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FEDERATION OFFERS GOVERNMENT FREE RECORDINGS

President Petrillo, in the following letter, reiterates the stand of the A. F. of M. in the matter of recordings for the men in Service:

Mr. Elmer Davis, Director,
Office of War Information,
Washington, D. C.

July 1, 1943.

Dear Mr. Davis:

The American Federation of Musicians is desirous of enlarging its contribution toward the war effort. As you well know, despite the discontinuance of commercial recordings by the American Federation of Musicians since last August 1, 1942, there has been no interference with the continuous flow of recorded music made gratuitously by members of the American Federation of Musicians at the behest of and in cooperation with several departments of the Federal Government. This, of course, was in line with our pre-stated policy that nothing we do shall in any way interfere with the successful prosecution of the war.

However, a great deal of this recorded music is and has been used over radio stations for both local and foreign propaganda purposes. Thousands of our members are donating their services daily in the camps, canteens and service centers.

We, therefore, propose to you a plan which will continue these donated services and, in addition thereto, furnish the services of any or all of the Federation's 138,000 members gratuitously, for the purpose of making records which in turn will be shipped both locally and to the far-flung camps of the world for the enjoyment of the Armed Forces of the United Nations, and to enable the use of those records in juke boxes or other similar mechanical devices which may be assigned to or may now be located in or adjacent to Army camps, service centers, etc., coupled with the one reservation and condition, that the records so made will not be used in any way directly or indirectly commercially or for profit and that such juke boxes or other similar mechanical devices may be used by the Armed Forces of the United Nations free of charge. We do object to the use of these recordings in juke boxes if the soldiers have to deposit a nickel to hear same.

We realize that this plan will require the cooperation of recording companies and juke box manufacturers and operators, but feel sure that because of its patriotic character, the plan should and will receive their whole-hearted cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

JAMES C. PETRILLO, President,
American Federation of Musicians.

NEUTRAL TERRITORY TO BE ABOLISHED

By action of the International Executive Board, there will be no more neutral territory on and after September 6, 1943.

From this date on, all neutral territory in the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Musicians, which covers the United States and Canada, will be assigned to an adjacent local, which will have jurisdiction over any establishments where musicians are employed. This includes hotels, taverns, theatres, etc., and also 165 radio stations that are not now in the jurisdiction of any local. These will all be in the jurisdiction of some local on and after September 6, 1943. Of these 165 radio stations, 75 per cent are stations which receive network programs.

The matter of allocating the neutral territory to existing local unions has been left in the hands of the National President, Secretary and Financial Secretary-Treasurer by the Executive Board.

EUGENE ORMANDY

(Fourth in a series of articles
on the conductors of our
great symphony orchestras.)

By CECIL JOHNS

Life is said to mimic fiction. However, if a success story following along the lines of Eugene Ormandy's actual life happenings were to be written, it would be considered too far-fetched to merit serious attention, a sort of glorified Alger book with the penniless outcast finding, not an heiress to rescue nor a buried treasure to unearth, but, what is much harder, a place for himself on the podium of one of the world's greatest orchestras. Still, fact stands guarantee to the following fantastic tale of Ormandy's rise.

The European phase itself lay along the prescribed lines for geniuses in general. Ormandy was born in Budapest on November 18, 1899, son of a father who, though a dentist, loved music deeply and resolved to give his child every advantage in this way. At three, therefore, young Jenö (Eugene is the English equivalent) was fingering joyfully a specially constructed violin; at five he was a pupil in the Royal Academy of Budapest; at seven he was a gifted prodigy; at ten he was a prize student of Zoltan Kodaly; at sixteen he received his diploma; at seventeen he became a professor at the Royal Academy, the youngest ever to hold that position. At this period, when he was becoming recognized throughout Europe as one of the few significant artists of the time, America loomed as a country of musical opportunity. The youthful violinist was offered a contract for an American tour. Joyfully he accepted. So closed the European span of Eugene Ormandy's career.

"Pluck and Luck"

Now the narrative takes the Horatio Alger twist. Our hero finds on arriving on our shores penniless—for he had sold his last possession to pay for the voyage—that the contract had been bogus, the impresario a swindler. With no friends nor funds he wanders down Broadway and runs smack into an acquaintance from Budapest who gives him a loan and also some valuable advice which Ormandy promptly follows. He applies to Erno Rapee for a job in his orchestra at the Capitol Theatre, becomes violinist, then concertmeister, and within a few years conductor (Rapee has meanwhile left for the Roxy Theatre), a post he holds for seven and a half years, acquiring an extensive repertoire and perfecting his skill with the baton.

Thus far, however, his success was run-of-the-mill. Others might have done the same thing. From here on it is Eugene Ormandy and he alone who could have brought about the happenings here recorded.

Ormandy had been told that the theatre job was just the way *not* to attain fame in the conductorial world. Still, music critics began to single him out, and Arthur Judson, who dogs talent as Sherlock Holmes dogged sneak-thieves, happened in at the Capitol on the evening when Anna Duncan, the dancer, performed. As he said later, he went to see a dancer and instead heard a conductor. Therewith he took Ormandy under his managerial wing. The young man within a few months conducted as guest the Philharmonic Symphony and the Philadelphia Orchestra and became regular director of the orchestra of the Columbia Broadcasting system.

(Continued on Page Nine)



EUGENE ORMANDY
Conductor and Music Director of the Philadelphia Orchestra

CHANGES IN NATIONAL OFFICERS

Harry J. Steeper is now First Assistant to the President, filling the vacancy created when Thomas F. Gamble was elected to the office of Financial Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation. The position of Assistant to the President, which Harry J. Steeper relinquished, is being filled by A. Rex Riccardi, who has resigned from the Executive Board of which he was a member to accept the position.

Herman D. Kenin, President of Local 99, Portland, Oregon, has been elected by the Executive Board to take Brother Riccardi's place on the Board.

Clair E. Meeder, President of Local 60, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has been appointed Assistant to the President to fill the vacancy created by the release, for the best interests of the Federation, of Eddie B. Love, former Secretary of Local 6, San Francisco, California, who had some difficulty with that local. Brother Meeder will assume his new duties as soon as he makes the necessary arrangements to leave Pittsburgh.

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CONDITIONAL MEMBERSHIP ISSUED

A1369—Alexander Ivlow.
A1370—Margie Ivlow.
A1371—Melvin Davis Allen.
A1372—Sam Hicks.
A1373—William O. Justus.
A1374—James Marvin Mauzey.
A1375—Arthur L. Small.
A1376—Irene Renee Melva.
A1377—Edith Rogers Dahl (renewal).
A1378—Mary Jane A. Johnson.
A1379—Ruth A. Johnson.
A1380—Dick Rogers (renewal).
(The above cards expired June 30, 1943.)

(The following cards expire December 31, 1943):

1648—Thelma Maher (renewal).
1649—Alexander Ivlow (renewal).
1650—Margie Ivlow (renewal).
1651—Raymond J. Hoffman.
1652—Mary Jane A. Johnson (renewal).
1653—Ruth A. Johnson (renewal).
1654—Dick Rogers (renewal).
1655—Robert Immonen.
1656—Anello Sica.
1657—Fred Franklin (renewal).
1658—Garnett Arnold.
1659—Angelina Gish.
1660—Gladys Webb.

THE DEATH ROLL

Asbury Park, N. J., Local 399—George W. Sanborn.
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Toronto, Ontario, Canada, Local 149—Thomas Meredith, Herbert Lee.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Local 140—Hobart Lenke, Nicholas Van Buskirk.

WANTED TO LOCATE

This office is desirous of locating one DON COLEBURN, a former member of Local 11, Louisville, Ky. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts or the number of the Local in which he now holds membership is requested to communicate immediately with National Secretary Leo Cluesmann, 39 Division St., Newark 2, New Jersey.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of GEORGE McLEAN, member of Local 274, Philadelphia, Pa., is requested to communicate immediately with National Secretary Leo Cluesmann, 39 Division St., Newark 2, New Jersey.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of one PAUL JOHNSTON, a member of Local 150, Springfield, Missouri, is requested to communicate immediately with National Secretary Leo Cluesmann, 39 Division St., Newark 2, New Jersey.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of one SID SUDY, member of Local 802, New York, N. Y., is requested to communicate immediately with National Secretary Leo Cluesmann, 39 Division Street, Newark 2, N. J.

DEFAULTERS

Ed Lamon, manager, Deemer Beach, New Castle, Del., is in default of payment in the sum of \$242.50 due members of the A. F. of M.

Edward Langford and the Omega Xi Fraternity, Orlando, Fla., are in default of payment in the sum of \$100.00, balance due members of the A. F. of M.

J. R. Roush, manager, Sunshine Club, Orlando, Fla., is in default of payment in the sum of \$150.00 due members of the A. F. of M.

S. H. Seldin, operator, Grand View Hotel, South Fallsburg, N. Y., also located in Lakewood, N. J., is in default of payment in the sum of \$177.00 due members of the A. F. of M.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Wilson, operators, Paradise Club, Findlay, Ohio, are in default of payment in the sum of \$197.00 due members of the A. F. of M.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS

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Local 546, Knoxville, Tenn.—Secretary, E. J. Smith, 210 Fretz Building, Market St.

CHANGE OF CONFERENCE OFFICERS

Indiana State Conference—President, E. C. Souders, 120 East Main St., Muncie, Ind.; Secretary, Byron L. Mowrey, 506 Citizens Trust Building, Fort Wayne, Ind.

NOTICE

If this copy of the "International Musician" is addressed to a member who is now serving in the Armed Forces of our country, please forward it to him. Also, if his station is a relatively permanent one, please notify the local secretary of his present military address. The "International Musician" will then be sent directly to the member from our office.

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The Music Industry

TUNE-DEX

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SEE PAGE 5

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A MESSAGE TO EVERY AMERICAN FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
 WASHINGTON

June 24, 1943.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Through you, as Secretary of the Treasury, I want to congratulate the American people on the way in which they have supported the voluntary payroll savings plan.

I am proud of the fact that 27,000,000 patriotic Americans are regularly investing more than \$420,000,000 a month to help pay the cost of the war. And since all of this money comes from wages and salaries—nearly 90 per cent from people earning less than \$5,000, and the bulk of it from those working in war plants—I do not hesitate to say that the payroll savings plan is the greatest single factor we now have in protecting ourselves against inflationary spending.

This is a great record, both from the standpoint of curbing inflation and from the standpoint of financing the war. However, I heartily endorse your present drive to improve that record, and I agree it must be improved if we are to keep pace with the increasing demands of the war.

I therefore join you in calling upon the American people—and upon labor and management particularly—to do still more. Additional people should be convinced of the necessity of participating. Everyone now on the payroll savings plan should materially increase the amount of bonds he is buying. We originally asked for 10 per cent, but now we need considerably more.

I hope every American on a payroll will figure out for himself the extent to which he can curtail his spending, and will put every dollar of additional saving thus made into the payroll savings plan.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The Honorable,
 The Secretary of the Treasury.

Music in CAMP SHOWS, Inc.

From November, 1940, up to the present time approximately 15 million service men and women in large camps and naval stations, in isolated outposts and small bases strung from New England to New Caledonia, from Alabama to Africa, from New York to Nome and from Camden to Cairo, have been entertained by hundreds and hundreds of USO-Camp Shows units. And musicians—American Federation of Musicians' members—singly and in groups have been a vital part of each of these performances.

Take the bands, for example.

Dance bands, being as American as movies and baseball, were what service men wanted lots of, Camp Shows early discovered. Direct requests from the troops themselves for band entertainment started pouring in when the organization's program was only just under way. The men wanted to hear the bands "on location". So, in answer to those appeals, Camp Shows early in December, 1940, got the "go-ahead" signal from the A. F. of M. and sent more than 150 telegrams asking for volunteer dates, to bands playing all over the country. Within twelve hours every band from Arnheim to Zollo had answered those telegrams—and accepted. From then on, Camp Shows had a band wagon that night after night rolled into every military post in America, delivering large and small, sweet and swing ensembles.

American bands played to their fellow uniformed Americans "on location", sometimes giving as many as a hundred volunteer shows a month. They played spot-booked dates all over the country on their single night off a week. They toured the Camp Shows regular circuits, from three days to three weeks, in between professional engagements. They gave of their best in time and energy.

Camp Shows could never have bought all this entertainment. The combined salaries of all the leaders, individual musi-

clans and entertainers who volunteered would have added up astronomically. Nor can this contribution be figured in dollars and cents alone. As a morale booster, both to the men under arms and to an organization committed to send those men the best entertainment available, it was incalculable.

The war has cut into USO-Camp Shows volunteer band department but it hasn't closed it entirely, for those bands that are still intact are entertaining American troops, many of whom are their fellow-musicians, under the Camp Shows banner.

Musicians are indeed a necessary part of Camp Shows vast program, for, considering all the American Federation of Musicians band members who signed up as volunteers, as well as the hundreds of the Union symphony and concert artists who likewise have given generously of their time and talents, the basic part of the organization's project simply could not function without them. A camp show without music just isn't!

Since November, 1940, fifty-eight musical variety shows have toured the Red and White Camp Shows circuits in this country. Thirty of these shows have been built around a full-fledged band. The rest of the productions, including the legitimates and the concert units, each carry American Federation of Musicians members on tour. Four individual musicians travel with the big shows, booked on the Red circuit; one tours with each of the smaller units on the White circuit. Sixty-five Tabloid Troupes, small shows of five performers each, playing off-the-beaten-track and isolated posts, have toured for Camp Shows. At least one musician has been booked into each.

Since Camp Shows Overseas Division started functioning, eighty separate units have been sent out of the country. Small bands have gone with several of these units and individual musicians have been booked into most of the others.

Only when the curtain is rung down on the final USO-Camp Shows performance and the whistles, cheers and lusty shouts of the last troop audience fade into the ether—only then can a true evaluation be made of the American Federation of Musicians' contribution to the whole far-flung entertainment program. Certain it is, though, that, when the history of Camp Shows is written, the chapter on the part these musicians played in it will be right up there in the front of the book.

