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BACKSTAGE PASS

STUDENT GUIDE

## TALKIN' ABOUT TIMBALES

In addition to being known as a member of the International Latin Music Hall of Fame and a poster boy for musical comebacks, Henry "Pucho" Brown lends the distinctive sound of the timbales to his eclectic musical productions. Not familiar with the instrument? Don't be surprised. Although this percussion instrument is not part of American rock or pop, it is a mainstay of Latin and Caribbean grooves. Here are a few fast facts about this unique instrument:

- Timbales are cylinder shaped. They consist of a shell (the round, outside structure) and a head (which covers the top of the cylinder).
- The shell, which is often called by its Spanish name, cascara, is usually made of metal. In some cases, the metal is replaced by maple wood
- Someone who plays timbales is called a timbalero
- Timbales were developed in the early 1900's as a more portable replacement for the large timpani traditionally used in Afro-Cuban orchestras
- The timbalero stands while playing the drums. A pair of long, thin sticks is used to strike the shells, heads, and rims of the timbales.
- Traditionally, a timbalero played two drums mounted side-by-side. Over time, it became acceptable for a skilled timbale player to show off his skill by using more than two drums and or to mount a cymbal or cowbell near the drums. The percussionist would then strike this piece to accent the beat played on the timbales.

# PUCHO

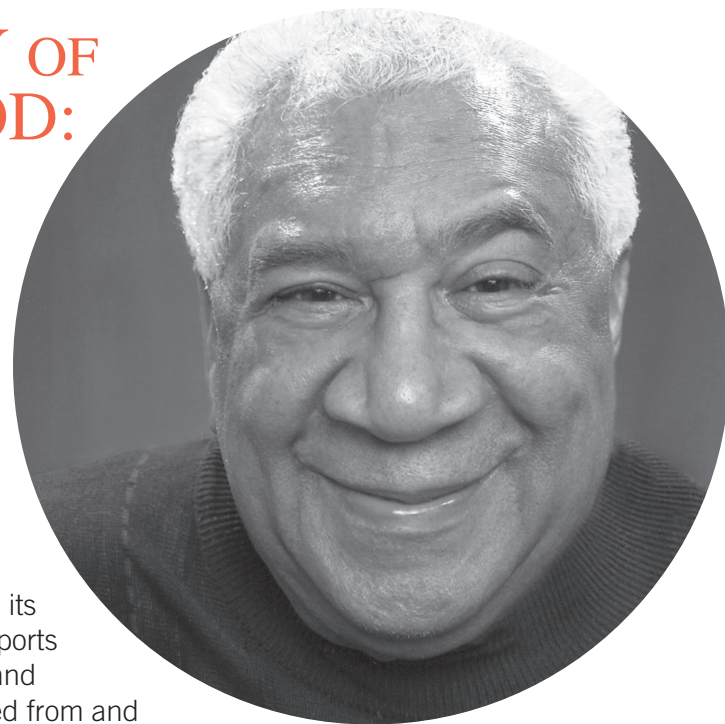
## & THE LATIN SOUL BROTHERS



Get up and dance (or shake in your seat) with Pucho and the Latin Soul Brothers let loose. This fiery "timbalero," born and raised in Harlem, helped craft the classic New York Boogaloo sound. Pucho's wicked blend of Mambo, Jazz, and serious Funk has thrilled fans from Carnegie Hall to the United Kingdom. He is a proud inductee to the International Latin Music Hall of Fame - joining Dizzy Gillespie as the only African-Americans to receive that honor. Join Pucho for a night of Bebop and Boogaloo!

## HISTORY OF THE 'HOOD:

Before he was a Latin Soul Brother, Henry "Pucho" Brown was a resident of Harlem, one of the U.S.'s most recognizable African-American neighborhoods. It has been described as the "quintessential inner-city" and many have argued about the need to preserve Harlem and its historic background. Sports figures, poets, writers, and politicians have all hailed from and still do live there. Can you match the name of the famous Harlem resident with their description?



Try it out, and test your Harlem I.Q.!

