

**BULLETIN**  
of the  
**INTERNATIONAL FOLK  
MUSIC COUNCIL**

No. XIII  
March, 1958

**INCORPORATING**  
**NEWSLETTER AND RADIO NOTES**

**INTERNATIONAL FOLK MUSIC COUNCIL**  
**12, CLORANE GARDENS,**  
**LONDON, N.W.3, ENGLAND**

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## IFMC INFORMATION

### NEWSLETTER

One year has elapsed since the issue of our first full-length *Newsletter*. We had hoped to be able to publish twice a year, but this will not be possible until there is a considerable increase in the membership of the Council. We propose to issue the next *Newsletter* early in 1959, and we invite members to submit for publication short reports of work recently accomplished or in progress, particularly in the field of collection and research. These should reach the Secretary not later than November 1, 1958.

Particulars of future events such as conferences, study courses and festivals should be sent as soon as they are available in order to meet the many inquiries which are received by the Secretary.

### MEMBERSHIP

Owing to the increased cost of postage we would ask members to be kind enough to pay their subscriptions promptly in order to save the expense of sending second reminders.

Once again we appeal to members to endeavour to obtain further support for the Council. Copies of a brochure with membership form can be obtained for distribution on application to the Secretary. Also, if preferred, the Secretary will communicate direct, on receipt of their names and addresses, with those who are likely to be interested in taking up membership.

### 1958 CONFERENCE

Members are reminded of the necessity of making early application for the Conference to be held at Liège from July 28 to August 2 (see separate announcement).

### INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF RECORDED FOLK MUSIC

Owing to pressure of work it has not as yet been possible to carry out our intention of issuing supplementary lists of records. However, information is accumulating and we shall start on compiling the lists as soon as possible. In the meantime members are asked to send to the Secretary information concerning 'commercial' records of authentic folk music, i.e. music performed by traditional singers and instrumentalists (not concert artists), as soon as they hear that such records have been issued.

## REPORTS FROM ORGANIZATIONS

### SCHOOL OF SCOTTISH STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

From Stewart F. SANDERSON (Senior Research Fellow and Officer in Charge of Archives):

By midsummer 1957, the School's recording archive contained some 5,000 Gaelic and 3,000 Scots folk songs (with variants) in addition to fiddle-tunes, pibroch and dance tunes performed on instruments as varied as the piano-accordion and the Jew's harp. The bulk of this material is on tape: the remainder on direct-recorded disc. Earlier collections made available to the School include Mrs. Marjorie Kennedy Fraser's Ediphone cylinders of Hebridean folk song and copies of Dr. John Lorne Campbell's Gaelic folk song recordings.

The indexing of this mass of material has lagged far behind the collection; the transcription of both melodies and texts lags farther behind still. It is hoped, however, to appoint extra staff to try to overtake the accumulated back-log of work in this direction. There remains the problem of preserving the actual recordings since tape is not a stable medium.

On the research side, a proposed Classification of Gaelic Folk Song was published in *Scottish Studies* I (1957), the first number of the School's journal, while Mr. Francis Collinson is nearing the end of a study of Mrs. Kennedy Fraser's notebooks and recordings, including the transcription of her Ediphone recordings, which have been transferred to tape for working purposes. There are also plans for the publication of a volume of waulking songs.

Recordings from the School's archives have been used on several occasions by the BBC, while the School itself has benefited by the receipt of pressings made from recordings of Scots and Gaelic folk song collected and processed by the BBC. At the Edinburgh Festival in 1956 some of the musicians and items of folk music discovered by the School's collectors were presented in the entertainment "Pleasure of Scotland", which ran to packed houses for one week. It can therefore be said that even at this early stage the School has presented some of the material in its archives to a wide public. Its main responsibility at present, however, is to collect and archive the oral and material traditions of Scotland, including place-names, for scholarly purposes; and in terms of folk music, if the work of the last few years is creditable, very much remains to be done.

### SEKCJA BADANIA MUZYKI LUDOWEJ PANSTWOWEGO INSTYTUTO SZTUKI, WARSZAWA (POLAND)

Dr. M. SOBIESKI (Director) and Mrs. J. SOBIESKA (Assistant Director) send the following summarized account of field-work in Poland:

Until 1939 there were two institutions concerned with the

collecting of Polish folklore: the phonographic archive of Poznan University and the National Library in Warsaw. The entire collection of the institutions comprising 20,000 recordings was destroyed during the war.