Symphony Orchestras

THERE are really no such things as summer audiences. There are rather this person, and this and that, who go to our parks and stadiums and beaches to listen to the music offered, who are so needful of music, so determined to experience it that they go despite bus shortage, blackout possibilities and pressure of work. They are individuals such as any cross-section of American life reveals: the factory worker, the munitions worker, the shipyard worker, weary to the point of exhaustion, but knowing that this is the one thing to silence jangling of nerves; the buoyant sailor and soldier home on leave and eager to stock up on melody memories for reference on long nights on the black seas and in soundless outposts everywhere; the busy housewife, her hands crinkled from suds, her mind a chaos of calculations, who needs the solvent power of music; the business man, the office girl, the grocer, the kindergarten teacher, the barber, the librarian—men and women of a thousand and one occupations who have discovered that music alone can untie the knotty problems of these war-tangled days.

These—each an individual—each longing for the calming answer of music—are those that make up our out-of-door concert audiences, audiences larger this summer than ever before.

Lewisohn Stadium

THE twenty-sixth annual season of the Stadium Concerts opened June 18th with an all-Tchaikovsky program by the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, under Fritz Reiner. A vast audience (14,000 "paying guests") applauded to the third and fourth echo lucid and tasteful interpretations of the "Fifth", the "Nutcracker Suite" and the B-flat minor Piano Concerto. Artur Rubinstein, as piano soloist, was as usual a welcome artist in this series, but, with no least discredit to him, it must be admitted that a large part of the evening's spotlight was usurped by Mayor La Guardia who gave a speech dedicating the new stage . . . "I think these concerts serve a useful purpose. I know that when I'm tired after a long day of dealing with politicians I like to come here and spend a pleasant evening among respectable people. You help me. I know the concerts help you."

Mr. Reiner directed again on June 19th when Albert Spalding was soloist. Joan Field, American violinist, was guest artist June 23rd under the baton of Alexander Smallens.

A Dance Festival for Argentina was directed by José Iturbi on July 12th. Teresa Sterne, young American pianist, was soloist in the Liszt Concerto in E-flat on July 14th. Emil Cooper is scheduled to conduct concerts on the nights of August 5th and 8th.

Guest at Carnegie

ANY program which includes, as its major attractions, the Brahms Fourth Symphony and the Prokofiev "Classical Symphony" bids fair to be an excellent one, but, when such an orchestra as the New York Philharmonic-Symphony performs it, and such a director as Eugene Ormandy conducts it, then it becomes more than a concert. It becomes an event. Such occurred at Carnegie Hall at the Sunday afternoon concerts of June 20th and 27th. Since his affiliation with the Philadelphia Orchestra, Dr. Ormandy is an all-too-infrequent guest in New York City. Audience response showed that a closer spacing of visits is in order.

Boston

IF the three B's are the mainstay of symphonic concerts during the winter season, the three S's—Strauss (Senior), Strauss (Junior), and Sousa, dominate with their striking rhythms the pop concerts of the summer season. The Boston Pops Orchestra audience responds to the gay, insouciant note, as though it had dreamed since childhood of nothing but swaying waltzes and vibrant marches. The fifty-eighth season of such concerts (yes, they have been continuing for that length of time) started off with Tchaikovsky's "1812" with such enthusiasm as swayed the chandeliers and brought everything—the green wall-hangings, the red punch, gladioli on the stage, the clink of glasses, the rush of chatter between numbers, the uniforms, the summer frocks—into vibrant focus.

Arthur Fielder's conducting was a worthy emulation of conductor Johann Strauss himself who "so impressed his individuality upon every player, that they moved as one in the intoxicating delirium of the waltz."

The Dell

ON Monday evening, June 21st, the fourteenth season of the Robin Hood Dell concerts opened with a Tchaikovsky program. Three days earlier the Stadium concerts in New York had opened, also with a Tchaikovsky program. Artur Rubinstein, soloist with both orchestras on their opening nights, played the B-flat minor Concerto, of which Hans von Bülow wrote, "The ideas are so original, so noble, so powerful; the details are so interesting, and, though there are many



ARTUR RUBINSTEIN, Pianist

of them, they do not impair the clearness and unity of the work. The form is so perfect, mature, and full of style—in the sense that the intention and craftsmanship are everywhere concealed." George Szell, the conductor this evening, also directed an all-Czech program on June 22nd, which featured Dvorak's "New World" Symphony. Oscar Levant entertained on June 24th (when Andre Kostelanetz conducted) in the first movement from Grieg's A minor Concerto and Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue".

Gershwin songs were chosen as the vehicle for Judy Garland's talent, when she sang at the Dell on July 1st and received an ovation quite equal to that of Marjorie Lawrence who, three days earlier, triumphant over her devastating attack of infantile paralysis, had given a group of excerpts from Wagnerian operas.

Soloists for the Dell's third week will be José Iturbi, Gladys Swarthout and Annette Elkanova, pianist-winner in last year's "Philadelphia Finds" contest.

National Symphony Orchestra

ACCORDING to Hans Kindler, conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, "When Americans want to get there, they get there regardless, whether it is the Water Gate, or Casablanca, or Tunis—or Berlin". Which is as good an explanation as any for the highly successful early weeks of the National Symphony Orchestra, in spite of the facts that the Water Gate does not lie on any street car line and horse-drawn wagons have to operate a shuttle service between the terminus of the nearest street car line and the Water Gate, meeting cars before and after concerts. The opening concert June 20th was dedicated to the members of the armed services. Oscar Shumsky, former concert violinist, member of the NBC Symphony and first violinist with the Primrose Quartet, and now a member of the United States Navy Band, was soloist, playing the Mendelssohn E minor Violin Concerto. Mario Braggiotti and Walter Shaw, duopianists, were soloists at the June 16th concert, presenting, under Alexander Smallen's direction, the First Movement of the Grieg Piano Concerto and Braggiotti's Spanish Rhapsody.

An all-Gershwin program marked the evening of June 18th. Kenneth Spencer

sang excerpts from "Porky and Bess". Other Gershwiniana included "Cuban Overture", "Strike up the Band" and "An American in Paris".

Paul Robeson, of whom the late Alexander Woolcott said, "Of all the countless people I have known in my wanderings about the world, Robeson is one of the few who, I would say, had true greatness", made his initial Water Gate appearance on June 25th, singing classical and folk songs with equal sensitivity.

Ravinia

GREGOR PIATIGORSKY, cellist, one of the greatest favorites of the North Shore Summer Music Festival, will play at Ravinia on July 17th when Pierre Monteux is to conduct and on July 20th when Efrem Kurtz is on the podium. Mr. Kurtz will also conduct the concerts of July 22nd, 24th and 25th.

Service Concerts

WILLIAM STEINBERG, conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, in its concert at the Air Corps Replacement Center at Santa Ana, California, before 3,000 service men, noted that the men were especially pleased by the American music, particularly pieces by Gershwin, by MacDowell's "Indian Suite" and by William Grant Still's "Afro-American Symphony".

Several former orchestra members now in uniform, among them Ruggiero Ricci, had their request to "sit in" for the second half granted and played excellently despite lack of practice.

Weapon of War

THAT baton in the hands of Toscanini is proving one of the most potent weapons of the war. For every one of his war bond concerts boosts the sale of bonds by millions. In the first of these Treasury Concerts, on June 20th, the Maestro conducted the N. B. C. Orchestra in a delightful program made up of works of the delectable D's (Debussy, Dukas and Donizetti), and the hearty H's (Haydn and Handel). The second and third concerts will be presented July 18th and 25th, the final on September 19th.

On receiving the announcement that Toscanini wished to do "even more for the War Bond program", Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., stated, "I accept this offer with alacrity. Please convey to Maestro Toscanini my deep appreciation for the magnificent contribution he is making not only to the Treasury but to America."

Toronto

TORONTO'S PROMENADE CONCERT. On June 10th, stood host to Bruna Castagna, contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Association. Mendelssohn's "The Hebrides" opened the program. Other composers represented were Kodaly, Smetana ("The Moldau"), Bizet and Bach-Mazzoleni. Ettore Mazzoleni was the evening's conductor. Percy Grainger was soloist on the 17th, Victor Kolar on the 24th, and Jean Dickenson on July 1st.

Mexico City

THE fourteen-week subscription series of the Symphony Orchestra of Mexico opened in the Palace of Fine Arts, Mexico City, June 4th. The season also comprises a popular-priced series and a Festival of Contemporary Music, including works of Paul Hindemith, Carlos Chavez, Francis Poulenc, Manuel de Falla, Darius Milhaud, Hector Villa-Lobos, Aaron Copland, Igor Stravinsky, Arnold Schoenberg, Erik Satie, and Bela Bartok.

Firsts

GARDNER READ'S new Symphony No. 2 in E-flat minor, winner of this year's first prize in the Paderewski Fund competition, will have its first performance

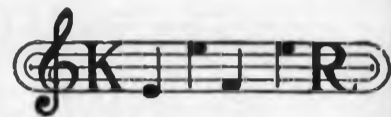
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next season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky conducting.

The first performance in England of Aaron Copland's "Lincoln Portrait" will be given at the Promenade Concerts in London on July 29th, in a special Anglo-American program.

Civic Support

A BILL recently passed by the Indiana General Assembly and signed by Governor Henry F. Schricker, provides a tax of one-half cent that may be included in both the civil city and the school city budgets. Each levy will raise approximately \$25,000 a year, the sum of \$50,000 going to the support of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra. In return the orchestra will give several concerts each year for the public schools and the public at a nominal admission charge.

Best By Vote

PAUL CRESTON'S Symphony No. 1 was voted the best of the symphonic works by American composers, which had their New York premieres in the course of the past season, according to a ballot cast by the New York Music Critics' Circle, June 8th.

Concession for Union Members

UNDER a new "Industrial Plan", believed to be the first project ever instituted in this country whereby a major musical organization takes steps to develop a workers' audience, Philadelphia trade unions will officially collaborate with the Philadelphia Orchestra Association in distributing to labor union members specially-priced subscriptions to four series of concerts of the orchestra's 1943-44 season. Union members will have the additional privilege of being able to pay for their subscriptions in two installments.

Change and Counterchange

Ten changes of personnel in the Philadelphia Orchestra were necessitated by the entrance of players into the armed forces during the past season.

John Corigliano, who has been assistant concertmaster of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra since 1935, has moved up to the post of concertmaster.

The executive committee of the Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra has announced the resignation of Karl Krueger, director of the symphony for the past ten years. Mr. Krueger's letter of resignation made reference to an unrealized hope for a tri-city orchestra, which was to have given concerts in Kansas City, Wichita, Kansas, and Tulsa, Oklahoma, a hope which the management felt must be deferred due to war-time contingencies.

Top-Flight Bands

THE Selective Service Act has not been aimed at top-flighters but it has had its effect on them just the same. Their wares, harder to come by, have been rendered even more delectable to the musical palates of thousands of youngsters hungry for music, and those leaders that have been able to cook up a dish both hot and sweet have been literally besieged by the youth of the land.

It by no means started with the war, however—this rush of hep-cats to cordon the nearest theatre housing a James, Dorsey, Goodman, Kaye, Cugat, Ellington, Heidt—but how name them all! Back in 1935, New York's Paramount, seemingly unable to draw in the ticket buyers in sufficient numbers to keep the gilded lobby and plushy seats from collecting dust, decided to book Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra as an experiment. The billing of that top-flight ensemble started the first of those out-of-door spectacles—since duplicated in half a hundred other cities—of line-ups around the corner, up the street, and around the block. Those who prophesied this was but "a flash in the pan" have lived to eat their



LEO REISMAN

words. Paramount, incidentally, has never been without a band since that first amazing date-up, and it hasn't had a losing week, either.

Not that it has been all clear sailing for the boys at the top. As explained recently in an article by John Desmond in *The New York Times*, "Once at the top the leaders, all of whom are virtuosos on their instruments, must maintain their instrumental superiority while directing a dozen or so overworked temperamental musicians, looking after the business end of organizations, and wrestling with manpower and transportation problems that grow increasingly worse as each day passes."

As for the orchestra men themselves, they also have a busy set-to with the shows, sometimes as many as eight a day, spaced only an hour apart, a time for them to catch up on sleep they couldn't get on the day coaches *en route*. Truly, "band playing in the big time is one business that a man has to like before he will put up with it."

Manhattan Medley

DUKE ELLINGTON is scheduled for a week at the Capitol Theatre in mid-September, following the end of his current session at the Hurricane, New York. Incidentally, the Duke is preparing a book explaining the story behind his much-discussed composition, "Black, Brown and Beige", which he introduced during his orchestra's Carnegie Hall (New York) concert. He feels that detailing the thoughts which motivated the work will help toward a better understanding of it. The story will be printed on the upper half of each page of the book, with the music related to each portion below on the same page so that readers with a knowledge of music can follow both at the same time. "Black", first movement of the composition, consists of work songs and spirituals; "Brown" depicts the Negro during the trying Civil War period, and the third, "Beige", the Negro at the present time.

WILL OSBORNE, now filling his first New York date in some time, will be at the Pennsylvania Hotel until July 25th.

GLEN GRAY will follow the Osborne music-makers at the Pennsylvania, remaining for the month of August.

LEO REISMAN opened at the Waldorf-Astoria on July 1st.

BOBBY SHERWOOD, at this writing, is still at the Hotel Lincoln Blue Room, where he is presenting "Something New in Syncopation".

KORN KOBLERS have just had their contract at Rogers Corner renewed for another three months.

VAN ALEXANDER spent the week of July 1st at Loew's State Theatre.

Jersey Jamboree

HARRY JAMES followed his recent engagement at New York's Astor Hotel with a five-day stay at the Terrace Room, Newark, which ended on July 2nd. He will do a return date at the Astor some time in December.

JOHNNY LONG was next on the list at the Terrace Room, where he held forth through July 11th. He will swing into the New Yorker Hotel in mid-July.

BOB CHESTER, current attraction at the Terrace Room, will finish his four-week date on August 8th.

SHEP FIELDS is scheduled to do a stint at the Terrace Room, opening August 17th.



SHEP FIELDS

CHARLIE BARNET is set to open September 2nd at the Adams Theatre, Newark.

