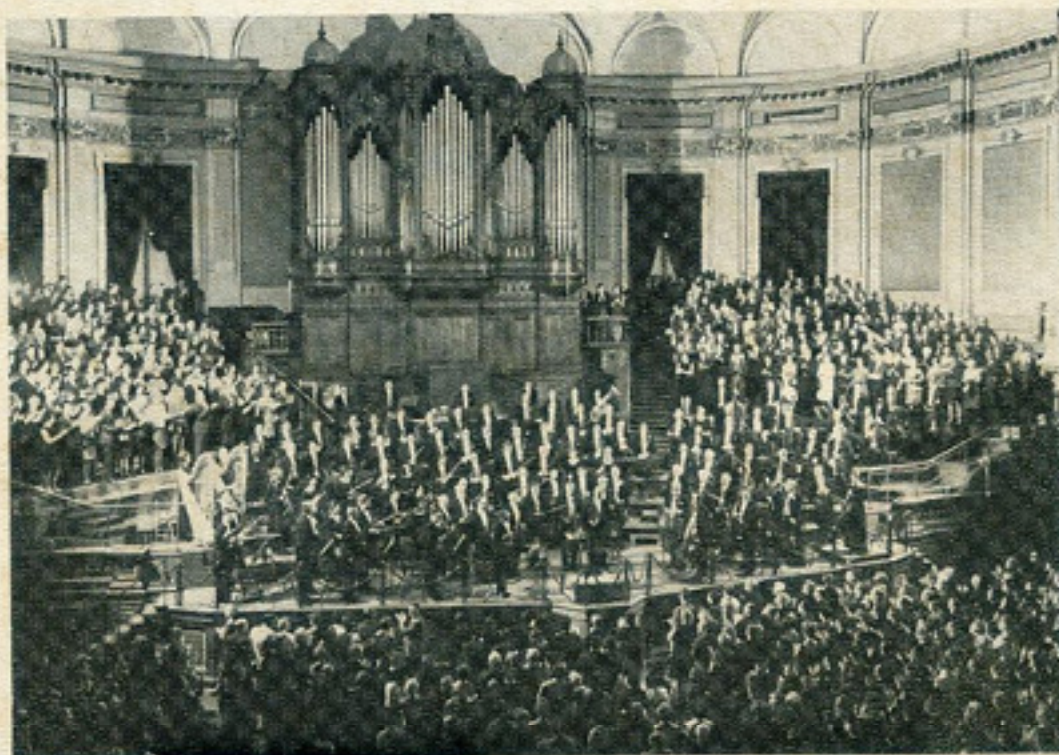


STICUSA  
V.G.K.S.

CULTUREEL CENTRUM CURAÇAO  
CURAÇAOSCHE KUNSTKRING

present



"THE AMSTERDAM CONCERTGEBOUW ORCHESTRA"

conductors

Bernard Haitink

Roberto Benzi

May 19th 1971


May 20th 1971

**Centro Pro Arte**

21.00 hours

## *In de pauze*

aan de bar te verkrijgen:



Schlitz  
Norlly Prat  
Johnnie Walker  
Dubonnet  
Americano 505  
Lamson  
Hennessy  
Sandeman  
Gordon  
Bacardi  
Pernod  
Cherry Heering  
Canadian Club  
Matteus  
Cointrean  
Drambuie

Ook **na** de voorstelling is de bar geopend!

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## CONDUCTORS AND SOLOISTS

Bernard Haitink . . . . .	conductor
Roberto Benzi . . . . .	conductor
Theo Bruins . . . . .	soloist
Herman Krebbers . . . . .	soloist
Tibor de Machula . . . . .	soloist



## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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## THE AMSTERDAM CONCERTGEBOUW ORCHESTRA

The Concertgebouw which arose in solitary splendor among the Polderland and allotments on the outskirts of Amsterdam in 1888, owed its conception to a cultural revival in Holland, which drew to close a long period of general decline, and which put the country back on the map as an international center of the arts. Until then musical life in Amsterdam had been restricted to house concerts and to performances in a small concert-hall named Felix Meritis, or to summer concerts in the so-called Parkzaal.

And so, on November 3, 1888, the Concertgebouw Orchestra gave its first concert under the baton of Willem Kes, a young "inspired artist", who very soon shaped the ensemble to one of great promise. The largest musical ensemble in Holland, and now one of the most respected in the world, the Concertgebouw Orchestra had already reached a high artistic level by the time founding conductor Kes left it in 1895.

The baton was then passed on to a 24-year old conductor from Lucerne, Switzerland, Willem Mengelberg, who is credited with having created the orchestra's "voice".

It was Mengelberg who first took the orchestra overseas. That was in 1898, and the trip was to Norway to take part in the Bergen Festival at the invitation of Edvard Grieg. Then followed Frankfurt, Paris, Hamburg, Berlin. But it was in Amsterdam, in the orchestra's own Concertgebouw, Mengelberg's Concertgebouw, that the early triumphs made history. There was the night in 1897, when Grieg himself called for an "encore" from the auditorium; the occasion when Richard Strauss conducted the first performance of his "Death and Transfiguration", and the time when guest-conductor Hans Richter stood down and left the orchestra to play its way through the score alone, to show his confidence in its phenomenal team-work.

Gustav Mahler personally conducted his Fourth Symphony and then handed over the baton to Mengelberg for him to repeat the work. With the use of radio and later gramophone recordings, the orchestra's popularity became world-wide. After World War II the group began to tour abroad.

Eduard van Beinum succeeded Mengelberg in 1945. In 1954 he and Rafael Kubelik conducted the orchestra through its first tour of the United States.

In 1964 Bernard Haitink became sole-conductor of the Concertgebouw Orchestra, after a three-year period of co-conductorship with Eugen Jochum.

