Editorial

A Short History of Tempo (I): 1939-1946

In its 50 years of existence *Tempo* has experienced many changes of design before the one you see now. In a sense, our new 2-column format recalls the magazine's very first incarnation (see opposite). *Tempo* was launched upon the world in January 1939 under the editorship of Ernest Chapman as 'The Boosey & Hawkes Newsletter'; but from its inception it was considerably more than a house journal, and seems to have

TEMPO

The Boosey & Hawkes News-Letter

No

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JANUARY 1939

INTRODUCTION

Our purpose in issuing the News-Live which is intreded for performers and interest table, is twofold. Firstly, it will be a construct in personal p

will also appear from time to time.

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componers and the music-horing public,
exciter of whom can exality progress without
suitance from the other. An observer at
the "Music and Life "Congress held in
London last summer, at which several
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personal stricture towards the sex, could
hardly have failed to note the marked and
streamly attentive with which the sedience

intensed to those speeches, and it is left that a continuation of this respectivenest, a obviously needed at the present time, migh well be one of the purposes best served in these columns.

Secondly, this News-Letter will contain a list of new publications issued both by courselves and the various foreign firms for ourselves and the various foreign firms for A publisher may perhaps be allowed legitimate pride in the goods he offers the public, and we should therefore like to draw statistion, in the first number of this News Letter, to the unusually heap and varies the of componers whose names and varies in of componers whose names will be the like the l

Englini distributors, Universal Edition o Vienna, with its remetable list of modern composers from practically every Europea country, will need little introduction Bardo, Berg, Casella, Jandčet, Kostly Krenck, Mahker, Mihand, Schoenberg Syrananowski and Webern are only a fer of the contemporary composers whom they championed. In the field of Russian musis we represent three firms, Beliefe, Bassel Inte

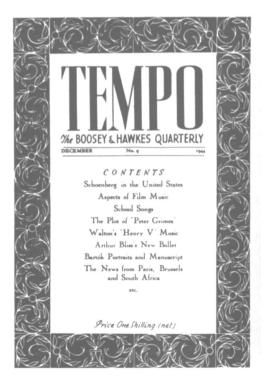
[PAGE ONE]

arisen in the aftermath of the ISCM Festival held in London in Summer 1938, during which B&H had held a kind of 'mini-festival' with recitals by its own composers, notably the recently-acquired Béla Bartók. The necessarily strong ties formed in the immediate pre-war period with the Universal Edition catalogue under Alfred Kalmus, and the interest of Schoenberg's pupil Erwin Stein (a frequent and distinguished contributor in the early days) ensured that *Tempo*'s remit was the reverse of parochial. The very first issue carried news of Webern, an article by Edmund Rubbra on his Second Symphony, and a supplement by Sir

Donald Tovey on previously-unknown Haydn symphonies recently discovered by Hans Gál.

The journal was to be 'issued every other month'; in fact it ran thus until No.4, July 1939 (Copland on El Salón México, Stein on Webern's op.28), after which the War closed it down until February 1944, with the solitary exception of No.5, which appeared in August 1941. Meanwhile Boosey & Hawkes's recently-established New York office set up a separate American edition of Tempo with assistance from Minna Lederman's doughty Modern Music, a senior sister in the 20th-century field. This ran six issues in 1940-42 (it was for the fifth, Vol.2 no.2, that Britten wrote his famous article 'On behalf of Gustav Mahler'), and a further 'wartime' edition in February 1944, the month in which the London-based Tempo resumed publication.

With the British version's No.7 (June 1944) came a new cover design, redesignation as a quarterly, and the first publication of an article on 'Musical Culture Today' by W.H. Mellers:



the near future is not only well deserved but would also enable listeners to apprehend more thoroughly the special qualities of this Symphony. Meanwhile, Mr. Rubbra has written an article (reproduced on another page) explaining his ideas concerning symphonic form and the particular methods

he has employed in his new Symphony.
Rubbra does most of his composition in a studio set apart from his cottage-home in Buckinghamshire. He works intensively and has already begun several new compositions, including a Sinfonietta for small orchestra, of a considerably lighter nature than his Second Symphony, and a ballet entitled *Prism*, the idea for which was suggested to him by Peter Goffin, of the Westminster Theatre. The scenario of the ballet is concerned with the primary colours, but the music has no connection with Scriabin's theory of the relation between music and colour, and is intended only to heighten the dramatic effect.