Buckeye Bands

SAMMY KAYE did his Fourth-of-July week-end swinging and swaying at the Paramount Theatre in Toledo.

BOB ASTOR opened July 3rd for an indefinite stay at Idora Park, Youngstown.

CARMEN CAVALLARO had the week ending July 1st at the Palace Theatre, Cleveland.

ABE LYMAN will spend the week of July 16th at Cleveland's Palace Theatre.

HORACE HEIDT spent the week ending July 1st at the Palace Theatre, Youngstown.

Chicago Chit-Chat

BLUE BARRON finished a week at the Oriental Theatre on July 1st.

CHUCK FOSTER has received an extension through July 26th at the Blackhawk Cafe.

JERRY WALD is dated for a December visit to the Sherman Hotel.

Wide West Worthies

TOMMY TUCKER had the week ending July 8th at Eastwood Park, Detroit.

LES BROWN followed the Tucker crew at Eastwood Park.

JAN SAVITT'S date, also for Eastwood Park, is for the week ending August 1st.

HAL MCINTYRE will spend the week of August 20th at Eastwood Park.

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Any one may enter (except our employees). No entries can be returned and we accept no responsibility for loss or damage. In case the winning name is submitted by more than one person, prize will be split equally between winners. Make entries on adjoining blank. Contest closes midnight August 15th, 1943. Judges' decision will be final. Judges: Mr. John Majeski, Publisher, Music Trades; Mr. Alex H. Kolbe, Publisher, Musical Merchandise, and Mr. Mario Maccaferri.

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EDGAR DRAKE opened at the Club Royale, Detroit, on July 9th for an indefinite stay.

JACK JENNY, now fronting the ex-Bobby Byrne crew, will hold forth at the Blue Moon, Wichita, Kansas, until July 22nd.

RICHARD HIMBER will be at Lakeside Park, Denver, until August 1st.

DEL COURTNEY finished a date at Rainbow Randevu, Salt Lake City, on July 1st.

California Capers

JIMMY DORSEY will open July 27th at the Palladium in Hollywood.

CHARLIE SPIVAK, who set an all-time dinner attendance record at Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, drawing 946 dancers in one evening during his recent stay, has a date to play the Hollywood Palladium starting September 15th. It will be his first appearance on the Coast since he played with Ben Pollack at the old Cotton Club in 1937.

COUNT BASIE will play the week of July 22nd at the Golden Gate Theatre, San Francisco.

BENNY CARTER will have a date at the Hollywood Casino, beginning July 30th.

Gad-Abouts

JIMMIE LUNCFORD will spend the month of August swinging through the deep South.

VAUGHN MONROE will have a busy session of western dates, in Golden Gate Theatre, San Francisco; T. and D. Theatre, Oakland; the Oriental Theatre, Chicago, and the Riverside Theatre, Milwaukee, from July 29th through September 2nd.

OZZIE NELSON has a string of theatre dates ahead of him: weekers at the Stanley Theatre, Pittsburgh (beginning July 16th), the Paramount Theatre, Toledo, and the Palace Theatre, Columbus, after which he will take four successive weeks, beginning July 30th, at the Chicago Theatre, Chicago; Riverside Theatre, Milwaukee; Orpheum Theatre, Minneapolis, and Orpheum Theatre, Omaha.

Service Notes

RUSS CARLYLE has entered the Army but left his band intact with his sister, Louise, singer with the band for some time past, as its leader for the duration.

SKINNAY ENNIS is now a Warrant Officer at the Santa Anita, California, ordinance division.

CLAUDE THORNHILL, according to the latest grapevine news from Pearl Harbor, is building a Navy band of his own there. Until recently Thornhill was pianist with Artie Shaw's Navy band, but when Shaw left Pearl Harbor, Thornhill stayed behind to start another outfit.

MEL POWELL, ex-pianist with Benny Goodman, is now Corporal Powell and a member of Captain Glenn Miller's army orchestra.

GEORGE BRANDON, star saxophonist with Sammy Kaye for over a decade, is now in service.

SONNY JAMES, former band leader who has been in the Army almost a year, is reorganizing his outfit after being given an honorable discharge.

GEORGIA AULD, who has been swinging out for Uncle Sam at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, was recently given an honorable discharge from the Army.

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sent to a naval shore station for recruit training, from which induction center he may file a request for enrollment in the school. On acceptance, the candidate is sent by the Navy to the School in Washington, D. C., given the entrance examination, and, if found qualified, is admitted to the Music School. Further information concerning enrollment will be furnished by Lieut. James M. Thurmond, Officer-in-Charge, Navy School of Music, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Goldman Band

ORIGINAL band works, especially those of American composers, are being stressed in the many gala programs prepared by the Goldman Band this season. In Central Park on June 20th, the entire program



U. S. NAVY SCHOOL OF MUSIC CONCERT BAND
Lieut. James M. Thurmond, Officer-in-Charge of the School

Assistant Officer-in-Charge is Boatswain Ralph Mack, who played viola for five years with the National Symphony Orchestra, Washington, D. C. The Bandmaster is Herbert Weber, an alumnus of the great bands of John P. Sousa and Arthur Pryor.

Technical proficiency is of course stressed—as witness private lessons given each week on both the major and minor instrument of the band member. Courses (the training period is approximately twelve months) are also offered in ear training, history of music, dance and concert band orchestrations, counterpoint and baton technique. But the U. S. Navy School of Music offers more than training in music. It teaches men how to fight so that, once at sea, they may not only give serious and popular concerts, but stand watches with the rest of the crew and man battle stations just as do the other fighting men. In this connection it will be remembered that every man in the band aboard the U. S. S. Arizona died at his post (passing ammunition) when that ship was bombed. On aircraft carriers the bands frequently serve as stretcher bearers, carrying the wounded across shell-torn decks, and afterward assembling, still in their blood-stained clothes, to play for their comrades even while the smoke of battle is clearing away.

Entrance requirements are strict, but not too severe. Applicants for the School of Music must first obtain a release from their local draft board and then make application for enlistment in the Navy, or, if inducted, request the Naval branch of the service. If all the qualifications for entrance into that branch are successfully met, and if the Navy quota of the pre-inductee's recruiting area is not filled, the civilian musician will be sworn into the Navy. Then the blue-jacket will be

consisted of works by native composers, all of whom, with the exception of Victor Herbert, were born in America. One of the very interesting numbers introduced at the concert was an arrangement by Antonin Dvorák, for soprano, baritone, chorus and orchestra, of Stephen Foster's "Old Folks at Home". Made during Dvorák's term as director of the National Conservatory of Music in New York in 1893-4, the score of this arrangement was never published and was only lately located by Dr. Goldman, who, incidentally, was a pupil at the Conservatory during Dvorák's directorship. Harry T. Burleigh, who sang in the first performance under the composer's direction at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, had recently presented the manuscript to a museum in Pittsburgh and Dr. Goldman obtained a photostatic copy from which he had a band arrangement made by Erik Leidzen.

A variety of programs were presented the following week, starting off on June 27th with a concert devoted largely to Tchaikovsky's music, and followed by one consisting entirely of Russian works. On July 3rd, at Prospect Park, the program consisted of the works of American composers.

Municipally Speaking

EACH of the fifteen Municipal Band Concerts so far given in this sixth summer series has been sponsored not only by that beneficent triune, Mayor LaGuardia, the Park Department and Local 802, but by a commercial organization as well. The concert of June 17th, for instance was partly financed by Cushman's Sons (bakers). It presented a program of works by Weber, Strauss, Paderewski, Herbert, Verdi and Sibelius. John Meisner directed. Other conductors who have already occupied the podium this season are Captain Francis W. Sutherland,

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For Morale and Victory

A "MORALE AND VICTORY" Concert dedicated to thirteen members of the band who are at present serving with the nation's armed forces was presented recently by Our Band, Shamokin Dye and Print Works, Incorporated, Shamokin, Pennsylvania. William H. Crone was the conductor.

Particularly well-received was an arrangement of excerpts from Victor Herbert's comic opera, "Sweethearts". Although the composer was born in Ireland and educated in Germany, America proudly accepts him as her own, for the greater part of his life was spent in this country and all of the works by which he is best known were composed here.

"Our Band" was instituted in 1875 and has been a continuous unit since its inception. Long active as one of the foremost musical organizations of Pennsylvania, it has given freely of its time and talents toward the furtherance of community enterprise.

Marching Song Wanted

CAPTAIN THOMAS F. DARCY, leader of the United States Army Band and dean of the Army Music School, has extended an invitation to American songwriters to submit a marching song for the Army ground forces. This suggestion was prompted by the stirring song of the Army Air Forces, "Here We Go Into the Wild Blue Yonder".

Judges will be Captain Darcy and Colonel Thomas E. May, commanding the Army Music School. Composers in Army units and elsewhere are submitting scores for the official song, but the contest is not limited to men in the Army. Civilians may also submit musical scores, which should be addressed to Captain Darcy, Army Music School, Fort Myer, Virginia.

Items of Interest:

The Fife and Drum Band that plays in front of Steeplechase, Coney Island, has been performing there as a unit for forty years.

Henry Kyes, selected as the bandmaster for the new Ringling Brothers Continental Circus, "Spangles", is a veteran circus musician, having been with the Ringling Brothers-Barnum Bailey Circus for the past twenty-two years as first assistant to Merle Evans.

THAT the 1942-43 season has dispelled the fear of Metropolitan Opera becoming a casualty of the war is pointed out by Edward Johnson, general manager, in a recent "Statement on Operations"—the second such in its 60-year history—printed by the Metropolitan Opera Association. The booklet contains also the report of Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, chairman of the Board of Directors, and a complete financial statement covering the twelve months ending May 31, 1943.

Mr. Johnson stated further that the recent season has shown that "there is a public ready to pay to hear opera wherever the Metropolitan may present it", and concluded, "With the support which citizens in all walks of life will give to what they justly regard as one of our greatest artistic and civic organizations the future of the Association as a public institution is assured."

Mr. Bliss, in his report, told of the legal proceedings pending to recover a part of the real estate taxes paid by the Association. When this is accomplished a really important step in the Association's efforts to reach financial stability will have been taken. In speaking of the statement of income and expense, Mr. Bliss observed that "after taxes, the next largest items in the deficit are the payments on the mortgages of the Association. It is evident that, if only the Association might own its property free and clear, it would be



MOBLEY LUSHANYA

in a thoroughly satisfactory financial position. To do everything possible to free the Association of its fixed indebtedness is, therefore, one of the major purposes of the Board of Directors."

In his summary of the Association's outlook, Mr. Bliss said, "The events of the past year may well prove to have marked a turning point in the history of Metropolitan Opera. . . . While the Association since taking over the ownership of the house has not yet achieved financial stability, it is making definite progress in that direction. In particular, Governor Dewey's message (a copy of which was included in the pamphlet) on behalf of the people of New York is both an inspiration and a challenge. It is an inspiration to all who have the welfare of opera at heart; it is a challenge to keep the Metropolitan a great public institution dedicated to all of the American people at all times."

San Carlo Success

TODAY'S enthusiasm for opera was evident during the San Carlo Opera Company's recent visit to New York City, which constituted its most successful season since Fortune Gallo first brought his operatic offerings to the Center Theatre six years ago. More than 51,000 persons attended the sixteen performances, of which all but three were complete sell-outs. The lusty approval of the New Yorkers and suburbanites who traveled by rail, bus and foot for their operatic fare was evident at every performance.

The sole Wagnerian presentation during the engagement was "Lohengrin" on June 2nd. Clemence Groves, talented California soprano, made her first New York

operatic appearance as the Elsa of the cast, sharing the honors of the evening with James Gerard, who sang the title role.

Concluding the season on June 6th was Verdi's "Il Trovatore" in which Mobley Lushanya, American Indian soprano, sang

her first New York Leonora. Margery Mayer was Azucena; Sydney Rayner, Manrico, and Mostyn Thomas, Count di Luna. Emerson Buckley conducted.

A Brave Brunnhilde

RICHARD WAGNER himself would have put his stamp of approval on Marjorie Lawrence's singing of Brunnhilde in the Immolation Scene from Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" on June 22nd at the Lewisohn Stadium. The fact that she was seated in her wheelchair, to which her disability confines her, had no ill effect on her performance, for her tones were rich and unrestricted, and her portrayal of the rôle excellent.

Fritz Reiner, who conducted, drew an effective performance from the orchestra in gallant Wagnerian style.

Brooklyn Tribute

A PROGRAM of separate acts from four operas, "Il Trovatore", Act I; "La Traviata", Act II; "La Bohème", Act I, and "Lucia di Lammermoor", Act I, was presented at the Brooklyn Academy of Music by Alfredo Salmaggi's Opera Company in honor of Mrs. Salmaggi and her four sons who are now in service in the United States Army. Lina Salmaggi,

daughter of the impresario, made her operatic debut in the role of Mimì in "La Bohème".

Behind the Scenes

THE Philadelphia Opera Company has announced that Henry E. Gerstley was re-elected president of the organization and that Mrs. Edward Bok, president of the Curtis Institute of Music, has been chosen as chairman of the board of directors.

Sylvan Levin, conductor of the company, has been appointed conductor of the Peabody Opera Company of the Peabody Conservatory of Music, Baltimore, Maryland, and will assume his new duties in the fall.

The addition of ten new singers for the Philadelphia Opera Company's 1943-44 season has recently been announced by David Hocker, general manager. The young American artists selected are: Jane Cozzens and Brenda Miller, sopranos (the former, a coloratura); Alice Howland, contralto; William Horn, Joseph Louderoute and Gilbert Russell, tenors; John de Surra and Robert Tower, baritones, and Elwyn Carter and Seymour Penzner, basses.

Singers retained from last season are

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

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Stage Shows

MORE significant than mounting box office receipts, record runs or triumphant first nights is the fact that in "Oklahoma" we have a play that really expresses America. Here is first evidence that our country is getting a perspective of herself, evaluating her inherent qualities in some slight degree proportionately to the struggle which their creation and development has entailed—that, in short, this nation which has previously been unaware of her temperamental resources is now giving them artistic recognition. This revelation is apparent particularly in the dance designs, wherein girl gawkiness and boy angularity are transmuted into spiritual grace. The jubilant lyrics of Oscar Hammerstein II and the tender tunes of Richard Rodgers further point to the awareness of a folk grown to artistic maturity. The play is an affirmation of our ability to turn out the sort of musical comedy that can make a nation articulate to other nations as well as to itself.