In July 1945 the 'Archives Phonographiques Occidentales' were started in Poznan under Dr. Sobieski's direction as a private institution, partly subsidized by the State. In its first two years the Archive recorded 471 folk songs and instrumental items from the western districts of the Poznan region. The collection was offered in 1947 to the Folk Music Department of the 'Institut Public des Recherches sur l'Art Populaire', in which Dr. and Mrs. Sobieski were working. The Institute made nearly 3,000 recordings and enlarged the geographical scope of its researches. In the course of a further re-organization the Institute became in 1949/50 a part of the 'Institut national des Arts'—Folk Music Research Section—and since that time, helped by regular subsidies from the State, by means of which a body called 'L'Action du Rassemblement du Folklore Musicale' has been formed, the number of workers has been increased by some dozens. At first, these workers were necessarily drawn from amateur folklorists who worked in the field on a plan aimed at unifying their efforts. (See J. and M. Sobieski: "Instruction concernant la manière de recueillir les chansons populaires". *Muzyka*, nr. 2, Warsaw, 1950). The great body of workers has been formed from students of musicology at the universities. Their courses have been scientific and specialized and by 1953 the Section comprised specialized workers who had taken university examinations in musicology, ethnography, Polish literature and in the study of dialects. There are now among the musicologists expert transcribers, archivists and documentation specialists.

They continue to pursue their researches into folklore problems, methods of collection and publication of folklore material. By January 1, 1957, the number of recordings had reached 60,000 songs and instrumental items, derived from almost every part of the country. Practically 40 per cent of the recordings have been transcribed. At the present moment field-work is in progress in various parts of the country.

#### ÚSTAV HUDOBNEJ VEDY (CZECHOSLOVAKIA)

Dr. František POLOCZEK (Bratislava) has sent the following report:

The department of musical folklore of the institute of musical science which is attached to the Slovak Academy of Sciences is actively employed in the collection and study of folk music. It is engaged in monographic, local and territorial field-work, which is of great importance owing to the sudden economic changes which have been caused by the industrialization of the villages. The collecting is undertaken by means of magnetophone and film. Particular attention is given to the filming of dances and instrumental music

which are the first to disappear. The music recorded in the field is transcribed and catalogued.

In addition to collecting, the individual workers are undertaking theoretical studies. Dr. Poloczek, who is the editor of the scientific edition of Slovak Folk Songs, is studying the rhythmic structure of Slovak folk song in relation to the Slavic song generally. Mr. Oskar ELSCHKEK is studying some Slovak song notations of the 16th and 17th centuries and also making a comparative study of the folk music of the Moravians, Hungarians, Poles, Ukrainians, Rumanians and Slovaks. Mrs. Alica ELSCHKOVÁ is making an analysis of the tonality, rhythm, form, etc., of Slovak folk music and is working out a system for the classification of the older and new styles of music. She is working at a type catalogue of the music of the oldest culture and is comparing this with the most primitive musical expression of European and non-European countries. Mr. Stefan TÓTH is making a comparative study of his own system of dance notation and that of Laban.

#### ÚSTŘEDNÍ DŮM LIDOVÉ TVOŘIVOSTI (FOLK ART CENTRE), PRAGUE

The Folk Art Centre is actively engaged in publishing material for the use of the many instrumental folk music groups—over 700—which exist in the regions of Bohemia and Moravia. The character of these groups, most of which collaborate with the local dance and song groups, varies considerably from region to region depending upon whether there is still a living folklore or whether the continuity of the tradition has been interrupted. The publications which the Centre prepares for the groups includes literal transcriptions of the music of traditional groups as well as scores in which the music has been developed and enriched. A study on the historical development as well as the construction and qualities of the folk instruments of Moravia has been written by František Dobrovolný of Brno and will shortly be published by the Centre.

#### PHONOGRAMM-ARCHIV DES MUSEUMS FÜR VÖLKERKUNDE, BERLIN

Dr. Kurt REINHARD reports that during 1957 recording expeditions have been undertaken in Yugoslavia (CHRISTENSEN), the German island of Fehmarn, Nigeria and Brazil (REINHARD), Czechoslovakia and India (PRILL). Copies have been made of original recordings of folk music from Iceland (Daudistel), Turkey (Bartók), Africa (Schomburgh), and Egypt (Roxy-Film).