### What's Your Harlem I.Q.?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Joe Louis
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ Thurgood Marshall
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ Langston Hughes
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ Ron Brown
  5. \_\_\_\_\_ Bill Clinton
- A. One-time NAACP leader and 1<sup>st</sup> African-American Supreme Court Justice
  - B. Former U.S. President who currently keeps an office in Harlem
  - C. Prize winning boxer who lived in Harlem during his rise to fame
  - D. Poet Laureate of the Harlem Renaissance; he immortalized his famous neighborhood in a poem
  - E. Commerce Secretary of the Clinton Administration grew up on Harlem's 125<sup>th</sup> Street

# MASTER YOUR MUSICAL TERMINOLOGY

**Band vs. Orchestra** Chances are, you are already familiar with lots of bands. A band can be a musical group that works together, such as the legendary band The Beatles or recent superstars Green Day. Many bands rely heavily on guitars, drums, and singing to make their music. You might also know that even solo artists, like Michael Buble or Faith Hill, have a backup band that presents music for the artist to sing with. Finally, there are a few unique artists, such as Alicia Keyes, who can accompany themselves on an instrument while singing. In most cases, the band leader is the main vocalist. Things are a bit different when you consider Pucho and the Latin Soul Brothers.

Pucho's band is more like an orchestra, a large group of musicians who play together on various instruments, usually including strings, woodwinds, brass instruments, and percussion instruments. Pucho is the band leader, but he plays the timbale drums. While this is somewhat typical in the Latin tradition, it is unusual for most American bands and rock bands in general. The variety of instruments the Latin Soul Brothers use is also unique.

**Musical instruments** are divided into 4 categories. These categories are determined by how the instrument makes its sound. There are some common instruments in each category that used by many musical groups. Others are seen only in orchestras or in specific types of music. Examine the categories of instruments below. Do you know what instruments are used in the music you listen to? And how does the use of instruments in that music compare to what you hear used by the performance of Pucho and the Latin Soul Brothers?

**STRING INSTRUMENTS** All string instruments have one thing in common: their sound is made by a vibrating string. The thicker and heavier the string, the slower it vibrates, and the deeper or lower its pitch. The faster a string vibrates the higher its pitch. Shorter strings vibrate faster than longer strings. In some instruments, such as the piano, the strings are made in different lengths. But in other instruments, like the guitar and violin, the musician presses on the string with his finger to shorten it.

**WIND INSTRUMENTS** The sound from wind instrument is made by air vibrating in a pipe or tube. A pipe organ is a good example of a wind instrument. Other wind instruments are the flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon and saxophone. The musician blows in one end, and the music comes out the other end. The pitch of the note depends on the frequency of the air vibration as it goes through the instrument. In turn, the frequency of the air vibration depends on the size of the air chamber, or the size and length of the tube. The larger the instrument, the deeper the resulting sound will be. Often the musicians' fingers cover holes or work keys on the instrument to change the resulting sound.

**BRASS INSTRUMENTS** Brass instruments, such as the trumpet, make sound as a result of a musician blowing into them. So, why are they called brass instruments? Because they are made of the metal brass. Other brass instruments include the french horn, trombone and tuba. The pitch of the sound these instruments make is related to the size of the air chamber. The size of the air chamber relates to the size and length of the pipes, or tubes, on the instrument. The musicians change the notes they play by pressing different keys or moving a slide on the instrument. Musicians can also be done by changing the position of their mouth.

**PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS** Percussion instruments are played by being hit or shaken. Although most people probably think of the drum when asked about percussion, there are lots of different percussion instruments. Common percussion instruments are the drum, cymbal, xylophone, marimba, triangle, bells, tambourine and wood block. Percussion instruments can be hit with sticks like the drum, or the hand like the bongo drum, or against themselves like cymbals. A percussion instrument's sound is made by it vibrating once it is hit or shaken. Materials like membranes on drums, or wood, vibrate slowly and so make a lower pitched sound. Metal cymbals, triangles and bells can vibrate much faster. They make higher pitched sounds.



## Classroom Connections

### DISPLAY IT!

Review the timeline of Pucho's career and the many historic events that paralleled it. Pick an event you know nothing about, research it on the internet, and make a poster that displays your findings. Each of your classmates should do the same with a different event. Soon, you will have a timeline of 20<sup>th</sup> century historical events to hang in your classroom. OR, if you like music, create a timeline that chronicles the history of another musical group.

### REPORT IT!

Study the profiles of performers who have joined the ILMHF. Look at their criteria for awards, and then create your own Hall of Fame. Write a report in which you name your Hall of Fame, tell what criteria for awards are, determine what groups or individuals should be recognized. Explain in your report why they should be honored.

