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SIGHTS and SOUNDS

JAZZ AS IT ISN'T

Three movies tried to tell the story of ragtime but missed the up-beat. The lives of Louis Armstrong and Bix Beiderbecke in search of a studio.

DURING the movie season of 1941-42, Hollywood officially acknowledged the existence of its fellow American trademark, jazz. And perhaps typically, not as something filmdom had grown up and collaborated with on many a cinematic adventure, but as something culled from books written in a half-understood tongue.

Warner Brothers dramatized its findings in Blues in the Night and depicted jazz as an exacting mistress whom men starve and suffer for—and pursue, inexorably, in boxcars. Paramount, with a shrug of the shoulders, decided that jazz was just the kind of screwy thing that would keep Bing Crosby amused for seven reels of Birth of the Blues. RKO evidently had read a deep book on the subject, learned that jazz somehow tied in with Africa, and figured that by showing a couple of natives dancing to the beat of tom-toms, it could claim Syncopation as a history of jazz.

However, a few points were agreed upon by the different studios, more or less in common: That white musicians learned to play jazz from Negroes—who then respectfully packed their cornets and vanished into the void. That real jazz could only be played by six-piece outfits—who were always getting shot at by gangsters. That jazzmen who tempt fate by playing with large orchestras that include (God forbid!) violins, soon learn that this leads inevitably to nervous breakdowns. And finally, that jazz would just never have gotten anywhere at all (this conclusion found unanimous agreement) without the help of some nice girl.

Of course, Hollywood has long used snatches of wonderful jazz as background for its hoofers and warblers, and has employed scores of name bands, from Duke Ellington down the scale to Kay Kyser, for its countless night-club scenes. There was even a picture called The King of Jazz (meaning Paul Whiteman!) of which not much is remembered except that it was a million-dollar flop. And, averred Hollywood, that wasn't going to happen again. This time the casts were peopled with inexpensive bit players (Crosby excepted), and a few six-piece bands were rounded up to supply the jazz for the sound tracks.

Blues in the Night may be disposed of immediately, since the only part of it that truly bore any relationship to jazz was the title song written by Harold Arlen and Johnny Mercer. The failure of the other two pictures is more lamentable because they did make some pretensions toward understanding jazz.



The reason for their failure is obvious; the movie makers buried the subject of their investigations in the stenciled story of Two Boys and a Girl (or Two Girls and a Boy) instead of presenting the drama of jazz itself.

If it was a "period" piece Paramount desired, why did it fail to discover the excitement that attended the emergence of Negro music at the turn of the century and its effect on the music of the period? Ragtime was the result-and ragtime sounded the death-knell for the waltz ballad, changed the dance steps of a nation, took over Tin Pan Alley, and became the popular music of America. At that, Hollywood, with its peculiar standards for measuring success, would probably have concentrated its attention on the fabulous fame achieved by the Original Dixieland Jazz Band; a band of white musicians who transmitted the music of its native New Orleans to the capitals of America and Europe.

THE real story of ragtime goes back to the plantations of the Black Belt where Negroes, without the opportunities for musical instruction or even the acquisition of the white man's cornet, clarinet, and trombone, mastered the foreign instruments by experimentation, diligent practice, and an urge to produce music. They memorized or approximated the quadrilles and marches of their day, invariably altering them by obeying their impulses in the matter of time values, rhythms, and tones. This led to the creation of a new kind of music that inspired composers hearing it to evolve what was to become known as "ragtime" and culminated in the exploits of the Original Dixieland Jazz Band.

What the producers of both Birth of the Blues and Syncopation failed to indicate was the quality of the music. The ragtime of the early 1900's wasn't the slick, Fifty-Second-Street brand of "New Orleans Jazz" the sound tracks would have us believe. It was brash and rough, but it was aglow with the fire of its youth. When Syncopation carried

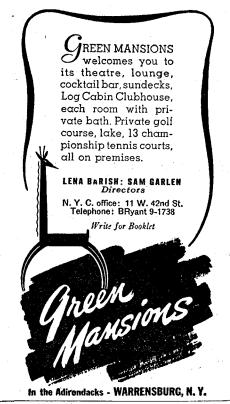
the story of jazz past its "New Orleans" stage, onward to its "Chicago" period and beyond, to the era of "swing," its storytellers completely ignored the many, many innovations that occurred in that span of years and did not even hint at the revolution that took place in the young art form when Louis Armstrong returned to Chicago after an epicmaking stay of one year in New York.

