Anniversary of the Kennedy Assassination cotillion. Was (Not Was) still have the good groove, with "Walk the Dinosaur" perhaps the funniest dance song in a dog's age. "Spy in the House of Love" has even landed them something they've deserved for nearly a decade: popular acceptance! The CD version is worth the added bucks for three extra tracks: "Robot Girl," the aforementioned "Wedding Vows in Vegas," and a version of Otis Redding's "I Can't Turn You Loose" that establishes Sweet Pea Atkinson as the new king of soul. Hank Bordowitz
IN SHORT ORDER
POP AND JAZZ MINI-REVIEWS

CARLA BLEY/STEVE SWALLOW: Duets. (WATT/20 (837345-2). (ECM.)
For those fans of pianist/composer/arranger Carla Bley who with dismay have followed her development from eccentric avant-garde satirist to purveyor of pretty music, Duets will come as an encouraging sign: Though far from her best, it's her best in years. True, her solo-bites tend to be short and melodic, and when bassist Steve Swallow goes into his bent-note guitar-like mode (as on "Uviklings-sang"), we're back to, well, pretty music. And notice that even a fairly recent composition like "Reactionary Tango, Parts 1/2/3" appears now with only trace elements of its original irony. But the stand-and-deliver acoustic-duo context does force Bley to dig a little deeper into the songs, a change from the unbearable lightness of her last few albums. One can hope this may presage a rekindling of the old inspiration.

RICHARD C. WALLS

R.E.M.: Green. (Warner Bros. 25795-1.)
Here they are—on a new label, perhaps, but back with more meditations on utopianism and its flip side. And with more strong pop songs, like the rat-tat-tat "Orange Crush" and the aptly named "Pop Song 89" (which deftly skews Jim Morrison's vocal line from "Hello, I Love You" and Jimi Hendrix's guitar line from "Purple Haze"). The big news is that Michael Stipe's vocals are mixed way up front so you can understand him—but I dunno, I still don't pay as much attention to the lyrics as I do to the voice as one element in the overall sound. I'm more impressed, in fact, by what a powerhouse drummer Bill Berry has become, by how much more Peter Buck's guitar snarls, and by how the mandolins add such texture. Otherwise, this sounds just like an R.E.M. album, and that's the neatest trick of all: Everything's changed, but everything's stayed the same.

JOHN MORTHLAND

JOHNNY WINTER: The Winter of '88. (MCA MCAD 42241.)
After three gritty blues albums on the Chicago indie Alligator, Texas guitar-slingin' legend Johnny Winter jumps back to the big-label world of MCA with The Winter of '88. This all-digital Compact Disc gives his feisty licks a crisp edge, especially on the textural "Rain" and "Anything for Your Love." A bonus is the CD-only cut "Mother Earth," where his Erlewine Lazer wails over bassist Jon Paris's har- monica. "I make my living feeling rotten," Winter howls on "World of Contradictions," "but I feel good when I play blue." Who's to argue? Settle in for the chill.

MICHAEL K. METTLER

LUCINDA WILLIAMS: Lucinda Williams. (Rough Trade ROUGH US 47.)
Lucinda Williams has been fighting for a toehold in the folk scene for a decade now—she's got two prior albums on Folkways—but if this LP doesn't finally signal her arrival, there really is no justice left in this one-horse record business. Shamelessly romantic—in 1989!—she has fully assimilated country and country blues, juiced them up with some judiciously applied rock, and put them in the service of melodic, guileless songs that are full of hooks and sharp imagery, going right for the heart. Williams can tell you about love as lust ("I Just Wanted to See You So Bad") or as spiritual healing ("Like a Rose"), and "Changed the Locks" is as pissed-off as pissed-off gets. She's a great storyteller ("The Night's Too Long"), and her songs evoke that traditional Southern setting without sounding at all like museum pieces. Not bad, for a Dodger fan.

JOHN MORTHLAND

VARIOUS ARTISTS: Jazz '84: Highlights from the IXth Moscow Jazz Festival. (Mobile Fidelity Sound Lab MFCD 894.)
It may come as a surprise to some, but jazz has, if not flourished, then persevered in the Soviet Union almost as long as it has in this country. And whereas in the States it has at times suffered from being associated with blacks, eggheads, and other suspect groups, in Russia it has suffered by dint of its being a flower of the decadent West. Punchline: The newly released disc of the IXth Moscow Jazz Festival of 1984 displays a range as wide as most American jazz fests, and as narrow. Such festivals tend to be conservative, and the avant-garde is not well represented here. Russian folk songs and classical music, as well as pop and jazz standards, serve as source material for styles ranging from moddish postbop to a tentative fusion and on to Dixieland; there's even a cut reminiscent of U.S. commercial schlock, and another that offers a schmaltzy dance-band rendition of "Stardust." But this is more than just a curio: On balance, the music holds its own, and the brief exposure afforded some of the players can only serve to whet the appetite.