Two students of ethnomusicology took their doctor's degree at the Freie Universität Berlin. The theses presented were "Die Musik der Kate u. Sialum, Beiträge zur Ethnographie Newguineas" by Dieter CHRISTENSEN, and "Die tchechoslowakische Volksmusik u. ihr Einfluss auf die Opern Friedrich Smetanas" by Gerhard SCHUFFENHAUER.

**INSTITUT FÜR DEUTSCHE VOLKSKUNDE AN DER  
DEUTSCHEN AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN ZU  
BERLIN**

In collaboration with the Albanian Ministry of Culture, the Institute organized an expedition to south Albania from May to July, 1957, for the purpose of collecting folk music. The expedition was led by Dr. Erich STOCKMANN and 620 items (30 hours) of vocal and instrumental music were recorded, including about 450 examples of polyphonic songs. The material is at present being prepared by the collectors for publication.

**YUGOSLAV FOLKLORE UNION**

Dr. V. ŽGANEC has sent the following report of the YFU Congress held at Varašdin from August 28 to September 1, 1957.

The main subject was "The musical folklore of the peoples in the Panonic area". Twelve papers were presented by foreign participants and 40 by members of the National Union, most of whom are members of the IFMC. The proceedings will be published.

After the working sessions the participants made an excursion to Slovenia and witnessed the old custom of *koranting*, i.e. the mythological awakening of Spring. On the last day a festival was held at Prelog (Medjimurje) at which seven village groups presented authentic folk songs and dances.

At the annual convention of YFU, held during the course of the Conference, Mr. Zoran PALČOK was elected President, and Dr. V. Žganec General Secretary. It was decided to hold a similar Conference in 1958 in another federal republic of Yugoslavia.

**UGANDA MUSEUM**

The Annual Report of the Uganda Museum for 1956 draws attention to the formation of a committee consisting of nine African musicians appointed to explore the question of standards in African music. The Curator of the Museum was asked to act as Chairman.

**SUMMER FOLKLORE INSTITUTE, INDIANA UNIVERSITY  
(USA)**

The 1958 Summer Folklore Institute at Indiana University will be held from June 11 to August 8. Particulars can be obtained from Richard M. Dorson, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

**NATIONAL FOLK FESTIVAL (USA)**

The 22nd annual festival, organized as heretofore by Miss Sarah Gertrude KNOTT, took place in Oklahoma City from June 26 to 29, 1957. About 20 States sent singers and dancers.

## ARBEITSKREIS FÜR TANZ IM DEUTSCHEN BUNDESGBIET (GERMANY)

A study circle for folk dance was established within the general dance organization in March, 1957. The first congress, which was attended by specialists from West and East Germany, Austria and Switzerland, was held at Stuttgart from October 31 to November 3, 1957.

The introductory paper was by Prof. Dr. Richard WOLFRAM (Vienna) on "Wesen des Volkstanzes". The Congress decided to continue publication with the Bärenreiter Verlag of German folk dances on a regional basis.

As a development of this scientific congress workshops for folk dance were held in January, 1958, at Osnabrück and Heidelberg which brought together folk dance leaders from north and south Germany. Following a paper by Professor Dr. R. WOLFRAM a discussion on methods of disseminating folk dance took place.

## ENTE NAZIONALE ASSISTENZA LAVORATORI (ENAL) (ITALY)

Report from Dr. Giovanni VALENTE:

One of the main tasks of ENAL—whose aim it is to indicate and organize the employment of leisure to the best advantage—is the spiritual and intellectual uplifting of the people; and folklore plays an outstanding part in this work. Through its 13,000 members, it tries to preserve and to revive local traditions. Bearing in mind the importance of traditional music and dancing, ENAL is trying to encourage the cultivation of these arts, through exhibitions, lectures and musical performances. Popular manifestations organized by groups of ENAL include such historical revivals as: tournaments, the "Palio", regattas, old "popular festas", including the blessing of the typical produce of the soil; also demonstration of traditional costumes, group dances, choral singing, concerts of traditional instruments. ENAL has organized through a special committee some 250 folkloristic groups, including national costumes, dancers and singers, orchestras of traditional and characteristic instruments.

In addition to the many festivals and gatherings in Italy, the members have given performances in France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands and Spain.

## SVENSKA UNGDOMSRINGEN FÖR BYGDEKULTUR (SWEDEN)

The 18th Scandinavian Folklore Festival was held at Karlstad in the province of Värmland from July 4 to 8, 1957. 2,500 dancers from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden participated. An innovation was a rhapsody of folk songs and melodies arranged by Dr. Sven E. SVENSON (Upsala) which was performed by 300 singers and 200 fiddlers.