### COMPOSE IT!

Think it's easy to be a musical composer? Find out for sure! Visit the website [www.lessonstutor.com/eesMusic1.html](http://www.lessonstutor.com/eesMusic1.html) and print out a blank music sheet. Then study the section on musical notation. Try to put all of the musical "language" together to make a piece you would like to hear an orchestra play.

### IMAGINE IT!

Imagine that you, like Pucho, could become the leader of a band that fuses several different styles of music. What would you bring together? Opera? Vietnamese? Hip hop? German? Write a poem or give an oral presentation to your class about what you would call your band, what instruments would be involved in your orchestra, and what the music you created would sound like.

### PLAN IT!

Use the internet and travel guides as a resource and plan a trip to Harlem. What would you do and see? What methods of transportation would you use? Are there any safety precautions one should take? How much do you think the trip would cost? Create a travel brochure that shows and tells prospective travelers about a sojourn in Harlem.

### TALK ABOUT IT!

Although Pucho grew up in America speaking English, the Latin rhythms that so influences his work developed in Spanish speaking countries. Try speaking Spanish to hear how the very rhythm of the language is different from the rhythm of English. Go to the website [freetranslation.com](http://www.freetranslation.com) to have a dialogue you have written with a friend translated into Spanish, then practice speaking to each other. Or, visit the website <http://www.babblefish.com/babblefish/langgame.htm> to play foreign language teaching games.

# PUCHO BY THE DECADES

For some artists and musicians, fame is something that only comes after death.

Not so for Henry “Pucho” Brown.

Brown has achieved fame not once, but twice. Influenced as a young man by the performers his mother took him to see at the Apollo Theater, Brown founded a neighborhood band that grew into part of a famous ensemble.

Later, he would lose band members, and his own favored status, before being rediscovered years later and beginning a new career at the age of 60.

Music commentators have consistently named Pucho as a style-setter in the complex jazz-funk-Latin-bebop-boogaloo scene. Read on to learn more about the man who says his musical philosophy is “a Hard Driving Latin rhythm with a Funk and Jazz sound ridin’ on top” and trace the historical events that paralleled his remarkable career.

	Pucho Facts	Historical Events
1930's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Henry Brown (who will later become “Pucho”) is born in Harlem, New York on November 1, 1938.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Great Depression rages and the average American income is reduced by 40%</li> <li>President Franklin Roosevelt gives “Fireside Chats” to the nation via radio</li> <li>Mystery Novels and the Yankees baseball team enjoy nationwide popularity</li> </ul>
1940's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brown’s mother takes him to the Apollo Theatre to see Billie Holiday and the big bands of Count Basie and Duke Ellington.</li> <li>Brown gets his first exposure to Latin music at age 12 when he hears a classmate beating out a mambo rhythm on the side of a desk while singing a Cuban tune entitled “Anabacoa.” Brown buys the record this song is on, hears other Latin music, and becomes hooked. He begins practicing on set of bongo drums he makes out of coffee cans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Great Depression ends</li> <li>World War II dominates</li> <li>Antarctica is discovered to be a continent</li> <li>The Supreme Court rules that African Americans do have the right to vote</li> </ul>
1950's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fifteen year-old Henry Brown buys his first timbales.</li> <li>Brown gets the nickname “Pucho” and forms a neighborhood band called Los Lobos Diablos.</li> <li>Later, the talented Pucho is recruited by the famous Joe Panama Band. When this group breaks up in 1959, Pucho takes many of the members and starts his own group.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Cold War rages</li> <li>Baby Boom Begins</li> <li>Jonas Salk develops the polio vaccine</li> <li>Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat on a bus</li> <li>Alaska and Hawaii become US states</li> </ul>
1960's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pucho’s group enjoys moderate success for a time. Then, Pucho’s members are “stolen” by other bandleaders who can pay more.</li> <li>Pucho forms yet another group, Pucho and the Latin Soul Brothers.</li> <li>The group signs with Prestige records. Between 1966 and 1969, they release a stunning 8 hit albums.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Rights Movement is going strong</li> <li>President John F. Kennedy, his brother Robert Kennedy, Civil Rights leader and Martin Luther King, Jr are assassinated</li> <li>Men walk on the moon for the first time</li> <li>Summer of Love &amp; Woodstock</li> </ul>
1970's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The success of the Latin Soul Brothers is short lived. In the early 1970’s, Pucho is forced to disband the group.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vietnam war rages and mass protests rock the nation</li> <li>President Nixon struggles with Watergate</li> </ul>
1980's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pucho makes a quiet living performing in resorts in the Catskill Mountains. He does not record new music.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>President Reagan works on ending the Cold War with Russia</li> <li>Number of single parent families increases</li> <li>“Shop till you drop” becomes a way of life for some</li> <li>Sandra Day O’Connor joins the Supreme Court</li> <li>PUNK is in!</li> </ul>
1990's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1993, the acid-jazz movement in Britain revived interest in Pucho and some of his old albums were released.</li> <li>Pucho begins recording again in 1995. The album Rip a Dip restores his popularity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operation Desert Storm</li> <li>The World Wide Web is born in 1992</li> <li>Grunge rock and grunge styles have their day</li> <li>Bill Clinton’s presidency is marked by controversy</li> </ul>
2000's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2003, Pucho is inducted in the International Latin Music Hall of Fame. Pucho and noted bandleader Dizzy Gillespie are the only African Americans ever to receive this honor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Downloading revolutionized the music industry</li> <li>Bill Gates becomes a household name</li> <li>George W. Bush and Al Gore battle it out to see who will become president</li> </ul>