If some picture studio were to set an imaginative writer (with a feeling for jazz, of course) on the trail of Armstrong from the day he arrived in New York with a contract in his pocket to join Fletcher Henderson and his eleven-piece orchestra, that writer could weave a wondrous tale. Not that it would be easy, reconstructing and assembling the events and impressions Armstrong experienced during that stay. Previous biographers have muffed its significance, and Armstrong's own book, Swing That Music, gives only the slightest clue; but from that visit sprang a musical style so unique, it is conceded to be the greatest single contribution jazz has received thus far.

Consider the facts. Armstrong was only twenty-four years old at the time. True, his talent had already won him respect and admiration, but it was limited to a circle of Negro musicians. As Armstrong puts it: "Out on the South Side, in Chicago, I was beginning to 'feel my oats' and think I was pretty good, more than ever when Fletcher Henderson called me to come to New York... but I hadn't counted on New York. In that big town I was just a smalltown boy."

There, in a famous dance hall on Broadway, he sat in for the first time with an orchestra that played its music from scores that had to be followed carefully; and it wasn't only down-home rags and stomps Armstrong was playing this time. On the opposite bandstand sat an orchestra composed of the best-known white musicians in the field playing music that was unfamiliar to him; the musical comedy airs of Kern, Gershwin, Vincent Youmans, and Richard Rodgers. And the town was still buzzing with the success of the Rhapsody in Blue, unveiled a scant six months earlier. The social life and the cultural activities of the Negroes of New York also left their impression on the young musician. Nineteen twenty-five was one of the boom years in Negro literature, and as Armstrong observed: "Harlem had the most brilliant and talented artists of our race"-many of whom Armstrong undoubtedly met.

His trumpet playing didn't immediately re-





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flect his experiences but he made a tentative start in New York, feeling his way around as he sat in with a small combination Clarence Williams used for accompanying blues singers on records. Softly and 'way in the background, closing up the spaces between the singer's phrases, he essayed a few experimental fillips. Not too many and not very important ones, but it was a prophecy of something to come. It was when he got back to Chicago and the old five-piece band he knew so well that he began to create the most amazing jazz of his time. If Hollywood were to give us that much, we'd be willing to accept a superdooper montage climax showing his subsequent successes in America, Europe, and Hollywood itself.

AZZ has another tense drama to offer. This, a more somber one, is the life story of Bix Beiderbecke, whose luminous career was snuffed out in death at the shockingly young age of thirty-two. Beiderbecke blazed a trail with his horn, a trail that led from Dixieland to Debussy, to something so very much his own it was to become known as "Bixology." And in spite of its abbreviation the story of his life contains all the elements of a Hollywood thriller.

The story in fictionalized form has already been told and is ready for the cameras (Young Man With a Horn even has a girl in it), but we want to issue fair warning: the girl is not a nice girl, the young man has won fame before she appears, and the part of the book in which she appears is the only part of the book that stinks. The rest of it, devoted to jazz, is honest and good. This boy too learns to play jazz from Negroes, but they don't vanish. On the contrary, they remain close friends throughout his short life and are present at his death. It is the Negroes who get the young man his first break in the music business by recommending him to a leading white orchestra leader, and they play together frequently in jam sessions. In fact, the one desire that motivates him before he passes on is to form a mixed band.

There it is, Hollywood, waiting for you. Only remember one thing: the memory of Bix Beiderbecke is loved and revered wherever jazzmen gather. Go easy.

ELLIOTT GRENNARD.

A Squint at History

Lowell Thomas' commentary doesn't help "United We Stand."

INITED WE STAND" is a gallant title, but not even Lowell Thomas' commentary can bind together the oddly assorted Fox Movietone newsreel shots which make up this film. It needs more than the Camera Eye to give meaning to the thousands of events which led up to the present struggle. Mr. Thomas' ringing voice rarely supplies the required understanding.

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