RICHARD C. WALLS
JIMI HENDRIX EXPERIENCE: Radio One. ~ Rykodisc RCD 20079.
Readers of this magazine know that we usually love CDs from Rykodisc, but I'll be damned if I'm going to embrace the Jimi Hendrix product that Alan Douglas has been exhuming for the company. You'll remember that Live at Winterland, a dispiriting performance with often foggy sound, was released in 1987 to the unknowing cries of "the definitive Hendrix concept disc" and (here's a laugh) "by far the best-sounding CD I have ever heard." Now we have Radio One, collecting 17 BBC radio recordings from 1967, and the problems multiply. First, the sound quality for most of the tracks, no matter what Rykodisc has been able to do, still borders on the bootleg, with Tin Man guitar all over. Second, that sound is sometimes much closer to fake stereo (bass on left, treble on right) than the true mono claimed for the original recordings. Third, the repetition factor is getting ridiculous. ("Killing Floor," "Fire," "Purple Haze," "Hey Joe," and "Foxy Lady," all on Winterland, are here, too—as if we needed more.) Fortunately, Hendrix's first session for the Top Gear radio program (excepting "Hound Dog") is excellent, with well-balanced original sound that finally gives a warm, realistic tone to the guitar during three good tracks: "Drivin' South" (fiercest Hendrix of this trio), "Cry of Love" (finest "Hound Dog"), and the de-psychedelicized "Midnight Lamp." Those three tracks total 14 minutes and would have made a smashing LP. Hendrix's soloing is legendary here, but he's also often joined by a second guitarist, adding depth and interest. The good news: The band is now called Roughhouse, has stopped spelling like Slade's Noddy Holder and instead encourages lead vocalist Luis Rivera to occasionally sing like him (and otherwise beef up his voice), and now writes appealing hard rock. Guitarist and main writer Gregg Malack may already be losing steam—his "Love or Lust" is just a plain rewrite of his older "Tonite," one of two great tracks here—but bassist Dave Weakley is building, as his leadoff number, "Don't Go Away," is the other great track, and "Can't Find Love" is very good as well. Def Jovi in the making? Could be. The CD has no better sound, no more tracks, and fewer pix than the LP, so economize.

Ken Richardson

ROUGHHOUSE: Roughhouse. ~ Columbia CK 44178.
The bad news: This Philadelphia-area band was first called Teeze, has dubbed one of its songs "Teeze Me Pleeze Me," and used to write basic, boring lite metal (the old material at the end of this disc). The good news: The band is now called Roughhouse, has stopped spelling like Slade's Noddy Holder and instead encourages lead vocalist Luis Rivera to occasionally sing like him (and otherwise beef up his voice), and now writes appealing hard rock. Guitarist and main writer Gregg Malack may already be losing steam—his "Love or Lust" is just a plain rewrite of his older "Tonite," one of two great tracks here—but bassist Dave Weakley is building, as his leadoff number, "Don't Go Away," is the other great track, and "Can't Find Love" is very good as well. Def Jovi in the making? Could be. The CD has no better sound, no more tracks, and fewer pix than the LP, so economize.

Ken Richardson

ADVERTISING INDEX
Many advertisers will send you additional product literature free of charge. Write them in care of Dept. 3/89, unless otherwise noted, at the address below. If no address appears, literature is available only through dealers. Bold-face numbers by company names are page numbers for ads in this issue.
## GUARANTEED BEST PRICES IN USA

### AC ADAPTER FREE!

CAMCORDERs: UP TO 24 PIECE OUTFIT
- AC ADAPTER POWER Supply, Battery, Battery Charger. With Adapter, fit 75 to 90 CAMCORDER. All Models are Guaranteed with Hitachi Blank Tape. English Instruction Book. Original Cable Plus AC Adapter. Most Models have a SIMM-KIT, 1/8" JACK ADAPTER, 1/8" JACK CLEANING KIT. REMOTE CONTROL, 1/8" JACK CLEANING KIT. CARRY CASE.

### RELIABLE

**C.O.D. NO EXTRA CHARGE**

**FREE SHIPPING ON ALL ORDERS OVER $19.99**

**NO COMPLETE VHS CAMCORDER DEALS** (NO CS, 2 HR BATT.)

**NO BATTERY, SWITCH TO MINUTA, PENTAX, SHARP. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR U.S.WARRANTY**

### 5 YEAR WARRANTY

- SHARP
- RICOH
- CHINON
- RCA

### FEATURED APPLIANCES

- **OLYMPUS**
- **HARMON KARDON**
- **PANASONIC**
- **BOSS**
- **AMBiCO**
- **Koss**
- **Bose**

### 30 DAY MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

### ALL TAPES SOLD BY THE BOX (10) ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FuJi</td>
<td>T100</td>
<td>7900</td>
<td>$99.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sony</td>
<td>T10</td>
<td>7900</td>
<td>$99.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDK</td>
<td>SC-2000</td>
<td>7900</td>
<td>$99.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxell</td>
<td>T100</td>
<td>7900</td>
<td>$99.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDK</td>
<td>T10</td>
<td>7900</td>
<td>$99.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDK</td>
<td>T100</td>
<td>7900</td>
<td>$99.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDK</td>
<td>T1000</td>
<td>7900</td>
<td>$99.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDK</td>
<td>T1000</td>
<td>7900</td>
<td>$99.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDK</td>
<td>T1000</td>
<td>7900</td>
<td>$99.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CURRENTS