There has been a number of exchange visits with dance groups of other countries, including Austria, England, France, Germany,



and the Netherlands. The Swedish Embassy in Tokyo organized a folk dance festival in conjunction with Akashi Folk Dance Club. The Swedish group was composed of employees of the Embassy.

#### LLANGOLLEN INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL EISTEDDFOD

Folk Song and Dance Competitions will be held on Wednesday, July 9, 1958. Further particulars from Mr. W. S. Gwynn Williams, O.B.E., Eisteddfod Office, Llangollen, N. Wales, Great Britain.

#### NEWS FROM NORWAY

Dr. O. M. Sandvik (Oslo) writes:

For more than a hundred years we have collected folk tunes in all parts of the country. The most interesting and beautiful melodies have been sought and the material has been of importance not only from an aesthetic but from a historic point of view. The rhythmic and melodic characteristics have been examined but scientists have lacked the necessary technical equipment. In the last years an apparatus has been built at the Physics Institute of the University of Oslo. The basis was Grützmacher and Lottermoser's method of registration (see Professor Olav Gurvin's paper "Photography as an aid in Folk Music Research", printed in *Norveg. Folkelivsgransking*, Oslo, 1953, in which the *modus operandi* is explained.) Last year a committee was appointed by the department, and after a training-course at Blindern University the pupils were sent to certain parts of the country. The material they gather will go to the Folk Music Institute, Blindern, and the melodies will be examined by Professor Gurvin and the musicologist Karl Dahlback. The intervals and the rhythm will then be 'seen' in the photographs.

The extensive collection of Norwegian folk music is housed in the University Library of Oslo. It has been catalogued by the librarian, Helge Kragemo. In 1953 a plan for a scientific edition began to be formulated. The Norwegian Research Council for Science and the Humanities (Norges almenvitenskapelige Forskningsrad) asked me to draw up a preliminary plan. Later a committee was appointed and the work was divided between Professor Gurvin and myself. At present Gurvin, in collaboration with the fiddlers Arne Bjørndal, Eivind Groven and Truls Ørpen, is working on the dances for the Hardanger fiddle, and I am occupied with the dances for the European violin and our religious folk tunes. The different groups of traditional melodies will be issued separately.

Besides the above-mentioned Institute for Folk Music the societies which are interested in our folk music and folk dance are: Norsk Folkemusikk-lag (the Association for Norwegian Folk Music), University Library of Oslo and Noregs Ungdomslag (Norwegian League of Youth), Oslo. This large society, which has about 40,000 members, is very active. I call to mind the Festival in Oslo in 1955 organized by this society and Norsk Folkemusikk-lag.

Many fiddler- and dance-groups are associated with Noregs Ungdomslag. For many years groups of dancers have also given performances in different foreign countries. Every year the fiddlers have their competitions. Sometimes other national instruments, willow pipe, wood pipe, langleik, etc., are represented at the competitions.

Many people are doing good work in folk music. The interest in our traditional music is noticeable in the works of some of our modern composers, but on the whole the interest is subsiding in the towns. The weekly folk music hour in the Norwegian radio is of importance. We still hope that the schools will do more to awaken interest in Norwegian folk songs and ballads, the real character of which can only be fully appreciated when they are sung by the pupils.

## PERSONALIA

Dr. Fritz BOSE (Berlin) has written a study on the music of the ancient Chibcha (Colombia) and their modern successors, which will probably be published in the Netherlands during the course of the year. He has also finished a study on the music of the Tucano, Desana, Baneva and other tribes of North-West Brazil; he has prepared a new edition of folk songs collected by Nicolaus Zungius in Berlin c. 1600; and he is engaged on a history of folk music in Prussia and Saxony.

Professor George W. BOSWELL (Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tenn., U.S.A.) has now collected some 750 folk songs in Tennessee. He has written, in collaboration with Dr. J. RUSSELL REAVER of Florida State University, a text book on Fundamentals of Folk Literature.

Hr. Arne BJØRNDAL has recorded 335 items of folk music during the period July, 1956, to July, 1957. (Other information given by him is included in the report of Dr. Sandvik.)

During 1957 Mrs. Edith FOWKE (Toronto) has collected in Ontario close on 500 songs. They are mainly of English and Irish origin.