"Oklahoma", though it rates first mention for its brave delineation, is by no means the only summer light opera fare. The whole country is blossoming with operettas. "The Student Prince", revived

East Coast
ALONG the coast, fun-seekers that formerly relied on sun and surf to provide recreation during the summer months are now, what with the pleasure-driving ban and the gas shortage, flocking to theatres. In Providence, stage shows at Fay's and top-fighters at the Metropolitan—Shep Fields, Ray Heatterton, Lionel Hampton and Mitchell Ayres—did good business throughout June. Boston had Erskine Hawkins, Charlie Barnet, and Abe Lyman at the Boston Theatre, with the gross hovering around



"Many a New Day". Featured Musical Number in "Oklahoma"

on Broadway, presents a fine trio of artists in Everett Marshall, Frank Hornaday and Barbara Scully. "The Merry Widow" finished its Boston run on June 12th and is also slated for Broadway. "Blossom Time" and "Vagabond King" in Philadelphia in June hauled in consistently high totals. The latter arrived on Broadway June 29th. "Rosalinda" of the New Opera Company was also a June success on Broadway.

Further West, the St. Louis Municipal Opera is providing artists and musicians for a summer series of operettas. Beginning July 1st with "Show Boat", the Amphitheatre Series at Louisville is now in the midst of a flourishing operetta season of six and one-half weeks, including "Bittersweet", "Hit the Deck", "Merry Widow", "Only Girl", and "Desert Song".

Dallas' ten-week season, which began June 21st, includes "Naughty Marietta", "Sweethearts", "The Vagabond King", "The New Moon", "Bittersweet", "Roberta", "Balalalka", "Robin Hood", "Babes in Toyland" and "Rose Marie". The season in Los Angeles has been made more thrilling by "Gypsy Baron" and "The Firefly".

Broadway

BBROADWAY, even aside from its operettas, revelled during June in rich musical stage fare. "Stars on Ice" reopened on the 24th, to the loud acclaim of showgoers in general. The Capitol, Paramount, Radio City Music Hall, Roxy, and State boasted their usual quota of top-flight bands and other musical stage shows with leaders Bob Allen, Gracie Barrie, Eric Madriguera, Ray Heatterton, Al Trace, Bill Bardo, Lionel Hampton and Cab Calloway taking a good share of the spot-light. As for the musicals, "By Jupiter" checked out on June 5th after fifty-four successful weeks. At this writing, "Something for the Boys", "Sons o' Fun", "Star and Garter" and "Ziegfeld Follies" are still going strong. "Early to Bed", new summer musical, is sure-fire, judging from present box office reports.

\$26,000 weekly. "Early to Bed", the one musical, did good but not spectacular business.

Philadelphia's Earle, in spite of weeks of sweltering heat, did very well with the help of Jimmy Dorsey, Mitchell Ayres and Bob Chester. Vaudeville and Carmen Cavallaro at the Hippodrome in Baltimore were excellent heat-counteractives. Washington's Capitol, with its stage shows, brought in good grosses, that of the week ending June 24th zooming to \$30,000.

Mid-West

THE Palace in Cleveland recorded four fine weeks in June with the help successively of Sonny Dunham, Jimmy Dorsey, Erskine Hawkins and Horace Heidt.



MARY SMALL in "Early to Bed"

In Indianapolis, Heidt at the Circle and vaudeville at Keith's helped swell receipts. The Oriental and Chicago theatres, in Chicago, ran up very snappy grosses, the former with the aid of Sonny Dunham and Louis Prima, the latter with

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that of Sammy Kaye, Tommy Tucker and Jimmy Dorsey.

In Detroit, Jimmy Dorsey gave them a bang-up \$49,000 the week ending June 17th.

Far West

AT the Tower in Kansas City, weekly grosses of around \$10,000 in June were made possible by stage shows that included George Olsen and Jane Frazee. Stage shows also gave the Denham, in Denver, a record-breaking \$18,000 the week ending June 5th. In Omaha, the Orpheum did lively business, what with stage shows, and, for one week, Hal McIntyre, while in Seattle stage shows had the same beneficent effect on grosses at the Palomar. "Porgy and Bess" checked off \$19,000 in its week at the Civic Auditorium in Portland.

Pacific Coast

TOP-FLIGHTERS alternating with straight stage shows brought the Golden Gate some golden receipts during the four weeks ending June 24th, with the prize gross gained in Benny Goodman's week—\$35,000.

Meanwhile, at the Warfield, stage shows (and, during one week, Louis Armstrong) brought totals to an average \$23,000. "Lady in the Dark" was the biggest success, however, with \$34,000 the average gross.

In Los Angeles Count Basie, Benny Goodman and Chico Marx were three reasons why the Orpheum clocked up grosses of around \$22,000 weekly in June. Three musicals, "Hey Rookie!", "Born Happy" and "Blackouts of 1943" had profitable June intakes, the latter completing a year's successful run.

Stage Whispers

"Lunchtime Follies", the whistle-while-you-work division that takes entertainment to war plants, has offered songs and comedy to some 250,000 shipbuilders and airplane makers since its organization a year ago.

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"Where the Heart Is", a new play by George Kelly, Pulitzer Prize author, will be produced in the Autumn. Mr. Kelly will direct it himself.

Cheryl Crawford's revival of "Porgy and Bess" will return to Broadway on September 13th at the 44th Street Theatre.

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BOOKS OF THE DAY

By HOPE STODDARD

STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTION

Realizing that the most important steps in learning any instrument are the very first ones, the six booklets* by Melville Jay Webster for trumpet, clarinet, saxophone, baritone, trombone and flute, recently issued in revised edition by H. and A. Selmer, stress the initial ventures of the student, first presenting the instrument itself, showing just how it is held in repose, then tracing with slow-motion clarity each finger lift and pressure, each lip formation, each minute movement in the process of obtaining mastery of the instrument. Throughout the thirty lessons come gradual introduction of new tones, new keys and graded exercises, giving the student knowledge of fundamentals without the confusing introduction of a mass of new material at any one point. Photographs, ten to twenty in each booklet, show just how to hold the instrument, obtain correct embouchure and vary finger positions.

AN INCH TO THE RIGHT

Emil Ludwig, realist among biographers, is exactly suited to write of Beethoven**, since, in describing the turbulent career of that mighty figure, fact speaks far more poignantly than fiction. Ludwig chooses the best way to make such fact articulate—through pertinent portions of the great one's diary, letters and conversational notes, and through highlighting of seemingly insignificant events. Post-paragraph summing up is no more than a finger pointing to the road through the underbrush. Beethoven speaks; Ludwig elucidates.

Also, the author has done a thorough job of research. The interpretations he gives to certain incidents are no vague surmises, no wishful thinkings. They are truth arrived at the hard way, by checking and re-checking, by tracing almost obliterated paths, by catching up stray threads of circumstance. An entirely new slant is given, for instance, on the break-up of the composer's friendship with Prince Lichnowsky through the author's discovering the narrative of an eye-witness who was also a fair judge.

With such a palette of emotional coloring, almost any biographer would be tempted to paint a canvas of great daubs and splotches, obscuring entirely the outlines of the human being underneath. But not even in Beethoven's isolation, not even in his deafness, not even in his dying does the present author distort by one hairbreadth the lineaments of that personality. Confucius, it is said, when asked by a mighty Prince what favor he desired, answered, "Only that you stand a fraction of an inch to the right, so that I may catch the full rays of the sun." Ludwig has granted Beethoven just this boon.

ROOTS IN VIRGIN SOIL

A new country, it is presumed by nations old enough to have ancient feuds, outmoded prejudices and bitter antagonisms, has neither personality, tradition nor folk-songs. America has been content to accept such say-so these many years, until, brought to awareness by enterprising individuals such as the author of the present volume***, who has taken pains to collect some few hundred of our authentic folk-songs as redolent of personality as is an orchard of perfume, it has begun to voice intelligent pro-

test. In the present volume are presented, in three groups, "Religious Ballads", "Folk-Hymns" and "Revival Spiritual Songs", gusty, earthy outpourings of a people fairly seething with the originality which only a new country and a pioneer people can present. If any of us has ever visited an old-fashioned camp meeting, viewed the goings-on there with the callous eye of the urbanite, we have been shocked at the pulsing, naked contact with emotion and thought. No subterfuge, no reticence to give that performance a sense of antiquity (confused by some with personality). Here is life really "in the raw", and here in these hymn-tunes are the A, B, C, of pioneer man's soul-stirrings. The author moreover brings the surprising news that those regions of the tight-lipped Puritan, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and the New York uplands, are the ancestral home of the "Spirituals".

If the American of today would know himself fully, this is the book to read. For what in the present psychological panorama is carefully glazed over with terms such as phobias, repressions, and fixations, in those early times was printed in bold-face type for all to read. A book of our origins: a book of our very soul.

ANTHEMS OF FREEDOM

A book that fulfills its professed purpose so exactly as this**** deserves commendation. First of all, with but a single exception, it does present, in good, readable notation, voice and piano parts of the national anthem of each of the United Nations and their Allies. (The exception is Ethiopia which, due to war-time contingencies, was unable to send in its national anthem.) The text is given in two languages, English and the native speech. Names of author and composer (with birth and death dates), are printed at the beginning of each composition, and historical and biographical data are presented at the end.

Leafing through the pages one notes that, with the larger, more prosperous nations, the words "freedom", "liberty" most often occur, while with the smaller ones, it is "defend", "save", "guard", "protect" that most frequently meet the eye. Yet with none are words of aggrandizement and aggression to be found. They, we suspect, are reserved for a selection not compiled in this country—that of the Axis countries.

Inserted in the volume is a leaflet giving in color the flags of the various countries represented.

WORLD TOUR

Ambitious, to put it mildly, is the volume, "Discovering Music"*****, in that it seeks to cover every aspect of music, historical, aesthetic, psychological, biographical, notational. The very first page starts with that question over which oceans of midnight oil have been burned: "Of what use is beauty"—or, as it usually becomes amplified, "What is beauty?" That this and further interrogations are unanswerable by no means lessens their interest to the inquirer. But to have them checked off, one by one, as stints in the daily recitation hour is, to say the least, enervating. Such specifics as individual composers, instruments and compositions lend themselves to academic differentiation. But generalities such as "impressionism", "chamber music", "the art song" and "American music", seem ramping to burst the bonds of mere classroom treatment. Dogmatism is the only halter for such riding and is resorted to here far too often, a recourse counteracted in part by the book's between-the-line suggestibility, free use of illustrations, notational and pictorial, and the post-chapter "topics and suggestions".

**** National Anthems of the United States and Their Allies, English versions of foreign texts by Lorraine Noel Finley; Music arranged and edited by Bryceson Trehanne; Compilation, historical and biographical notes by Robert Schirmer. 132 pages. Boston Music Company, \$1.00.

***** Discovering Music, by Howard D. McKinney and W. R. Anderson. 470 pages. American Book Company. \$3.75.



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EUGENE ORMANDY

(Continued from Page One)

Chance, that golden goddess, took a hand in his fate again in the fall of 1931 when Toscanini, who had been engaged as guest conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, was compelled to cancel his performance due to an attack of arthritis. One conductor after another refused point-blank to stand up before audiences prepared for Toscanini fare. Not so Ormandy. He seized the opportunity and, with his natural musicianship, his intent earnestness, his ability to stir his audience, won high acclaim. Such was his success, indeed, that he was appointed permanent conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.

Ormandy's achievements in Minneapolis—this orchestra under his tutelage became one of the country's outstanding symphonic aggregations—placed him in the front ranks of symphonic conductors. When Stokowski announced his intention of resigning from his Philadelphia orchestra conductorship, the directors thought of that young dynamo who had taken over once before.

In 1938 Ormandy was on the podium—this time as permanent conductor and music director—of this world-famous orchestra.

He has acquitted himself nobly during his years with the orchestra. He has been able to attract and hold audiences who have been conditioned to dramatic performance as well as high musicianship. His programs are not only fresh and inviting; they are authoritative and imaginative.

Ormandy's personal life is as unostentatious as his career is spectacular. He and his wife, the harpist Steffi Goldner, whom he met a month or so after his arrival in America, live quietly in a Philadelphia suburb. His recreations are tennis, ping-pong, photography, and, before the war, motoring. Most of his time, however, is devoted to careful preparation for his concerts: program arranging, score memorizing, rehearsing. His performances week by week show deeper penetration, subtler discrimination and greater intensity. The calibre of the Philadelphia Orchestra today stands proof perfect of his genius as a conductor.

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HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

Party for Honorary Members

LOCAL 8, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, held its fifth annual party for honorary members on May 24th, with a crowd of 75 on hand to join in the festivities. The men who built up this local to its present high status reminisced over the musical days of their youth and brought out pictures of the bands with which they had played in by-gone years.

Brother Reynard Fraunfelder, father of the famous family of Swiss yodelers, presented thrilling movies of ski pictures filmed in his native Alps.

The local's oldest member, Brother Rocco De Lorenzo, was celebrating his 87th birthday with his family and could not be present. However, Brother Charley Stoklaas, who has never missed the annual event, arrived from Burlington, and Brother Robert Wilfert stopped in from Racine during the morning to say "hello", since he was unable to stay for the party. There were four of the honorary women members present, also. It was a grand evening for all the old-timers.

Birthday of a Veteran

HENRY WOELBER, veteran trombone player of the Boston Opera and Symphony orchestras and of many Boston theatres, recently celebrated his 70th birthday.

Born in Monmouth, Illinois, Brother Woelber first played in the town band and the village theatre orchestra. His work with many theatrical and concert companies has taken him all over the United States and Canada, but the greater



HENRY WOELBER

part of his life has been spent in Boston, playing in the orchestras of the Park, the Colonial, the old Keith, Tremont, and Hollis Street Theatres and of the Boston Opera House. He has also contributed articles on music to various periodicals. He is a member of the office staff of the Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas F. Gamble.