## Test Yourself!

B R E A T H R U Q P D B Q E M  
 S N A C E E F F O C I I L D U  
 C K O X S W E M R L W A Z M U  
 L K W I A Q A R L J B F O Z V  
 E X I S S C D C I M C W A L Y  
 F O E D I S L D I A H P R N V  
 S O E D W I U T R G J U T V M  
 D J T D N D T C R D Z D S B T  
 Z P G T N A S O R A Q W E N D  
 K F O L O U U F I E Q S H B B  
 T N W F V Z T C X Z P L C F F  
 C Z F O L B A O K O N G R E Z  
 D T S O B F W X I B R S O K J  
 D C A R D Q B V J E F Y O W G  
 X P E C E Q T O R Y N F T Q B

Are you ready for Pucho and the Latin Soul Brothers? Find out by taking this quiz. Write the word or words that correctly complete each statement in the blank, then look for your answer in the puzzle.

- Salsa dance involves \_\_\_\_\_ steps done to eight counts of music.
- Pucho made his first bongo drums out of \_\_\_\_\_.
- This former US president keeps an office in Harlem. \_\_\_\_\_
- In addition to Pucho, there is one other African-American in the ILMHF. This man is named \_\_\_\_\_ Gillespie.
- Drums are an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ instrument.
- A wind instrument is powered by the musician’s \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ jazz that was popular in Britain in 1993 helped re-launch Pucho’s career.
- Pucho plays a special type of drum called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Since Pucho and the Latin Soul Brothers contains a number of performers who work together on different types of instruments (including strings, brass, percussion) they are more like an \_\_\_\_\_ than a rock band.
- Treble and Bass \_\_\_\_\_ are examples of musical notations that tell the musicians how to name the lines and spaces.

# ALL HAIL

## International Latin Music HALL of FAME

Baseball has a hall of fame. Hollywood has a walk of fame. And Latin music has the ILMHF. Like many other Halls of Fame, the International Latin Music Hall of Fame was created to honor and preserve the accomplishments of the best and the brightest stars of an industry. The ILMHF was founded by Joe Hernandez in 1999 with its goals being the preservation of Latin music and dance authenticity, cultural integrity and historical continuity. Each year, the awards are handed out at a star studded performance where Latin musicians celebrate the high achievers of their industry. Henry "Pucho" Brown was inducted in 2003; he and the legendary Dizzy Gillespie are the only two African-Americans to have received this award. Want to know who else is in the hall of fame? Take a look below...

### Rita Moreno

*dancer/singer/actress from Puerto Rico*  
**BEST KNOWN FOR** Playing Anita in West Side Story, Appearing on PBS' The Electric Company, Providing the voice of Carmen Sandiego, Guest starring in The Nanny, Strong Medicine, and Law and Order  
**WINNER OF** A Grammy, Tony, Emmy, and Oscar

### Desiderio Alberto Arnaz y De Acha III

*(AKA Desi Arnaz) Cuban exile*  
**JOBS** Band leader, star of stage and screen  
**CREDITED WITH** Launching Congo craze in America  
**BEST KNOWN FOR** Playing Ricky Ricardo on I Love Lucy (Need we say more?)

### Julio Iglesias

*Spanish singer*  
**BEST KNOWN FOR** Looking good and singing love songs  
**IMPRESSIVE STATS** He has sold more than 250 million records, has earned an astounding 2,650 gold and platinum records around the world, and has performed in nearly 4,600 shows on five different continents.