Dr. Edith GERSON-KIWI (Jerusalem) reports that at the request of the Israel Ministry of Culture she has helped in plans for the establishment of a National Committee of the IFMC. Her own activities in 1956-7, in addition to many lectures and the publication of a number of articles, have included the making of about 500 new recordings, among them Jewish traditions from Aleppo (Syria), Baghdad (Iraq), Hadramouth and other Yemenite districts; also dances, songs and epics of Arabs in Israel, and Hassidic cantillation.

Mr. Michael HERMAN (New York) is responsible for the issue of a series of records entitled "The Folk Dancer", which are intended

for practical use as dance accompaniments. They consist of Square Dances and Folk Dances of America and many other countries. Particulars are obtainable from Folk Dance House, 108 West 16th Street, New York City, 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman, together with four other folk dance leaders, paid a six-week visit to Japan in 1956 for the purpose of conducting a series of workshops in the folk dances of many lands.

Mr. Rickey HOLDEN (Wilmington, Del., U.S.A.) started in November, 1957, on a tour to the Far East, Middle East and Europe for the purpose of exchanging information on folk dancing and other recreational activities.

Mr. Geoffrey D. HOLIDAY is planning a return visit to the Sahara, together with his wife, to record the music and study the customs of the Tuareg people.

Dr. James KALOKERINOS (Sydney, N.S.W., Australia), while on a post-graduate course in radiology at Glasgow, became interested in Gaelic song and made many hundreds of recordings. It is hoped that some of the recordings will be issued by a professional recording firm on a subscription basis.

Mrs. Gertrude KURATH (Ann Arbor, U.S.A.) writes that at her request the Wenner-Gren Foundation made a grant for two recorders and tape to be supplied to two Rio Grande Pueblos, Santa Clara and San Juan, where two Indians will undertake the recording of music for many years to come. Bertha Dutton, of the Museum of New Mexico, will duplicate the recordings as they come in.

Mrs. Kurath has prepared several papers and manuscripts from her Pueblo field notes, as a Wenner-Gren fellow. Her field notes and recordings on Tewa Music and Dance have been transcribed with music notation.

Mr. Wolfgang LAADE (Berlin-Charlottenburg) attended the annual folk music festival in Stražnice, Moravian Slovakia, where he recorded over 100 items, including wedding ceremonies, spring-time festivals, harvesting rites, St. John's eve ceremonies, the burying of winter, etc. He found great variety of style in the music of the different regions and often even in neighbouring villages. In particular he observed the profound differences between the cultures of farming and herding communities. He comments on the help that is given by the State to folklore research.

Mr. Laade is contributing to a series of programmes of non-European music which is included in Radio Bremen's 'Schulfunk'.

Mr. A. L. LLOYD (London) is editing *Recorded Folk Music*, a new periodical devoted to the review of British and Foreign Folk Music which is published six times a year by Collet's Holdings, 44 Museum Street, London, W.C.1.

Professor David P. MCALLESTER is doing a year's field-work among American Indians in the Southwest. He has recorded two rare Navaho ceremonials which include some 600 songs and he is making a sound film of a third sacred ritual.

Dr. Solon MICHAELIDES, who has taken up residence in Greece, has been appointed Director of the State Conservatoire of Salonica.

Mrs. Alice MOYLE (Ryde, N.S.W., Australia) has written a thesis on the recordings of Prof. Elkin from Arnhem Land and the Kukatja song recordings of Mr. T. G. H. Stehlow, thereby gaining her M.A. in the Faculty of Music at the University of Sydney.

Mr. F. Onwona OSAFO (Tamale, Ghana) writes:

The importance of the development of the culture of any nation cannot be too strongly emphasized. This needs special stress in Ghana where the impact of western civilization casts a shadow over some of her cultural heritage.

In my work as a Music Master and as a specialist in Ghana folk music, I am endeavouring to lay a solid foundation of Ghana African music and all its branches in the Government Secondary School at Tamale in the Northern Territories. It is my belief that this will influence the community to take an interest in its own folk music. Apart from teaching the students Western music for the West African School Certificate Examination, my work lies in organizing and encouraging the systematic study of Ghana folk music. This takes various forms.

In the Government Secondary School there are Saturday evening entertainments in which drumming, dancing and the singing of folk songs figure prominently. I have organized an orchestra which plays purely African music. We have all kinds of African musical instruments which represent the four main departments of Western orchestra—strings, woodwind, brasswind and percussion—all made from local materials. The instruments in the percussion group form the greatest majority. Traditional pipe music and folk songs are played by ear. The woodwind players (mostly pipers) play the tunes and the remaining players (mostly percussion players) give a background support to the music.