Brother Woelber had the distinction of being one of the few American-born musicians to play in the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Wilhelm Gericke. In 1934 he was appointed by Joseph P. Carney, the state ERA administrator, to organize the Emergency Relief Administration Music Project.

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IN lieu of the many requests received by the University of Wisconsin School for Workers for a summer course dealing with labor problems, this organization

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is announcing herewith a Business Agents and Organizers Institute to be held from July 25th to August 7th.

Never in the history of organized labor have the problems of union officers been more serious than they are today. Wartime restrictions on normal activities, the coming into the unions of numerous new workers, many of them ignorant of or hostile to unionism, the complicating rulings and directions of the War Labor Board and War Manpower Commission, wage freezing, loss of key union men to the armed service—all these and more are the problems which can be thoroughly considered in the quiet of a place like Madison.

We urge careful consideration of this fine opportunity. For further information write E. E. Schwarztrauber, Director, The School for Workers, 1214 West Johnson Street, Madison 5, Wisconsin.

HARRY M. NOSSOKOFF

Harry M. Nossokoff, one of the most prominent members of Local 60, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and a colorful figure in musical circles throughout the country, died on May 12th in his fiftieth year.

Born in Pittsburgh, Brother Nossokoff remained a life-long resident there. When he was five years old, piano lessons were begun with Katherine Schradel and Professor Alfred Wood. At ten he made his professional debut as a pianist-prodigy at the John P. Harris Family Theatre.

Brother Nossokoff's professional activities throughout the ensuing years were numerous, taking him to virtually every city in the United States and Canada. He was accompanist for Nora Bayes, Sophie Tucker and other celebrities. Locally he played in nearly all of the theatres, major hotels and restaurants, night clubs and social functions. At the time of his death he was a member of the Nixon Theatre orchestra.

An active member of Local 60 since 1907, Brother Nossokoff will long be remembered as a lovable character, cheerful, kind and always ready to lend a helping hand.

He is survived by his wife, father and three brothers.

HARRY O. ARMSTRONG

Harry O. Armstrong, treasurer of Local 103, Columbus, Ohio, and the only member ever to be granted a Gold Life Membership Card, died on June 2nd.

A very efficient bookkeeper, Brother Armstrong proposed the plan, later adopted, whereby the Local paid the premium on a \$1,000 Government Insurance on each member in service.

He is survived by a brother, sister and two nephews.

Concert in Leningrad

Michael Sheyne, concert pianist and recently appointed Director of the Westchester Conservatory of Music, has sent in his translation of an article (by an outstanding Russian composer) published in Pravda. We feel it is well worth sharing with our readers.

—THE EDITOR.

In Leningrad, the place of my birth, I had my first public appearance as a boy. In that same Leningrad, now sad, besieged, dark and gloomy, just a few months ago, I gave another concert, a concert which it will be difficult for me ever to forget!

It was three below zero in the concert hall. The audience was composed of the defenders of the city, everyone in their heavy winter coats. The cold was so intense that I had to play with my gloves on, from which the fingertips were cut off.

And yet never did I play better. Never did I play to a more enthusiastic audience. . . . When the war started it suddenly dawned upon me that my art as a pianist was no longer needed nor wanted, but soon enough I was made to realize that now, more than ever, my art was important to my country.

I was made to realize that an artist is the source of inspiration, is the one who with his quiet art spurs the people to greater production and greater deeds of heroism. I understood then that while our children, and my son amongst them, were fighting on the battlefield, we the artists must help with our art to keep high the spiritual and physical strength of our people for the final victory.

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ROY HARRIS, American Composer

Wars, in the impetus they give nationalism, foster native products in the Arts. Each country in wartime cries out for a spokesman: a painter who can describe life as it is lived in the country's valleys, hills, and thoroughfares, a poet who can speak in its twangiest idiom, and, most of all, a composer who voices its innermost spirit. Thus, in Russia, next to Stalin, the name of Shostakovich is probably oftenest on men's tongues, for he seems to them the means of realizing themselves, and having others realize them, not merely as a geographical entity, a racial division, but as a spiritual composite. In the same way America is turning to her composers with an eagerness she has never before admitted, as the only ones who can articulate the faith that possesses her soul. Roy Harris is among those who have come to stand for the beliefs we as a people cherish and to be the means of interpreting those beliefs abroad.

In the very circumstance of his birth and childhood, Roy Harris seems to be the answer to our desire for "the essential American"; for it was in a log cabin that he first saw the light, on February 12, 1898, son of pioneer parents who had "staked their claim" in a country district in Lincoln County, Oklahoma, and it was as a boy that he helped his father, after school, on the new farm in California where the family had moved after malaria had driven them from the old homestead. That early life was fine soil for a musician's growth. For instance, of his "When Johnny Comes Marching Home", Harris says, "This was one of my father's favorite tunes. He used to whistle it with jaunty bravado as we went to work on the farm in the morning and with sad pensiveness as we returned at dusk behind the slow, weary plodding of the horses."

At eighteen, grown to be a lanky, raw-boned youth, Harris started a farm of his own, and, in his leisure time, studied Greek and philosophy. Then came World War I, scattering careers with its indiscriminate fingers. Harris gave up his farm to spend a year in the service as a private. Returning to Southern California, he entered the Southern Branch of the University of California (evening classes), studied harmony, and delved into Hindu theology. He paid his tuition by driving a truck during the day.

From then on, his purpose was definitely set, to become a composer. His teacher, Arthur Farwell, who believes "that a creative artist is lost if he does not keep close to his own land and people, and in some degree reflect them", no doubt impressed Harris with his mission as an American composer. However, Harris was not the kind to be made the self-conscious chauvinist. He thought the matter out in his usually thorough manner and came to conclusions that all serious-thinking people must echo: "The national accent of music", he says, "springs spontaneously from the deepest unconscious impulses of man. It was bred there and confirmed by environment. I do not think a composer can consciously implant the subjective qualities of a people or a time in his music. He may hope to do so, as I most certainly do, but I am convinced he can do little or nothing about the matter. We have too many evidences to the contrary. What has too often been done to native folk songs is a tell-tale evidence that composers can not will to express the emotional qualities of a people."

While Harris makes no conscious effort, therefore, to express the American spirit, he does it, in spite of himself, in every line he writes. Aaron Copland, a fellow-composer, gives a succinct description of Harris' style of composition in the book, "Our New Music": "What Harris writes, as a rule", he says, "is music of real sweep and breadth, with power and emotional depth such as only a generously built country could produce. It is American in rhythm, especially in the fast parts, with a jerky, nervous quality that is pecu-

liarily our own. It is crude and unabashed at times, with occasional blobs and yawps of sound that Whitman would have approved of."

Besides Farwell, Harris has studied with Modest Altschuler, Rosario Scalero, Arthur Bliss and Nadia Boulanger. It was while he was in Paris, under the latter's tutelage, that he fell and fractured his spine. After partly recovering in a hospital there, he returned to New York for an operation. It was during these weeks of enforced absence from the piano that he learned to compose without keyboard restrictions.

Now came a period of growing recognition. In 1931 a fellowship which provided him with leisure for creative work was awarded him by the Pasadena Music and Arts Association. In 1933 he moved to Princeton to teach composition at the Westminster Choir School. In 1941 he was appointed resident composer at Cornell University. He has twice received a Guggenheim Fellowship (1927-28, 1928-29) and twice the Creative Fellowship of the Pasadena Music and Arts Association (1930-31 and 1931-32).

So much has been written concerning Harris' compositions and so varied have been the opinions expressed that we would consider that reader wisest who referred directly to his music for final judgment. However, Harris himself is not averse to explaining his own music. For instance, of his "Symphony 1933" he says: "In the first movement I have tried to capture the mood of adventure and physical exuberance; in the second, of the pathos which seems to underlie all human existence; in the third, the mood of a positive will to power and action."

Walter Piston has this to say of Harris' style: "The slightly uncouth awkwardness, the nervous restlessness, Harris would undoubtedly consider defects rather than qualities. If these characteristics are due, as some think, to a lack of technic, let us hope the man can in some way be prevented from acquiring a technic that would rob his musical language of some of its most valuable attributes." In similar vein writes the critic, Paul Rosenfeld: "Its gaunt homely forms seem charged with the feeling of many struggling, patient, tragical existences on this continent; on the farms, in the homes, long ago, here now."

So much for the man who is probably the most widely performed of our composers, whose fame, never achieved by ear-tickling or any other extraneous bids for popularity, came to him because he has striven in the American way toward ideals that Americans as a people hold, of sincerity, whole-heartedness and honest individualism. —ELIZABETH GLENN.

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We do not need less criticism in time of war, but more. It is hoped that criticism will be constructive, but better unfair attack than autocratic repression. Honesty and competence require no shield of secrecy.
 —WOODROW WILSON.

Music in the Service

THE inestimable value of music to men in the Service has never been questioned. Too many fighters have been made brave through its use, too many attacks initiated, too many battles won. One need not visit the actual fighting lines to ascertain this. At Camp X, for instance, a battalion returns in the evening after a 25-mile hike in the burning sun. Foot shuffles after foot; heads hang down on chests; nerveless arms swing heavily; backs burn with the weight of packs. One word—almost an obsession—haunts the mind of every soldier. "Rest—rest—rest". One soldier stumbles and another reaches out to hold him. Rest! Packs shuffled off, backs eased, throbbing feet cooled! Rest! Only a few more steps now.

Then, crisp and clear, the camp band strikes up and the sounds float toward the approaching soldiers. Not a one of these men wills to hear that music. He is far too exhausted to will anything. Not for the life of him could he force himself into a pace one trice quicker; not for a heap of gold could he straighten his aching back. Shouted order, threat, even gun-shot could not give him alertness of muscle and nerve. Yet the music comes to his ears and, willy nilly, he listens. Finally, quite without volition on his part, the rhythm takes hold of him; his whole body vibrates; his step quickens; pictures etch themselves on his misty brain; his senses begin to savor tastes, smells, sights; his lips open in song. And here he is, marching up to the barracks jaunty, almost gay. Music has performed its time-old miracle. The tired, sick man has become a soldier, a fighter. No, the value of music in the Army has never been questioned.

The more strange it is, then, that, while this need for music is protested on all sides, musicians, once they are inducted into the Service are often not allowed to make use of their valuable skills. We hear of a symphony conductor assigned as a hospital orderly, of a well-known violinist scheduled for a special course in chemical warfare, of a drummer given the regulation infantry training, of an organist detailed as a radio technician. In all there are some 260 first-class musicians in the Army assigned to tasks not remotely connected with their peace-time profession. This when the various branches of the Service are crying out for good instrumentalists!

Marshall Bartholomew, in an article in *The Army and Navy Musician*, shows an excellent sense of the situation when he states: "Our troops are better housed, better fed, better looked out for in every physical way than any army I have ever seen. But our Army is a mechanized Army, in music as in everything else. In the realm of entertainment millions of dollars have been spent on mechanized music, moving picture theatres, radios, phonographs, juke boxes, but practically no intelligent effort has been made and little money spent to encourage and organize musical talent among the men themselves."

"Without a doubt, those in charge, in their failure to give due recognition to professionally trained musicians

and in their reluctance to assign such musicians to tasks in which their skill may be put to account, are chiefly to blame for this sorry situation. Miscasting will not cease until each officer is instructed to take full cognizance of the fact that new inductees, members of the A. F. of M., have skills and attainments quite as necessary in the furtherance of the war as those of engineers or cooks.

Utopias — A Dime a Dozen

IF suggestions were salaries musicians would be wallowing in wealth these days, what with the numerous "sure cures" for their plight offered by societies, periodicals, critics and well-wishers in general. One such latter, citing the extent to which musicians are now employed in factories, puts forward the suggestion that industry's sudden fondness for music augurs a condition in which the factory will be the town's clearing house for musicians inveigled thither by the double inducement of a hand-worker's pay plus a musician's need for expression. We must confess a reluctance to herald the coming of a time when even the most gifted musician, to rate a living wage, finds that he must supplement his painfully-acquired ability to interpret Brahms and Chopin by a knack for driving rivets or a penchant for pounding mortar. Still, as this particular well-wisher points out, the security of a factory job, as compared with the vicissitudes of an instrumentalist's career, might tempt many a musician to switch his life work into a mere side-line.

Another prophet of the new order suggests that musicians, all of them, in a sort of glorified W. P. A. project, become employees of the state, that army bands and orchestras and city-paid ensembles be sent scurrying hither and yon with their primary duty that of providing music for official functions, and that symphonic concerts be financed, not by music-loving subscribers through voluntary ticket purchases, but by the whole citizenry through tax levy, the contributors thus substituting for participatory enthusiasm a vague paternalistic sense such as they now save for city parks, hospitals and sewer systems. Also, once music becomes a state project, like the aforementioned enterprises, it will be nurtured or neglected according to whether the current administration happens to be ear-minded or tone-deaf.

There are, according to these well-wishers, other short-cuts to prosperity for the musician, from finding a "backer" to passing the hat on street corners, all accompanied by roseate promises if such a course be followed and dire prophecies if it be not. Strangely enough, practically none of these eager mappers of the future pause to reckon with the one determining factor, the temperament of the American musician.

For there remains, in unalterable pattern, the "average" American musician: with his pride of profession, his joy in improving and developing, his determination to excel; with his desire for independence, to be beholden to no patron, benefactor or subsidizer, able to earn, as a direct result of his own efforts in his own line, a better living for himself and his family; and, finally, with his resolve to appear before his friends and acquaintances as he really is, not as mechanic, office worker or farmer, not as state employee ready to shelve his instrument and turn civil service henchman at the drop of Wall-Street stock, but as a working musician, striving both singly and with his fellow musicians for recognition and reimbursement from those that profit by his labors—the music-hearing public.

For the musician, the future often seems dark, the outlook depressing. But as surely as he holds to his integrity of purpose and belief in its accomplishment, so surely will he find the future shaping to his desires and events lining up to his needs.

Music for Mass Hysteria

HOSPITAL beds in war-time are filled as often with nervous cases as with victims of actual injury.