(Continued from page 15)

- PIONEER
- SONY
- PANASONIC
- TOSHIBA
- JVC
- NATIONAL
- AVIA
- HITACHI
- MITSUBISHI
- LG

### Lotsa Car Stuff

Alphasonik has rolled out a lot of new car products, including an EQ/remote, three subwoofers, and four Deltasonik power amps. The PS-7B EQ/remote ($220) is a seven-band stereo unit using a continuously variable subwoofer crossover with a 24-dB-per-octave slope. From the front panel, users can select high- and low-level tape inputs and a CD input whose sensitivity adjustment is continuously variable. The unit also features a built-in front/rear fader, a mono/stereo switch on the subwoofer output, and seven-segment signal LEDs to mark equalizer control positions. EQ control frequencies are 30 Hz, 150 Hz, 350 Hz, 1 kHz, 2.5 kHz, 6 kHz, and 16 kHz, with a control range of ±18 dB.

Subwoofers in the XL series include the 8-inch XL-8 ($150), 10-inch XL-10 ($225), and 12-inch XL-12 ($300), and all have high- and low-level inputs and 8-ohm impedances. The nominal impedance of each is 4 ohms.

Three of the four new Deltasonik power amp usels are Alphasonik’s proprietary Variable Permeate (PMA) technology. The company says Variable Permeate is an “intelligent” protection system that maintains safe operating conditions for all internal components and doesn’t hamper sound quality. Two models using PMA are the DP-360 at 180 watts (22.6 dBW) per channel ($595) and DP-200 at 100 watts (20 dBW) per channel ($345), both stereo amps with four- or three-channel capability using optional connectors. The DP-90 ($170), also with PMA, is a stereo amp that can be bridged for mono without adaptors. At 18 watts (12.6 dBW) per channel, the DP-40 ($79) is a basic stereo amp and the only model without PMA circuitry. Alphasonik, 701 Heinz Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94710.
Logic Controlled, High-Speed Dubbing Cassette Deck

Realistic, America's best-selling brand of cassette equipment, brings you the logical choice in stereo tape decks. The SCT-84 is logic controlled for smooth and precise recording, playback and dubbing. Logic also gives you simplicity. Just touch a button to record great-sounding copies of personal tapes at normal or high speed. You can play one tape continuously, two in sequence, even make unattended recordings with a timer.

Dolby B noise reduction cuts hiss and widens dynamic range. Dolby C trims noise to the vanishing point. \( \frac{1}{10} \) of its original level. SCT-84 automatically selects bias level for normal, chrome and metal tapes. And a fine-bias control lets you adjust for the best possible sound from any cassette.

Instant auto-reverse on tape-2 changes tape direction in \( \frac{1}{10} \) of a second and works on both playback and recording. You also get handy LED direction indicators, an 8-step LED peak-level meter, digital tape counter and convenient record-mute function.

For adding cassette or replacing an older mechanically controlled deck, Realistic SCT-84 is the logical choice. Try it out today. Just 299.95

Exclusively at Realistic

Radio Shack
The Technology Store

FREE 184-Page Radio Shack Catalog! Write: Dept. 1166, 300 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102

*TM, Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corp. Price applies at participating Radio Shack stores and dealers. We service what we sell.
FROM THE PEOPLE WHO GIVE YOU ACCURATE SOUND, NOW COMES MORE ROOM TO ENJOY IT.

INTRODUCING THREE SPACE-SAVING LOUDSPEAKERS FROM ADVENT. Now you can enjoy the accurate sound of Advent® in more places than ever. Our three new speakers give you the clean, clear sound you expect from Advent, yet take up less space to do it.

THE MINI-ADVENT AND MINI-ADVENT SUBWOOFER SYSTEM. Mini-Advents are the perfect size for bookshelves. Desks. Even walls and ceilings, using our optional mounting brackets. They’re small, but get big sound with 5¼” high excursion woofers, polycarbonate tweeters, 120 watts peak power and a tuned bass port. Or, add our subwoofer. It gives Mini-Advents the bass of a much larger system and creates exceptional stereo imaging for audio/video or surround sound systems.

THE PRODIGY TOWER. Taller and thinner than our still-famous Advent Prodigy, the Prodigy Tower gets maximum sound using minimum floorspace. How? With 300 watts of more efficient 8” woofers and a polycarbonate dome tweeter for improved dispersion.

THE BABY II. Last, but not littlest, is the improved Baby Advent. Just as compact as the original Baby, but with a couple of changes that show it’s maturing quite nicely. Lil a ferrofluid-filled polycarbonate dome tweeter and re-adjustable logo for horizontal and vertical speaker placement.

All three new Advents have natural wood to and bases. Even if you never hooked them up, they’d make great looking furniture.

Come in to your nearest Advent dealer and listen to the new Mini-Advent, Prodigy Tower and Baby Advent. And don’t worry about the crowds. With these speakers, there’s always plenty of room.