I am making collections of Dagomba folk songs, and I am planning to make research into African folk music among other tribes shortly.

Professor Cvjetko RIHTMAN has been appointed Professor of Ethnomusicology at the Sarajevo Musical Academy.

Dr. W. SALMEN (Freiburg i. Br., Germany) has completed the manuscript of his work on "Der fahrende Musiker im spätmittelalterlichen Europa".

Professor Barbara SMITH (University of Hawaii, Honolulu) has organized a course in Music of the Far East which was accepted into the curriculum of the University. She has been engaged in studies on the Koto, the Korean drum and other Oriental music and has given many lectures on these subjects.

Dr. K. P. WACHSMANN resigned his post of curator of the Uganda Museum in September, 1957, and is at present residing in London.

Professor Dr. Richard WOLFRAM (Vienna) was responsible for the selection and presentation of folk dance groups at a big Festival of German Youth held at Münster (Germany) from July 31 to August 4, 1957. Groups from Scotland, Belgium, S. Sweden, Brittany, Bavaria, Upper Austria and Steiermark as well as Germany took part. In all there were about 6,000 participants representing 145 groups.

For other activities of Dr. Wolfram see page 6.

The dance melody notations of the sisters Danica and Ljubica JANKOVIĆ (Belgrade) have been extensively used in radio during the last year and a number of arrangements of the tunes has been made by Yugoslav composers.

Mrs. Henrietta YURCHENCO (New York) writes:

From 1942-46 I collected music among the more primitive tribes of Mexico and Guatemala. The project was jointly sponsored by the Library of Congress and the Mexican Department of Education and the Interamerican Indian Institute. The work in Guatemala was further aided by a grant from the U.S. State Department and the Guatemalan Department of Education. Music was collected among the Cora, Huichol, Yaqui, Tarascan, Seri, Tarahumara, Tzotzil and Tzeltal Indians of Mexico, and the Quiche, Ixil and Kekchi tribes of Guatemala. About 700 songs and instrumental pieces were recorded. The collection is part of the Archives of American Folksong in the Library of Congress.

Though the Spanish conquerors invaded every section of Mexico and Guatemala certain tribes were left relatively unmolested. Among these, two kinds of music, Indian and European, exist side by side. Among the more Mexicanized Indians the outlines of the two cultures are more blurred, and a kind of amalgamation has taken place.

From 1953-56 I collected music from various regions of Spain, the Balearic Islands, and among the Sephardic Jews of Morocco. The work was sponsored by the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. About 16 hours of music was recorded on tape. Most interesting was the research among the Sephardic Jews. The Jews, though expelled from Spain in 1492, have preserved the Spanish tradition to this day and are, in a sense, a living archive of Spanish music in its Western as well as its Eastern aspects.

## RADIO NOTES

Radio organizations are invited to contribute material for these Notes in the form of short reports on matters of general interest, particularly with regard to:

- (i) Folk music programmes which have been transmitted or are being planned for the future.
- (ii) Recordings of authentic folk music that have recently been made or received by the organization, and plans for future recording.

Short articles will also be considered and correspondence will be welcome.

Contributions for next the issue must be received not later than November 1, 1958.

### MEETING OF THE RADIO COMMISSION

A meeting of representatives of radio organizations will be held at Liège during the course of the IFMC Annual Conference from July 28 to August 2 (see separate notice).

### INTERNATIONAL RADIO PROGRAMMES

The theme selected for the 1958 programme, as already announced in the Report of the Radio Committee, is Traditional Folk Instruments. Recorded contributions are due to be received by March 31, 1958. The time limit can, however, be extended to May 1, if immediate notice is given.

The contributions should be sent to:

Radio Division Unesco (attention Mr. J. Garza), 19 Avenue Kleber, Paris XVIe,

marked 'IFMC Programme'. They should not be sent to the London secretariat.

The 1957 programme on Harvest and Threshing Songs and Music, which has already been distributed, was comprised of contributions from Bulgaria, Ceylon, Corsica, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia (North), Rumania and Yugoslavia.