The whole nervous system resents the mechanization, the regimentation, the systemization, of war-time and sometimes, in rebellion, simply refuses to function. Some individuals succumb without receiving a scratch, hearing a gun-shot or sighting an enemy plane. Realizing this, an alert home front is devising means toward alleviation of the ordeal of the actual air-raids that, according to military authorities, will surely be an attendant circumstance of the present war.

At a recent conference of the "War Department Civilian Protection School", attended by officials from five Eastern States (New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Delaware and Pennsylvania), Professor Harvey Zorbaugh of New York University strongly advised the use of music to calm nerves and quell panic. Familiar music, he explained, played in a slow, strong rhythm, has already proved far more effective than physical force in restoring calm. According to him, "The best music for the purpose of converting a panic-stricken mob into quietly acting, calm and normal people is the kind of tune that will make people sing . . . for when people start singing, their minds are diverted from the immediate problem agitating them."

This is but information psychologists have been insistently proclaiming for years, but it has taken a war—with its dire tales of stampeding mobs and trampled children—to bring home the fact that mental

and spiritual turmoil can be quelled, not by clubs and cordons, but by music that touches the mind and heart, melodies frequently heard and long loved, harmonies to lead the thoughts back to the dear familiarities of a peace-time world.

Labor Champions to the Fore!

THE precariousness of the labor situation at present rests principally on the fact that a large section of the American people at this moment have no real understanding of organized labor's aims, ideals and objectives. Indeed, they show misunderstanding and even hostility toward its aims. Such prejudices are cunningly played upon by highly organized anti-labor forces.

The methods these enemies of organized labor use are devious and subtle. Every effort is made to discredit labor, to represent it as a movement furthered by narrow, self-seeking individuals who have no concern whatever for the welfare of labor's members nor for the nation at large. Through newspapers, radio, motion pictures, slide films, payroll stuffers, billboard advertisements, civic-program meetings and large-scale advertising, national and local, such propaganda reaches out into every community in the country and exerts an effect on each individual.

That great protagonist of the labor movement, Msgr. John A. Ryan, sums up the danger of the present anti-labor movement in the following: "Labor may lose all the advantages that it has obtained since June, 1933, if it can be brought about by the dominant economic groups and their satellites. . . . These persons and institutions are the authentic Bourbons of our time. They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing."

Labor dare not lose this battle for public opinion by default. There is no reason why it should. Labor must educate not only the general public but the members of its own organization as well in the origin, progress and development of the labor movement. The whole country must be made to realize the indispensability of unionism to our democratic way of life. There must be such intellectual and emotional acceptance of the movement on the part of the public that unionism as an institution will become second nature to the mind of the average American.

A campaign to this end does not mean high pressure salesmanship in the usual sense of the word—an attempt to sell the public something it does not need and does not want. Its purpose is to get across to the American people the fundamental truth that trade unionism is an integral part of the American make-up in its aims and achievements, something of which the whole nation should be proud. To unionism, for instance, must go the credit for raising the standard of living not only for members of the Federation but even for non-members, since agitation by organized workers for better wages and better conditions has in the end, through a working out of the law of supply and demand, brought about similar advantages for unorganized workers.

The story labor has to tell is one of aid in the struggle for universal suffrage and free education, of uplifting the submerged to the status of human dignity, of erecting institutions for the weak and aged and needy, of propagating culture and of battling against dictatorship and totalitarianism. It is a story worth telling and it will not tell itself. It must be told, as Julius Hochman so clearly points out in an article in the *American Federationist*, in the way demanded by the conditions of our complex industrial civilization, that is, through the press, the radio, the movies, through every medium and channel offered by modern invention. It must be told in a way to stir the mind and heart and imagination of all who hear it. This is the task that awaits every one of us, a task we must tackle without delay and with every ounce of our strength.

Protagonist of Freedom

IN these days of pillage of towns, rape of women and slaughter of innocents, it is our impulse, for very self-preservation, to pass dry-eyed through the most harrowing of experiences. When realization does strike us, it is not a tale of horror that awakens us. It is the vision of some good deed or some noble thought. Thus the poignancy of the messages passed recently between two great men, the President of the United States and Arturo Toscanini. Roosevelt's letter to Toscanini was unequivocal recognition of the importance of that musician's value to humanity. Said the President: "The magnificent contributions you have made to the world of music have always been high-lighted by your humanitarian and unyielding devotion to the cause of liberty. Like all true artists you have recognized throughout your life that art can flourish only where men are free."

As noble in its simplicity was the Maestro's answer which read: "As for myself, I assure you, my dear Mr. President, that I will continue unabated on the same path that I have trod all my life for the cause of liberty, liberty that, in my opinion, is the only orthodoxy within the limits of which art may express itself and flourish freely—liberty that is the best of all things in the life of man, if it is all one with wisdom and virtue."

Over FEDERATION Field

By CHAUNCEY A. WEAVER

MID-SUMMER MUSINGS

The heat for which we longed has come at last;
 We looked for this in days while cleaning snow;
 And now our fickle minds are prone to ask—
 "O, when will cooling breezes once more blow?"

How fortunate each passing season's course,
 Is not determined by the whims of man!
 The outcome then would surely be, perforce,
 The most chaotic mess e'er called a plan.

Serenity of soul is not attained
 By finding fault with things beyond control;
 No matter how it snowed or hailed, or rained—
 Thus will it be 'till seasons cease to roll.

Our times are in His hand: There let them rest!
 In winter's cold; in spring's rose-tinted glow;
 In summer's heat; when autumn breezes blow;
 Let us rejoice that 'twill be ever so—
 Such is the plan of Him who knoweth best!

—CHAUNCEY A. WEAVER.

IT is with feelings of profound sorrow that we are called upon to record the passing of President H. James Flack, Local 58, Fort Wayne, Indiana. At the noon-tide age of only forty-two, a six months' illness was climaxed by death caused by a brain tumor which resulted in paralysis and coma.



Chauncey Weaver

Brother Flack was an active and intelligent factor in local community affairs. He was prominent at the bar, served as Deputy Prosecuting Attorney in 1940 and 1942. He was executive secretary of the Allen County Republican Labor Club; was a member of the executive board of the Fort Wayne Civic Symphony Orchestra; was a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Christian Church. A native of Wooster, Ohio, he came to Fort Wayne fifteen years ago, where his capabilities were early recognized. He was a graduate from Dana Musical Institute at Warren, Ohio, and from the law school of Tri-State College at Angola. Secretary Byron L. Mowrey sends us the following tribute:

Brother Flack was unfailing and untiring in his efforts on behalf of the Federation and its members. Although his interests were many and varied, he was always available to advise or help any musician who called upon him. His practical mind, his fine sense of justice, and his sincere interest will be sorely missed in the councils of the Local. There is no doubt in my mind that the affairs of Local No. 58 and the Federation were always the principal interest of his life.

Survivors include the wife, Mrs. Gladys Flack; the mother, Mrs. Florence Flack of Wooster, Ohio; a sister, Mrs. Stephen McAdams also of Wooster, and two brothers, Ora of Cleveland, and Charles in the Navy.

The Allen County Bar Association held a special memorial service, while the final rites were conducted by Rev. Samuel Joel Burgess, with interment in Greenwood Memorial Park.

We met Brother Flack at national conventions and state conferences. We appreciated his worth; valued his friendship, and deeply mourn his untimely passing.

The Safeway Family Circle magazine gives the following temperance lecture in poetic form:

The horse and mule live thirty years and nothing know of wine and beer,
 The goat and sheep at twenty die and never taste of Scotch or rye,
 The cows drink water by the ton and at eighteen are mostly done,
 The dog at fifteen cashes in without the aid of rum and gin,
 The cat in milk and water soaks and then at twelve short years it croaks,
 The modest, sober, bone-dry hen lays eggs for nogs, then dies at ten,
 All animals are strictly dry; they sinless live, and sinless die,
 But sinful, ginful, rum-soaked men survive for three score years and ten.

As so many columnists seem to have license to point a moral or adorn a tale, we are moved to indite:

Why waste your time with grogs which kill,
 And guzzle down such boozy swill?
 For us we'll shove those brands aside,
 And strictly by champagne abide.

The WAACS are waxing stronger every day—numerically, militarily and pulchritudiously. Des Moines seems to be the official first mecca. They come on every train and over every bus line. They have taken over three of our principal hotels, the Coliseum, almost all of two business blocks, and several other large halls. If military drill leads to perfection they should speedily reach the 100 per cent degree. If they have any loafing time we have never seen evidence of it. Among sidewalk philosophers there are varying degrees of opinion as to the need or facility of the WAACS movement. The fact remains that the WAACS are here to stay, not only for the duration of the present world-wide upheaval but probably as a permanent fixture in Army and Naval affairs. And here comes a clipping from a Washington, D. C., paper, giving the name of four WAACS who have distinguished themselves by being the first women ever to attend or graduate from the Army School of Music at Fort Meyer, Va. They were given the rank of chief leader, Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, equivalent to that of warrant officer (like our old friend "Doc" Sartell of Janesville, Wis., now at Fort Riley) in the regular army. The four WAACS referred to are: first, Florence Love, who in her present capacity will be keeping up with her husband who plays tuba in the Coast Guard Band, Mrs. Love playing French horn (she is from Elgin, Ill.); second, Mary Nisley of Lancaster, Pa. (plays flute and piccolo); third, Mary Nelson, clarinet, of Homer, N. Y., and, fourth, Margery Pickett of Mason City, Iowa, plays bassoon. All of which leads the satirical Paul J. Schwarz, president of Local 161, to paste the story on a postal card and add thereto the lines—"A bassoon from Iowa. Shades of Chauncey A. Weaver!" O, come on out to Iowa, Paul. Leave the fetid atmosphere of the national capital. Come when the greatest corn state in the Union is lifting its expanding leaves skyward; when their Aeolian harp-like rustle seems to mingle with the music of the spheres; and where in the golden autumn-time human voice and tongue of tree and waving grain unite in singing the song of "The Harvest Home". Come out where every city and village and high school band and symphony orchestra has a bassoon—sometimes two of them. Come on out, Paul, that we may weep on your shoulder for having sold ours.

If you would experience a real headache, try and comprehend the national debt!

How long looked the year when you were shoveling that January snow! And now the year is over half gone. *Tempus fugit!*

Some people are puzzled whether to classify those war ration books as a species of literature or as a branch of mathematical science.

Threescore years and ten, according to the Psalmist, is the normal allotment of earthly tenure for man. Yet many hurdle that mile-post with an elasticity more suggestive of spring than of the late autumn-time. Henry Woelber is a case in point. On May 28th he celebrated his seventieth birthday. In earlier years he was identified with the Boston Opera, the Symphony and the theatres of the Hub city. His home is at 11 Parley Vale, Jamaica Plain, Mass. He was born at Monmouth, Ill., and from that part of the western corn-belt he launched forth upon a musical career which has brought him wide recognition. Besides his band and orchestra activities he has served as administrator of the Emergency Relief Music Project. His wife, in girlhood days known as Elsie Francis Adams, is an elocutionist and graduate of the literary and dramatic departments of the New England Conservatory. May time touch them gently and continue their careers of usefulness in the enrichment of their own community life.

We regret to hear that our long-time friend, Adam Shorb of Canton, Ohio, is in poor health. Influenza and heart disturbance have greatly interfered with his extended activities as a bass player in both band and orchestra. A letter from Mrs. Shorb, sending at Adam's request copies of programs recently given by the

Canton Symphony, demonstrate that that city, long known as a music center, continues to maintain its well known high standard of musical offerings. Having survived the rigors of one of the severest winters experienced by this generation, a wide circle of friends will hope for Adam's speedy restoration to health and strength and return to the place so long and so capably filled in the musical activities of that well known Ohio city.

It was golden wedding day on June 20th for Mr. and Mrs. James T. Kenney of Roxbury, Mass. Brother Kenney is an old-timer in Local 9 of Boston. He was a charter member of the Musicians' Association. He has been delegate to many national conventions. For the past seventeen years he has been president of the Musicians' Mutual Relief Society. He was representative from his home ward in 1911, 1912 and 1914. Mrs. Kenney was the former Annie E. Gunning. Together this estimable couple have marched along the highway of married life, happily, and enjoying the respect of an ever-widening circle of friends. They have one daughter—Mrs. Rose A. Best. To the chorus of congratulations which have greeted them—we cordially offer our own.

An Associated Press dispatch from New Jersey reports that a citizen of that historic commonwealth has been compelled to pay \$1.00 for a hair cut. We fail to see any justifiable cause for excitement. The hirsute crop may have been luxuriant, and a lawn-mower may have been necessary to accomplish the task. And it should be remembered that all cutting tools are at a high premium for the duration.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the WAACS are marching;
 Lift up your hat; and please do not be rude;
 Whene'er did human eye behold,
 A bunch more beautiful and bold,
 Than this display of charming pulchritude!

We hear that Mike Chaloupka, financial secretary since the first time the Missouri River went on a rampage, of Local 70, Omaha, has decided to take up his abode in Los Angeles. There are doubtless multitudes of fine bookkeepers in the world; but we wish to bear testimony that we never saw a set of books resembling a work of art more exactly than those which have been brought into being under the pen-work of Mike Chaloupka. We wish for Mike and his family a happy sojourn on the Golden Coast, and easy adjustment to any "unusual kinds of weather" which may chance to materialize at any particular time of year. We know that Omaha will miss him.

Chicago newspaper headline—
 OPA Regulates Drawers of Its Secretaries
 Is there no limit to this craze for governmental regulation?

Oscar Apple is the new president of Local 40, Baltimore. Apple is a sound Federationist to the very core.

If the rainy season continues much longer Henry Ford may start building arks.

The Washington (D. C.) Trades Unionist reports that an outstanding feature of the A. F. of L. "Labor for Victory" event at the national capital city recently was "the orchestra furnished by Musicians' Union No. 161, under the direction of President Paul Schwarz. The chorus singing was led by Secretary Alfred Manning, also of Local No. 161." The report is that the music held the vast throng "spellbound". Evidently all the Washington "spell-binders" are not confined to the Halls of Congress.