Anton Webern

Webern is at present writing a work for full orchestra which will probably become his second symphony. It is planned on more extended lines than his previous composi-tions, and will include vocal sections for solo voice and mixed chorus. In the first half of last year Webern completed a String Quartet, Op. 28, commissioned by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague-Coolidge, and shortly to be published by us. The first performance was given by the Kolisch Quartet at the

Coolidge Festival at Pittsburgh, U.S.A., on September 22nd and was sympathetically received. The Kolisch players immediately decided to include the work in their repertoire and gave a further performance in New York on November 1st. An article on the Quartet will be published in a later number of Tempo.

One of the most interesting items heard at the I.S.C.M. Festival last June was Webern's Das Augenlicht, a setting for mixed chorus and orchestra of a poem by Hildegard Jone. It scored an unexpected popular success, and the peculiarly luminous quality of the music was widely commented upon. The same composer's Five Pieces for upon. The same composer's rive ricces for String Orchestra (after his String Quartet, Op. 5) are to be performed by the Philadelphia String Sinfonietta, under their conductor Fabien Sevitzky.

Several of Webern's works have appeared recently in London concert programmes. His Six Songs, Op. 14, for soprano and four instruments were given at Aeolian Hall on December 8th, and the String Trio, Op. 20, was given its first performance in England on December 14th, at the second of this season's Hallis concerts. After the latter performance we were glad to note an article in the Saturday music column of The Times, in which the writer suggested that this music was worthy of serious study. Finally, Peter Stadlen, who has made a special study of the music of Schoenberg and Webern, will give the first English performance of the recent Piano Variations, Op. 27, at his recital at Aeolian Hall on January 27th.

Avant Garde

The London Contemporary Music Centre and Boosey & Hawkes Ltd. joined forces to give a concert of contemporary music for give a concert of contemporary music for chamber orchestra at Aeolian Hall on December 8th. The programme consisted of: Schoenberg, Suite for Seven Instruments, Op. 29 (first performance in England); Webern, Six Songs, Op. 14, after poems by Georg Trakl (first performance in England); Darius Milhaud, Machines Agricoles, for soprano and seven instruments; and Benjamin Britten's Sinfonietta, Op. 1, for ten instruments. May Blyth sang the Webern

songs and Sophie Wyss the Milhaud cycle. Peter Stadlen was solo pianist in the Schoen-berg Suite and Britten's Sinfonietta was conducted by the composer.

Karol Rathaus

Karol Rathaus, the well-known Polish composer, is at present visiting the United States. He has been engaged to write incidental music for Friedrich Hebbel's Herodes and Marianne, shortly to be produced in New York, and has recently completed his 2nd Violin Sonata, Op. 43.

[PAGE SEVEN]

Above: A page of news of 'Music in the Making', from the very first issue of 'Tempo', January 1939.

45 years later, we are delighted to publish the author's latest contribution on p.22. Musical facsimiles were also introduced; photographs and drawings followed in No.8 (but did not become a regular feature until the post-war years). This new format ran until June 1946. Contributors included Bartók, Henry Cowell, Roberto Gerhard, Willi Reich, Matyas Seiber, Egon Wellesz; Roger Sessions wrote on Schoenberg; Cedric Thorpe Davie on the Sibelius Piano Sonatinas; Wilfrid Mellers on Rawsthorne; Erwin Stein on Webern and on Peter Grimes. As the liberation of Europe ended years of cultural isolation, critics reported new

developments from as far apart as Paris (Felix Aprahamian) and Jerusalem (Peter Gradenwitz). Soon after the war it became clear that Tempo, still averaging no more that 20 pages an issue, was too small for the vast field it had to cover; it was time for a metamorphosis. No.15 (June 1946) was the last issue of what we now call the Old Series; the next one began afresh at No.1.

(To be continued. We retain no back numbers for sale of the Old Series and American Series of Tempo, but can supply photocopies of any issue or article at a cost of 10p per page, plus postage and VAT.)