The Jimmy Giuffre Quartet will give the fifth Jazz in the Garden concert of the season at The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53 Street, on Thursday, July 21, at 8:30 p.m. Giuffre, on clarinet and tenor sax, will be joined by Don Friedman, piano, Bob Cranshaw, bass, and Joe Chambers, drums.

Jazz in the Garden, ten Thursday evening promenade concerts, is sponsored jointly by the Museum and Down Beat magazine. The series will continue July 28 with The Saints and Sinners; August 4th, Bill Evans Trio; August 11th, Roland Kirk Quartet; August 18th, Art Farmer Quintet; and August 25th, Jackie McLean Quintet.

The entire Museum is open Thursday evenings until 10. The regular Museum admission, $1.25, admits visitors to galleries and to 8 p.m. film showings in the Auditorium; there is no charge for Museum members. Admission to jazz concerts is an additional 50 cents for all.

As in previous Jazz in the Garden concerts, tickets for each concert will be on sale in the Museum lobby from Saturday until the time of the performance. A few chairs are available on the garden terraces, but most of the audience stands or sits on the ground. Cushions may be rented for 25 cents. Beer and sandwiches are available. In case of rain, the concert will be canceled; tickets will be honored at the concert following. Other Museum activities continue as announced.

For Jazz in the Garden, Dan Morgenstern, New York Editor of Down Beat, is Chairman of a Program Committee consisting of Charles Graham, a sound systems specialist, and Herbert Bronstein, Series Director.

Jimmy Giuffre began his varied career in jazz as a tenor sax player for Boyd Reaburn, Jimmy Dorsey and Buddy Rich, among others. Since 1950 he has worked almost exclusively with small groups. Giuffre first established his reputation as a composer-arranger, primarily with his "Four Brothers," written for Woody Herman's band in 1948. Subsequently, his playing and writing with trumpeter Shorty Rogers' Giants, one of the seminal groups of "West Coast" jazz, placed him in the forefront of the innovators of the day. He began to concentrate on clarinet rather than tenor (more)
saxophone, and his subdued, understated clarinet work, mainly in the lower register, made him a winner on Down Beat and Metronome polls.

Giuffre began to incorporate elements of American folk music in his work, as well as to experiment with drumless rhythm sections and unusual combinations of instruments. He became well-known for music of a lyrical, melodic character, but, unpredictably, switched back to an emphasis on tenor saxophone and an angular, more aggressive style of playing influenced by Sonny Rollins and Thelonious Monk. He abandoned this approach for a return to the clarinet and a more intimate, chamber-textured ensemble style, moving to the forefront of avant-garde jazz with experiments in atonality and such radical devices as playing without a mouthpiece. In the past few years, Giuffre has synthesized his previous approaches into a homogeneous, fluent language which incorporates both basic traditional jazz elements and avant-garde touches.

Giuffre taught at the School of Jazz in Lenox, Massachusetts, and has for many years been active as a private teacher of reed instruments, theory, and composition. He has written a number of works for large orchestra, incorporating symphonic and classical elements, which have been performed by the New York Philharmonic, Orchestra U.S.A., The Stuttgart Symphony and other well-known ensembles. Among these works are "Pharoah," "Suspensions," and a concerto for clarinet and strings. Among his best known jazz pieces, aside from "Four Brothers," are "The Train" and "The River," "Threewee," and "Ictus." He has written arrangements for a variety of musicians, including saxophonists Lee Konitz and Sonny Stitt and singer Anita O'Day.

Additional information available from Elizabeth Shaw, Director, Department of Public Information, The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019. Circle 5-8900.