Life is full of contrasting experiences. In these passing days many Americans are having startling reminders of the difference between war and peace. For example, picture yourself as a musician playing a band concert in the park pavilion in the Fort Dodge, Iowa, Municipal Band, under the inspirational baton of Director Karl King, and later finding yourself in one of the hell-holes of the Pacific arena in this astounding international war? S. S. Potvold occupied the chair of solo clarinetist in the above-named organization. G. W. Tremain, publicity agent for the band, sends us excerpts from a Potvold letter, which we think you will be interested in reading—as a revelation of what some of our far-away Federation members are facing in trying once more to "make the world safe for democracy":

Things have been fairly quiet around here lately, although a few weeks ago they pulled a couple of big air raids on us, writes Pvt. S. S. Potvold of Fort Dodge, former Municipal band member, from his south Pacific station with the band of an infantry unit. His letter to George Tremain was postmarked May 13 and delivered here May 22.

The Japs lost so many planes I guess they aren't over the shock yet. There were

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several dog fights going on right over our heads and we were all out watching them when zing . . . something popped in our supply tent.

A .50 caliber slug had hit the baritone case and it went through the bell of the horn. We found the bullet in the case and have it as a souvenir.

We also saw a few Jap planes hurtling out of the skies all ablaze. So we really had a grand-stand seat to watch the fireworks that day.

We should have been in our foxholes to keep from being hit by stray bullets, but you know how a bunch of fellows are. Just have to get out and cheer our boys on.

We saw a Jap plane come out of a cloud into a piece of blue sky when zoom! one of our planes was on his tail. We could hear bursts of machine gun fire and down the Jap went. Our boys had very good hunting that day.

Since things quieted down here we have been having band rehearsals two hours most mornings. One day they dragged out Finlandia and after two hours we were still hacking away at it. You can imagine how I like that. It makes me so nervous I could wrap the clarinet around a coconut tree.

We think that it will be generally agreed that General Sherman's definition of war was no rhetorical exaggeration.

Strikingly individualistic was the personality of Edvard Grieg standing out against the background of an era that has passed. The centenary of this composer's birth occurred on the 15th day of last month. He was born at Bergen, Norway. It is interesting to know that he stemmed from Scotch ancestry, his great-grandfather having been a merchant in the land of Robert Burns. Grieg's first composition came forth when the lad was six years old, but his unappreciative schoolmaster ridiculed the effort and the manuscript found repose in the nearest waste basket. But brighter days were ahead. At fifteen years of age he played before Ole Bull. That wizard of the strings was deeply impressed and set the wheels in motion which carried the young prodigy to Leipzig. Here contacts were made with Schumann and Mendelssohn influences which soundly pervaded the institution. Most geniuses have their hours of depression and in one of these came a letter from Liszt who had heard the First Violin Sonata composed by Grieg, a letter which said: "The sonata bears witness to a strong talent for composition, a talent which is reflective, inventive, provided with excellent material and which needs only to follow its own natural inclination to rise to the highest rank." Such encouragement from such an eminent source was well calculated to cause ambition to plume its wings. When Grieg was thirty-one, the Norwegian parliament voted him an annual stipend of 1,000

Why People Like the Music They Do

By **DORON K. ANTRIM**

For years psychologists have experimented trying to find out why we vibrate to certain kinds of music and not to others. This knowledge forms the basis of music therapy now used with gratifying results in hospitals and mental institutions. It is behind the application of music in industry to increase production and strengthen morale, in business and advertising, to create sales.



Doron K. Antrim

Investigators have found that we like certain kinds of music because we are certain kinds of people; that our musical preferences are keys to the inner man. Psychoanalysts are beginning to use this new technique in untangling emotional kinks. Even Confucious had this idea when he said that, if you would know a people, you should look not to their laws, but to their songs.

But why, you ask, is a person receptive to some selections and apparently allergic to others? Let us take an illustration. The Holmes family is gathered in the living room; Jack 15, Mabel 17, mom, dad and granny. Jack is dialing the radio and finally tunes in a bit of jive. Stepping up the music, Jack settles on the edge of his chair and twitches, tapping a foot, swinging an arm and snapping a finger to the insistent rhythm. Follows a faster piece and signs of annoyance begin to appear around the hearth-side. Dad comes out of the sports page long enough to sputter, "For heaven's sake, shut off that noise." Dad is "allergic" to swing. So is granny. Glancing at the gyrations of Jack, she voices her suspicions that he is slightly "teched" when it comes to that awful swing music. Under pressure from all sides, Jack snaps off the radio and stalks out of the room muttering something about a fellow being without honor in his own home.

Later on, to break the ominous silence of the place which reminds her of a morgue, Mabel takes a turn at the dials. Mabel can go for swing on occasion but that's not her meat now. She doesn't know exactly what she wants until she tunes in on a torch number. Then Mabel settles down with a sigh. The piece registers. Fred, the boy friend, has been acting up. For spite, he didn't dance with her all last evening. She had a miserable time and feels sorry for herself. The song strikes sympathetic vibrations. It has no appreciable effect on the rest of the family, but at least it is tolerated.

Youth's Way Out

As for dad, he feels no immediate emotional need for music, least of all swing. He doesn't like swing chiefly because he's past the age of twenty-five. Swing is muscular music, a call to action, to do something. It is youth's escape from a difficult situation; breaking home ties, looking for a place in the world and security, facing obstacles to find them. These things are no longer a problem with dad. If they were, he might revert to swing.

What would get a rise out of him is a

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WE WANT A NAME!

SEE PAGE 5

good march, although he could not tell you why. How is he to know that the march is strongly masculine and the middle-aged married man is especially susceptible. The march is mature swing. Like swing, it is compulsive but more cooperative than the former. Its appeal is to the man established in life but still going places. Then, too, it is an escape to the mature male and spells adventure. Although dad is happily married, he yearns sometimes to get away from it all. Gad, how he'd like to go to war! But he's too old.

Now mom can't warm to a snappy march as can dad. Few women can. It's out of their ken. If mom had a passion for marches, she'd likely wear the pants around the house. Mom's preferences instead are for more restful, regressive bits.

But if you asked granny, she'd name over a few hymns. Like most of us granny is looking for security and she's found it in the promise of an after life. She prefers such hymns as: "There is a Happy Land", "Heaven is My Home", as well as songs that recall her childhood.

A Tune for Every Need

As with the Holmes family, so with others. The music that we really like fills some emotional need. Since our needs change with the years, so does our music, or should if we are normal. To those who are young, energetic, determined, swing does the trick. Otherwise it may leave the person cold, even annoyed. Those of a sunny disposition like music with a strong up-curve, those sad, down curve music, even dirges. Whether a man be intellectual, a go-getter, easily discouraged, devotional, methodical, to name a few, or a mixture of traits, the pieces that register fit into the cross-word puzzle that is his personality.

"But I don't like music", a crotchety old man told me once. In my wanderings over the land, I've met several who professed a dislike for music, this one in particular who lived alone. He relented finally when critically ill and requested an old song his mother sang. This man didn't really dislike music. He had cut himself off from all emotional ties and couldn't bear to renew them. Hence his black-out of music.

Other people say they dislike music because they don't sing or play themselves. I recall a college friend who began hating music all of a sudden. The riddle came out a little more clearly when it was discovered that a rival was winning favor with the girl friend because he sang so beautifully. What my friend hated was the rival not the music. With still others, professed dislike is just an alibi; they're afraid of the emotion music arouses, fearful that it may show up their weaknesses.

Most professional musicians like many kinds of music and have trouble picking favorites. "All your theory would prove in my case", once argued a learned friend, "is that I have good taste since I like all good music from Bach to Berlin." I flattered him on being a man of parts with an analytical turn of mind, interested in many things. Still I felt he did have his bell ringers. One day, in burrowing through a stack of his sheet music, I came upon some lullabies which he never mentioned or played in my presence. In a man of his age, a lullaby obsession is a sign that life is not quite satisfactory, that there is a sense of frustration. With my friend, this derived from the fact that, although married many years, he had had no children.

WHATNEXT?

When letters from soldiers stationed at remote fronts mention "our Steinway", no joke is intended, says *Business Week*. It explains that many overseas contingents really have Steinway pianos, not grands or baby grands, but a special vertical Army model in olive green. The smallness of the piano, 40 inches high by 58 wide, enables one to be flown to New Guinea in the bomb-bay of a Flying Fortress.

Waterproof envelopes which protect documents even when they are in the water for long periods have been developed by the Navy. The envelopes will be used to carry such documents as invoices and inspectors' reports on material included in shipments going abroad. They are waterproofed by a process which includes the use of paper laminated with asphalt. Metal eyelets and clasps are dispensed with, saving 3,000 pounds of metal a month.

Among the more than 200 peacetime Westinghouse lamps that have been pressed into military service is the bicycle tail-lamp, which is now being used on parachutes. A lamp and small dry cell fastened to each cargo parachute make it easier for paratroops to find supplies dropped them by night. The same lamp and battery combination, fastened to a life preserver, aids a swimmer to find it in the dark.

Technique of MODERN DRUMMING

by **CHARLES BESSETTE**

(In this series of articles on rudimental drumming I have used the first twenty-six rudiments as advocated by the National Association of Rudimental Drummers. Since the rudiments usually are not taught in the order of the N. A. R. D. Rating, I shall give the order in which I teach them and which I find leads to the most rapid progress.)

THE RUFF — 14TH RUDIMENT

At one time the ruff (now Rudiment No. 8) was called the half drag and sometimes referred to as a drag. It is possible that many other names were applied by various methods. Since adoption of the standard rudiments there is only one name for Figure 1, and that is "ruff"—Rudiment No. 8. The four-stroke ruff consists of a triplet before the principal note and is a compound rudiment related to Rudiment No. 8.

The drag existed long before the N. A. R. D. was thought of. The Strube System, also the Bruce and Emmett Book, published in 1861, called the drag a ruff. In other words the rudiments were not an invention of the N. A. R. D. They merely compiled the standard rudiments in existence for the musicians' benefit in order that a standard might be established for the school system.

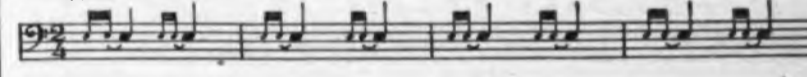
FINGERING



As Played On The Record



As Applied To Music



MUSICAL QUIZ

(Answers on Page Seventeen)

- Which famous top-flight leader:
 - Consistently turns down theatre dates as too nerve-wracking, although he recently lined the jitterbugs up in an eight-performance-a-day stretch at a Broadway theatre in New York?
 - At a concert in Carnegie Hall played his "Black, Brown and Beige", musical cavalcade of the history of the American Negro?
 - Heads his own band "in the service" which enlisted en masse with their leader?
 - Was elected the favorite bandleader of the 5,000 WAVES and SPARS at the United States Naval Training School in New York?
 - On entering the service turned over his orchestra to his wife who is at present leading it?
- What do the following musical terms signify?

a. brisé	c. discant	e. granolato	g. miserere	i. scordato
b. coulé	d. funèbre	f. legno	h. papillons	j. tacet
- Who composed the following "rose" works?
 - "The Cavalier of the Rose"
 - "The Last Rose of Summer"
 - "To a Wild Rose"
 - "Only a Rose"
- From which opera is the following excerpt taken?



- Arrange the following landmarks in American musical history in chronological order:
 - Jan Paderewski gave his first concert in America.
 - Jenny Lind, under the management of P. T. Barnum, sang for the first time in America in Castle Garden, New York.
 - Toscanini made his debut as conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra.
 - The New York Philharmonic Society gave its first concert in the Apollo rooms of that city.
 - The first Convention of the American Federation of Musicians was held.
 - Theodore Thomas conducted the first of the Cincinnati Music Festivals.
 - The first performance of opera in the newly-built Metropolitan Opera House at 39th Street and Broadway took place. "Faust" was the opera chosen.

PEDAGOGICS

VIOLIN DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY *Sol Babitz*

Extension Fingering for Kreutzer Etude No. 3

THE following is presented with the object of providing some practice material for extension study, none of which exists in published form today. This example has the following characteristics:

1. Elimination of all position slides.
2. Minimization of the necessity for string changes, cutting their number from sixty-one to eleven. This enables the player to perform seven or eight measures to the bow, a type of legato impossible with ordinary fingering.
3. Systematization of extension study.

NOTE: After initial awkwardness the average violinist should have no difficulty with the above fingering. One should remember above all that extensions are not stretches and that the fingers are to be carried from one place to another.

New Publications

MIKLOS ROZSA'S *Sonata* for two violins. Associated Music Publishers, Inc., New York City. \$2.50.

Full of new and interesting sonorities, and in the Hungarian idiom, this work should prove a welcome addition to the very meager two-violin literature. The music, though advanced, is nevertheless ingratiating and deserving of performance.

IGOR STRAVINSKY'S *Circus Polka* (composed for a young elephant), arranged for violin and piano by Sol Babitz. Associated Music Publishers, Inc., New York City. \$1.00.

Here is one of those rare occasions when I can bestow my complete and unqualified approval upon a new work. Sceptics may attribute my unalloyed enthusiasm to the fact that the work is arranged by myself, a viewpoint, I trust, the intelligent reader will choose to ignore. The *Polka*, in Stravinsky's most witty and advanced style, was commissioned as a band number by the Barnum and Bailey Circus for the famous Elephant Ballet staged in 1942 by Balanchine.

SIMON DE RESZKE'S *The Violin Teacher's Guide*, a basic four-year-plan. "This guide lists 380 composers, with over 1,000 compositions." Teachers College, Columbia University. Twenty-five (25) cents by mail.

This mimeographed pamphlet is a compilation of authors and titles, all the music being graded so that methods, studies, scales and pieces are listed under similar head-

Keyboard Critique

By *Harrison Wall Johnson*

(The present department will deal with the history, pedagogy, and technique of the piano. Edited by the eminent pianist, Harrison Wall Johnson, it will seek to clear up many controversial points regarding pianistic problems.—EDITOR'S NOTE.)