### Dizzy Gillespie

*African-American Band leader*  
**FIRST INSTRUMENT** Played the piano at age 4  
**GOT HIS NICKNAME FROM** His habit of playing silly tricks and clowning around onstage  
**FAMOUS CONNECTIONS** Played with Duke Ellington and Thelonious Monk, to name a few. He also visited Cuba and was photographed with Fidel Castro.  
**TRIVIA** In 1964, he ran for president of the United States on a platform of Vietnam withdrawal, desegregation, and a national lottery.

## Do's & Don'ts OF GOOD THEATER BEHAVIOR

# THEATER ETIQUETTE

**The Basic rule of behavior:** Theater behavior falls somewhere in between that expected for a church and a movie. If you wouldn't do it in one of the above don't do it here.

**DO** turn your cell phone off.

**DON'T** eat or drink in the theater unless refreshments are sold there.

**DO** sit in your assigned seat.

**DO** arrive on time.

**DON'T** disturb those around you (even if you are bored).

**DON'T** sing along at an opera or musical.

**DON'T** shout rude things at the performers. Treat them as you would want to be treated if you were onstage.

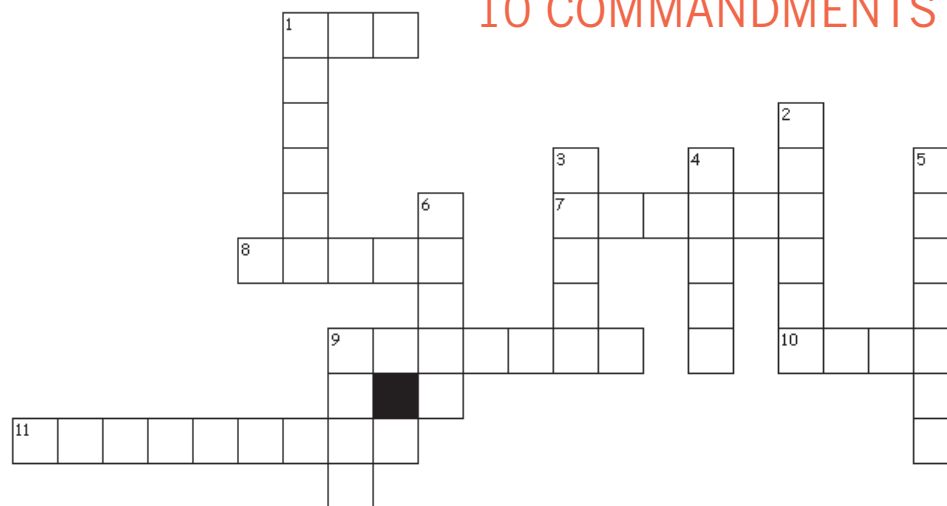
**DON'T** forget to enjoy yourself and learn new things.

**DO** remain in your seat until intermission.

**DO** clap at the end of an act, a scene, after a wonderful moment called a "show-stopper", or at the end of a production. If you are unsure, clap when others do.



## Good Theater Behavior: Reviewing the 10 COMMANDMENTS



- ACROSS**
- Clap at the end of a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Good theater behavior falls between that expected for a \_\_\_\_\_ and for a movie theater.
  - Always remember to \_\_\_\_\_ new things.
  - Clap after an especially amazing part in the play called a "show-\_\_\_\_\_."
  - The only time you should leave your \_\_\_\_\_ is during intermission.
  - Your \_\_\_\_\_ should always be turned off.
- DOWN**
- \_\_\_\_\_ on time.
  - If you are unsure of when to clap, clap when \_\_\_\_\_ do.
  - Clap at the end of a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Never eat or \_\_\_\_\_ unless refreshments are sold in the theater.
  - Pay attention during the production. Even if you are not interested, sit \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid disturbing others.
  - Always remember to \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.
  - Do not \_\_\_\_\_ along at an opera or musical.



### STUDENT PERFORMANCE

MONDAY  
**APRIL 10**  
 10:30 AM

### EVENING PERFORMANCE

SUNDAY  
**APRIL 9**  
 7:30 PM

### ANSWERS TO "Harlem I.Q."

- Six
- Coffee cans
- Bill Clinton
- Dizzy
- Percussion
- breath
- acid
- timbale
- orchestra
- clefs

### SPECIAL THANKS



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