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE COUNCIL

The following radio organizations are members of the Council:

|   |  |
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| All India Radio                           | Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation      |
| Australian Broadcasting Commission        | Norddeutscher Rundfunk                 |
| Bayerischer Rundfunk                      | Norsk Rikskringkasting                 |
| British Broadcasting Corporation          | Österreichischer Rundfunk              |
| Brunei Broadcasting Service               | Radio Pakistan                         |
| Canadian Broadcasting Corporation         | Radio Republik Indonesia               |
| Institut National Belge de Radiodiffusion | Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française    |
| Japan Broadcasting Corporation            | Radiodifuziunea Romîna                 |
| New Zealand Broadcasting Service          | South African Broadcasting Corporation |
|   | Süddeutscher Rundfunk                  |
|   | Sveriges Radio                         |
|   | Yugoslav Radiodiffusion                |

## LIAISON OFFICERS

The following have been appointed by the Director-General of the respective radio organizations to act as Liaison Officer to the IFMC:

- All India Radio: Shri Jaidev SINGH.
- Australian Broadcasting Commission: Mr. W. G. JAMES.
- Bayerischer Rundfunk: Dr. Hans SEIDL.
- British Broadcasting Corporation: Miss Marie SLOCOMBE.
- British Honduras Broadcasting Service: Mr. D. N. LAMBERT.
- Brunei Broadcasting Service: Mr. J. H. DUCLOS.
- Ghana Broadcasting System: Mr. A. A. MENSAH.
- Hessischer Rundfunk: Dr. POLLACK.
- Institut National Belge de Radiodiffusion: M. Gaston BRENTA.
- Israel Broadcasting Service: Mr. Karel SALOMON.
- Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation: Mr. Fela SOWANDE, M.B.E.
- Norsk Rikskringkasting: Mr. Rolf MYKLEBUST.
- Österreichischer Rundfunk: Professor Andreas REISCHEK.
- Polske Radio: Professor J. KOLACZKOWSKI.
- Radio Malaya: Inche' DOL BIN RAMLI.
- Radiodifuziunea Romîna: Mr. Mircea CHIRIAC.
- Radiotelevisione Italiana: Direzione Rapporti Estero, Servizio Scambio Programmi Radio.
- South African Broadcasting Corporation: Mr. Gideon FAGAN.

## "FOLK SONGS OF EUROPE"

On October 27, 1957, the BBC broadcast a review of "Folk Songs of Europe" in its weekly programme 'Music Magazine'. Elizabeth Poston was the speaker and songs from Hungary, Finland, Switzerland (Italian), France (Catalan), Greece and Rumania were illustrated by Patrick Shulldham Shaw, who sang both in the original languages and in English.

We believe that radio organizations in all countries will find in this collection a wealth of material of songs which will adapt itself to many varieties of programme. We are happy to announce that the International Music Council, in collaboration with the Radio Division of Unesco, is organizing a series of programmes of songs drawn from the collections. Further particulars can be obtained from Mr. Jack Bornoff, Executive Secretary, IMC, Unesco House, 19, Avenue Kléber, Paris XVIe.

#### **EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION (EBU)**

The Council records its thanks to EBU for the valuable publicity it gives in its Bulletin to the reports of the IFMC Radio Committee.

#### **ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE RADIODIFFUSION (OIR)**

A meeting of music experts of the Programme Commission of OIR was held at Budapest from January 7 to 10, 1958, to discuss folk music in radio. Representatives of the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, German Democratic, Hungarian, Polish, Rumanian and Soviet Radio Organizations took part and the Syrian Radio sent observers.

The meeting discussed the importance of developing international co-operation and of acquiring closer acquaintance with the development of folk music in the various countries and the means adopted to popularize it by means of radio. The meeting noted the very important role that radio plays in spreading the knowledge of the finest specimens of folk music and the opportunities it offers of presenting undistorted interpretation of authentic folk music in its programmes. New and more effective forms of presentation of folk music were considered necessary.

A resolution adopted by the meeting specified the various kinds of exchange of folk music between OIR members and others wishing to co-operate with OIR. The meeting also adopted a recommendation to the OIR Programme Commission and General Assembly that an international conference be organized in 1959 on "Folk Music in Radio—a means of better understanding among nations". The meeting took cognizance of the meeting of the IFMC Radio Commission to be held at Liège.

The text of the report and summaries of the individual sessions can be obtained in French and Russian from OIR General Secretary, Liebknechtova 15, Prague 16.