Harrison W. Johnson

THE contrast between the music study of today and that of forty years ago is as wide as one can imagine. The student of today, if his talent be of a high order, may be lucky enough to win a scholarship in some well-known eastern music school, where his tuition is paid for a certain period of time and all he has to worry about in a financial way is board, room, clothes and car fare. The private teacher usually knows that if he has an exceptionally talented student the time will come when that pupil will put forth his best efforts to gain entrance into one of the large schools like the Curtis of Philadelphia or the Juilliard of New York. There his talents will be put through severe enough tests to make certain of the degree of talent possessed by him, which the years of serious and oftentimes gruelling study commence and continue until a high-grade executant or creative genius burgeons.

Contrast such appreciative aid with that which the average music student went through in the period of thirty or forty years ago. It was an era when refinement was largely a prerogative of the softer sex and boys who wanted to learn to play the piano were frequently looked upon as "sissies" or invalids. Few homes, except those of the wealthier members of the community, owned grand pianos. The average parlor contained as its most elegant piece of furniture an upright piano that looked as big as a box-car. Its top was usually covered with a spread or lambrequin which supported objects varying from photographs of relatives to Christmas cards and fancy china plates, hand-painted with roses or fruit. Often, if the pianist were sturdy enough, all this bric-a-brac would set up a rattling dance of its own and might even land on the keyboard, endangering the player's fingers, if one were indulging in such a favorite masterpiece as Liszt's 2nd Hungarian Rhapsody.

Cataclysm on the Keyboard

As highly as these pianos were regarded in the home circle, they were seldom granted the absolution of a tuner. Especially was this the case in small towns where the advent of a reliable piano tuner was rarer than a day in June. I well remember visiting with my mother at the home of a music teacher in a small town, who, upon being pressed to play for the guests, performed with a contagious gusto one of the numerous pieces named after some catastrophe of Nature. On this memorable occasion the piece was titled "The Storm" and I have never heard a more terrifying depiction of Nature in one of her swarthier moods. Starting with a deceptive sweetness supposed to represent a shepherd's song, the thunder began to rumble ominously before the second page was encountered and we were soon precipitated into a real pianistic holocaust. Firebells clanged, trees were bowed to earth, and, amid it all, the pianist fearlessly continued her horrid work of destruction. This was greatly aided by reason of the fact that the instrument was dreadfully out of tune and seemed bent upon doing more than its share in subscribing to the afternoon's misery. Fortunately for the player, the piano top had been shorn of all objects that might have caused further destruction, for in this piece the top was lifted back in order to give the performer every tonal advantage possible. Believe me, as soon as I returned to the city I purchased a copy of this unusual composition, being eager to find out whether or not I could produce a commensurate cataclysm of Nature on my own piano. Needless to say, I never could. Perhaps the piano was too well in tune or I was musically too immature.

Remembering those days I can plainly see before me the first piano teacher under which I ever had occasion to work. He was beautifully groomed, with Dundreary whiskers and a Prince Albert coat. Added to these perquisites, he was the first person I had ever seen who possessed a glass eye. This had a rather grisly fascination of its own at the time, and it took me some time to make sure whether or not it was the one nearest me as he sat at the end of the piano during lesson-time. In those days it was not considered beneath professional dignity for the piano teacher to canvass for pupils from house to house. No one ever thought less of Professor L. for having to procure his pupils in this way.

As far as musical equipment was concerned, there were probably blind spots in the Professor's pianistic knowledge. He discovered that I could read a piano score as easily as I could print and, as he never bothered much about musical esthetics, dynamics or expression, his idea seemed to be to get me through as many masterpieces as he could in the shortest possible time. Some that he considered masterpieces were indubitably so; others, such as Gottschalk's "Last Hope" and de Kontski's "Awakening of the Lion" were open to question even in my youthful mind. He hurried me through the entire thirty-two Beethoven Sonatas, one after the other. Then we ventured upon the well-tempered Clavichord, with no warning to me what to expect or no word of the why or wherefore of Bach's mighty polyphony. For several years afterward, I shied whenever I saw the title "sonata" on a piece of music. This phobia ended when I later discovered Liszt's B minor Sonata. In fact, this work opened more musical doors to me than anything I had ever studied, before or after. It liberated me from many misconceptions harbored by a too large dose of Beethoven sonatas given me when I was too childish to assimilate such magnificent fare, and gave me such a lift, technically, that it carried me on for years afterward.

Nowadays a student would know that something was wrong if he were asked to do a Titan's work with a child's fingers. He has been given a sense of contrast and valuation that help him to a more assured judgment if he has the inclination to know and enjoy great music. For that he may be eternally grateful.

ings. With the aid of this book the teacher may not only enlarge his teaching repertoire but also coordinate the various phases of study so that all the material taught shall be at the same level of advancement.

It is inevitable that in a work of such magnitude omissions should occur. Chief among them I would list the three volumes of Schradieck's *School of Violin Technique* and several of the Sevcik books. The Haydn and Mozart Concerti and Sonatas are also not mentioned by name. The author is nevertheless to be congratulated upon the completeness of the book.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

FINES PAID DURING JUNE, 1943

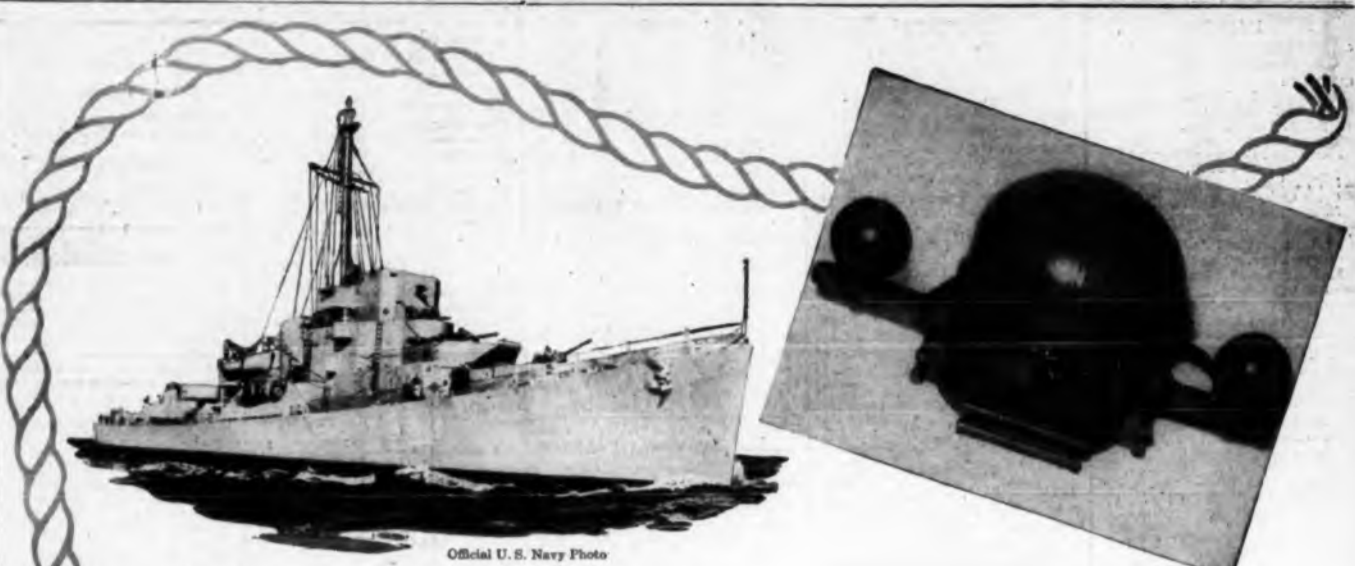
Alexander, Mike	15.00
Adams, Frank	25.00
Anastasio, Thomas	25.00
Bigeleisen, Abe	10.00
Barber, Percy Oliver	25.00
Barton, Les	15.00
Banks, Billy	25.00
Bindon, Fred	3.00
Barker, LaVern	25.00
Bulger, Eddie	.75
Briscoe, Dan	10.00
Collin, Victor	7.50
Campbell, Gene	7.50
Curt, John	10.00
Cascales, Charles W.	10.00
Cash, Jean Eldridge	25.00
Cardini, George	5.00
Davila, Jose Mora	10.00
De'ak, Stephen	5.00
Dreymuller, Materno	10.00
DeShazer, Harry	50.00
Eckstein, William	2.63
Fisher, Earl	5.00
Fennell, Len	10.00
Giannone, Frank	10.00
Grady, Frank J.	10.00
Gonsler, Allen J.	5.00
Gulick, Marion Omar	25.00
Henry, Eric	10.00
Heldt, Edwin A.	25.00
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Jackson, Allen	10.00
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Mina, Alfred	20.00
Massie, Allen II	5.00
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Meyer, Max	10.00
Markert, Chester	25.00
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Polikoff, Herman	5.00
Price, Jesse	51.27
Perry, King	2.92
Rubio, Fred S.	35.00
Rosenfeld, Alfred	10.00
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Ronnenberg, Carroll	25.00
Randolph, Raleigh	8.00
Stewartson, Ray	5.00
Saltmarsh, Frank	10.00
Sold, Andrew	25.00
Tobin, George R.	5.00
Trotman, Irving (Smiley)	25.00
Velasquez, John	50.00
Vieira, Manuel, Jr.	10.00
Vasquez, Rafael	50.00
Williams, Hod	15.00
Weiner, Seymour	20.00
Total	\$1,576.57

CLAIMS PAID DURING JUNE, 1943

Astor, Bob	5.00
Amstel, Felix	15.00
Black, Ted	3.48
Bester, Don	10.00
Binyon, L. F.	14.00
Childs, Reggie	38.75
Candullo, Joe	20.00
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George, Terry	10.00
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Harden, Harry	10.00
Jarrett, Art	45.00
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King, Henry	50.00
Kalsow, Karl	9.18
Kemp, T. D. (So. At- tractions)	36.52
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(Former) Local 38	10.00
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Lorch, Carl	20.00
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Mitchell, Alton	20.00
Martinka, H. B.	15.00
McGuire, Betty	10.00
McHale, Jimmie	20.00
Nichols, Bob	15.00
Newberry, Earl	50.00
Prattas, John, and St. Moritz	121.50
Palazini, Peter	10.00
Raymond, Dick	10.00
Rogers, Dick	21.25
Rband, Terry	160.00
Showboat Ballroom, St. Louis	20.00
Smith, Carl Teddy	60.00
Shelley, Nelson	5.00
Sambrook, Mr. and Mrs. George	5.00
Strubman, Simon, and J. Marsala	31.67
Sagarden, Jack	500.00
Travara, Vincent	25.00
Viera, Pete	120.01
Wilson, Teddy	40.00
Total	\$2,021.16

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS F. GAMBLE,
Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

WIN \$100.00 CASH
WE WANT A NAME!
SEE PAGE 5



Official U.S. Navy Photo

This Conn-Built Binnacle (Compass Housing) is made for the U.S. Navy and is used on many types of naval craft including the new type Destroyer Escort shown here.

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AT LIBERTY—Colored Hammond Organist, 4-F draft, available immediately for cocktail lounges, theatres, hotels, and radio; large library; no southern locations; good appearance; references; recordings sent by request; Reginald Smith, 405 Eagle St., Buffalo, N. Y. Phone Cleveland 1705.

AT LIBERTY—Outstanding Hammond Organist, must locate in dry, warm climate account of child's health; want radio, theatre, night club, etc.; draft exempt. Musician, Apt. 328, 5009 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.

AT LIBERTY—French Hornist, draft exempt, 23, several years' experience as first horn in symphonies, bands, pit orchestras; will travel; master of music degree, John Woldt, 114 Avon St., New Haven, Conn. Phone 7-3236.

WANTED

WANTED—Girl Bass Player for cocktail unit work; work hotels, and willing to travel; must be Union or willing to join. Miss Kay Carson, 2176 West 83rd St., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Lyon & Hestly Harp; will pay cash. Kajetan Attil, 1030 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.

WANTED for the New Jersey State Hospital at Greystone Park, N. J., a piano-organ player, one who doubles on sax will be preferred; applicants must be United States citizens; ward duty is expected; salary is \$65.00 per month with board, room and laundry; state experience and age. Otto Novak, Greystone Park, Morris County, N. J.

WANTED—String Bass, prefer full size; Boehm Bass (Clarinet, have Albert System; cash to trade; good Viola; give full particulars, body length; viola music. Ward Erwin, 2315 Jersey Ridge, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—Used Accordion with piano keys in good condition; describe fully and give lowest price; if satisfactory will pay shipping cost. Hurwitz, 2234 Rye Ave., Bronx, New York, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—Recordings, 1995-1935; thousands; Clarke, Pryor, Kryn, Zimmerman, Rogers, Levy, Cimera, Sousa; greatest singers, celebrities; earliest wars vodvil stage; Bert Williams, Nora Bayes, Richard Lane; hundreds; 1926 Bing Crosby, name bands, blues, jazz, no list, itemize wants; Josephine Mayer, 413 1/2 East 154th St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

FOR SALE—14 Violins and 3 Violas; all hand-made; \$100 each; compare with any \$200 instrument you please; write for information. John Schaeffer, 205 Tenth Ave., Astoria, Wis.

FOR SALE—Tunable Tom-Tom, separate tension and tone controls; white pearl and chromium, 10 1/4 inches; looks brand new; complete with chromium holder, \$25.00. Roger Segan, 89 Thayer St., New York, N. Y. Phone LO 7-6095.

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FOR SALE—Complete outfit of machinery to manufacture Bridges for Violins, Violas, Cellos and Bases; including a large quantity of cut seasoned maple for that purpose; write for particulars. Sol Pfeiffer, 2102 Regent Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—String School in a thriving and growing industrial city; school now taking in \$100.00 weekly; can be built up; moderate expense; one teacher does it all. Music School, P. O. Box 464, Warren, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Buescher Alto Sax, latest model, silver-gold bell; case; used one year, in perfect condition; three days' trial; C.O.D.; \$95.00. Musician, 4611 Virginia Ave., Newport News, Va.

FOR SALE—Haynes D-Rat Piccolo (Wood), closed G sharp; \$50.00. Al Dorsch, 90 Burtchill Ave., Springfield, N. J.