#### **RADIO BUDAPEST**

Since 1950 Radio Budapest has regularly given programmes of folk music. At first a number of recordings were made with non-professional singers accompanied by professional gypsy orchestras. The purpose of this was to make the programmes acceptable to the ordinary listener, who was not used to listening to folk songs sung without accompaniment. More recently many recordings were



made in the villages and in the studios of Radio Budapest with untrained village singers.

The broadcasting time of folk music concerts in the programmes of the two radio stations of Radio Budapest (Kossuth Station and Petófi Station) amounts to 1,000 minutes a week. Half of this time is devoted to "popular music" as distinct from folk music. (This kind of popular music is sometimes described as folk music by laymen, for a striving to imitate the characteristics of the latter is frequently detectable in such songs and tunes). The rest of the time is devoted to folk music performed by professional musicians. A weekly average of 60 to 70 minutes is devoted to folk music concerts by non-professional singers and musicians. Within the framework of these special folk music concerts, a series (20 minutes weekly) entitled "From the Journal of a Folk Song Collector" was started last year.

Since the end of last year the following recordings of folk customs and music connected with special occasions have been made in the villages: Bethlehem plays at Kakasd (a dramatic rendering of customs and folk songs connected with Christmas); Collecting eggs at Nvirmeggyes (Easter customs and songs); Wedding at Szakmár (rhymed tags and songs). It is intended to record songs and customs connected with the harvest and vintage, as well as the music and customs of gypsies. Exchange of records with other countries is desired.

#### **STATSRADIOFONIEN (DANISH STATE RADIO)**

STATSRADIOFONIEN has appointed Mr. Erik DAL as folk music adviser. His duties will include listening to folk music recordings, proposing and making programmes and organizing the recording of the remnants of living folk music traditions in Denmark. The first programme since Mr. Dal's appointment was on the Norwegian ballad "Draumkvaedt".

#### **RADIODIFFUSION—TELEVISION FRANÇAISE**

Since October, 1957, RTF has broadcast on network France II a programme series entitled "Comptines de langue française".

#### **ALL INDIA RADIO**

Lately there has been a growing demand for folk songs among the urban population and All India Radio is the first to make genuine folk music available to the masses. When Production Units were set up at different stations some years back, All India Radio made a special effort to draw upon the available fund of folk tunes and gave a different complexion to Indian Light Music. Periodical concerts of folk music of various regions have been arranged in the National Programme from time to time. The Stations are also encouraged to broadcast folk music of their region.

An elaborate scheme for setting up folk music units is under consideration. These units will tour the countryside with a mobile van fitted with recording equipment and will record genuine folk music with a view to broadcasting it from the different Stations. A beginning has already been made and there is no reason why All India Radio should not succeed in bringing folk music within easy reach of the masses.

#### **RADIO REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

A research department was formed in September, 1956, with the object of collecting and studying Indonesian folk music.

#### **BRUNEI BROADCASTING SERVICE (NORTH BORNEO)**

Mr. J. H. DUCLOS, Head of Brunei Broadcasting Service, has been recording folk music among the diverse tribes of Borneo and would like to exchange recordings with broadcasting organizations outside Asia.

#### **GHANA BROADCASTING SYSTEM**

In addition to frequent items of traditional music in the daily programmes in the six national languages, there is a weekly 15-minute programme presented in English of various types of indigenous music and also a fortnightly half-hour programme of Ghana music in which the influence of folk music can be traced.

A folk music library has been inaugurated in conjunction with the Sociology Department of the University College of Ghana. Exchange with other radio organizations is invited.

#### **SOUTH AFRICAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION**

Two series of folk music were broadcast in 1957. One consisted of 34 programmes by Mr. Hugh TRACEY entitled "Sounds of Africa". In the other series, Mr. Spruhan KENNEDY presented 102 examples of folk music drawn from the Ethnic Folkways and Folkways libraries.

#### **INQUIRIES**

The ENGLISH FOLK DANCE AND SONG SOCIETY would be grateful for any information about Manuscript Collections of British folk music, folk songs and dances, and related customs, which may be in public or private possession.

All information would be gratefully received by the Librarian, The English Folk Dance and Song Society, Cecil Sharp House, 2, Regent's Park Road, London, N.W.1.

# International Folk Music Council

12, Clorane Gardens, London, N.W.3, England

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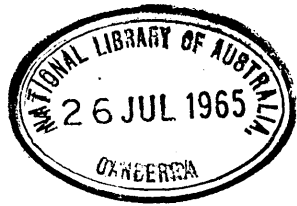
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