**First violin**

Herman Krabbers  
 Jo Juda  
 Jean Louis Stuurup  
 Joël Waterman  
 Wim Schrier  
 Marten Heitjema  
 André van Aalst  
 Wiel Peeters  
 Hans Speth  
 Johan Kracht  
 Nobuyuki Shiode  
 Hiu Kian Pin  
 Henk Schram  
 Piet Lamberts  
 Yuriya Pieterse-Saita  
 Eiji Okada  
 Linda Ashworth  
 Han de Wit  
 Gijs Beths

**Second violin**

Jan Düring  
 Jo Jacobs  
 Dolf Bettelheim  
 Masako van Brederode-Fujii  
 Hanna van Hal  
 Kees Hendrikse  
 Peter Keller  
 Eleonore Elias  
 Reiko Sijpkens-Shiyouama  
 Frans Blanket  
 Yasuko Speth-Okumura  
 Warwick Lister  
 Frans Hengeveld  
 Frans Venema  
 Robert Waterman  
 Lambertus de With

**Viola**

Klaas Boon  
 Karel Schouten  
 Koen van der Molen  
 Imer Saracoglu  
 Jan Jager  
 Johan Giskes  
 Adriaan Schutter  
 Joris Bruynjé  
 George Szende  
 Laurel van Gellekom-Ramsay  
 Pieter Roosenschoon  
 Fred Hügel  
 Mária v.d. Valk Bouman-Olléová

**Violoncello**

Tibor de Machula  
 Jean Decroos  
 Henk Sekreve  
 Lim Kok Beng  
 Wim Straesser  
 Hans van Weydom Claterbos  
 Saskia Boon  
 Christiaan Norde  
 Edith Neumen  
 Dijck Koster  
 Hans Yader  
 Marijke Verberne

**Contra-bassoon**

Henk Guldemond  
 Tonny de Gruyter  
 Cees van der Poel  
 Jan Rauling  
 Gerard Ernste  
 Pim Hascher  
 Guibert Vrijens  
 Jo Enders  
 Fred Nijenhuis

**Flute**

Jan Visser  
 Paul Verhey  
 Gijs van Kooten  
 Rien de Reede

**Piccolo and flute**

Hans van de Weyer

**Oboe**

Cees van der Kraen  
 Werner Herbers  
 Rob Visser  
 Daan Admiraal

**English horn and oboe**

Carlo Ravelli

**Clarinet**

Bram de Wilde  
 Jan Koene  
 Piet Honingh  
 Jaap Moelker

**Bass-clarinet and clarinet**

Geert van Keulen

**Bassoon**

Brian Pollard  
 Joep Terwey  
 Frans Odijk  
 Kees Olthuis

**Contra-bassoon and bassoon**

Wim Jonas

**Horn**

Jan Bos  
 Adriaan van Woudenberg  
 Marinus Clarijs  
 Sijmen van Brederode  
 Jaap Prinsen  
 Iman Soeteman  
 Henk Soeteman

**Trumpet**

Willem Groot  
 Klees Kos  
 Freddy Grin  
 Henk Minderman  
 Epke van der Valk

**Trombone**

Hans Meassen  
 Kees Blokker  
 Hans van Balen

**Bass-trombone**

Henk van Bergon

**Tuba**

Donald Blakeslee

**Kettle-drums**

Jan Labordus  
 Gerard Schoonenberg

**Percussion instruments**

Ruud van den Brink  
 Niels Le Lerge  
 Jan Pustjens

**Harp**

Theresia Rieu  
 Sara Vos-Strumphler

Wednesday, May 19th 1971

CONDUCTOR BERNARD HAITINK

Ouverture "Le Nozze di Figaro"

W. A. Mozart  
1756 - 1791

Concert for piano & orchestra

Kees van Baaren  
1906 - 1970

Ma Mere l'Oye

Maurice Ravel  
1875 - 1937

Prélude

Danse du Rouet

Pavane de la Belle au bois dormant

Petit Poucet

Laideronnette, Impératrice des Pagodes

Les entretiens de la Belle et de la Bête

Le jardin féerique

## INTERMISSION

Symphonie Fantastique  
opus 14

Hector Berlioz  
1803 - 1869

Episode de la vie d'un artiste

Rêveries - Passions

Un bal

Scène aux champs

Mache au supplice

Songe d'une nuit du Sabbat - Dies Irae - Ronde du Sabbat

Thursday, May 20th 1971

CONDUCTOR ROBERTO BENZI

"Karfreitagszauber" from "PARSIFAL"

Richard Wagner  
1813 - 1883

Syphony no. 4 in D minor  
opus 120

Robert Schumann  
1810 - 1856

Ziomlich langsam - Lebhaft  
Romanze  
Scherzo  
Langsam - Lebhaft

## INTERMISSION

Pastorale d'été

Arthur Honegger  
1892

Suite "El sombrero de 3 picos"

Manuel de Falla  
1876 - 1946

Inleiding  
Dans van de molenaarsvrouw (Fandango)  
Dans van de buren (Seguidillas)  
Dans van de molenaar (Farruca)  
Slotdans (Jota)





### BERNARD HAITINK, CONDUCTOR

As a child Bernard Haitink just drifted into music, as he puts it, and as an adult his musical career has been meteoric.

Originally an orchestral violinist, he attended an annual conductor's course organized by the Netherlands Radio Union in 1954 and 1955.

By September 1955, at the age of 26, he was second conductor of the Radio Philharmonic Orchestra. Two years later he became first conductor.

Haitink was invited by the Concertgebouw Orchestra to perform Cherubini's C Minor Requiem.

He also accepted guest appearances throughout Europe and the United States.

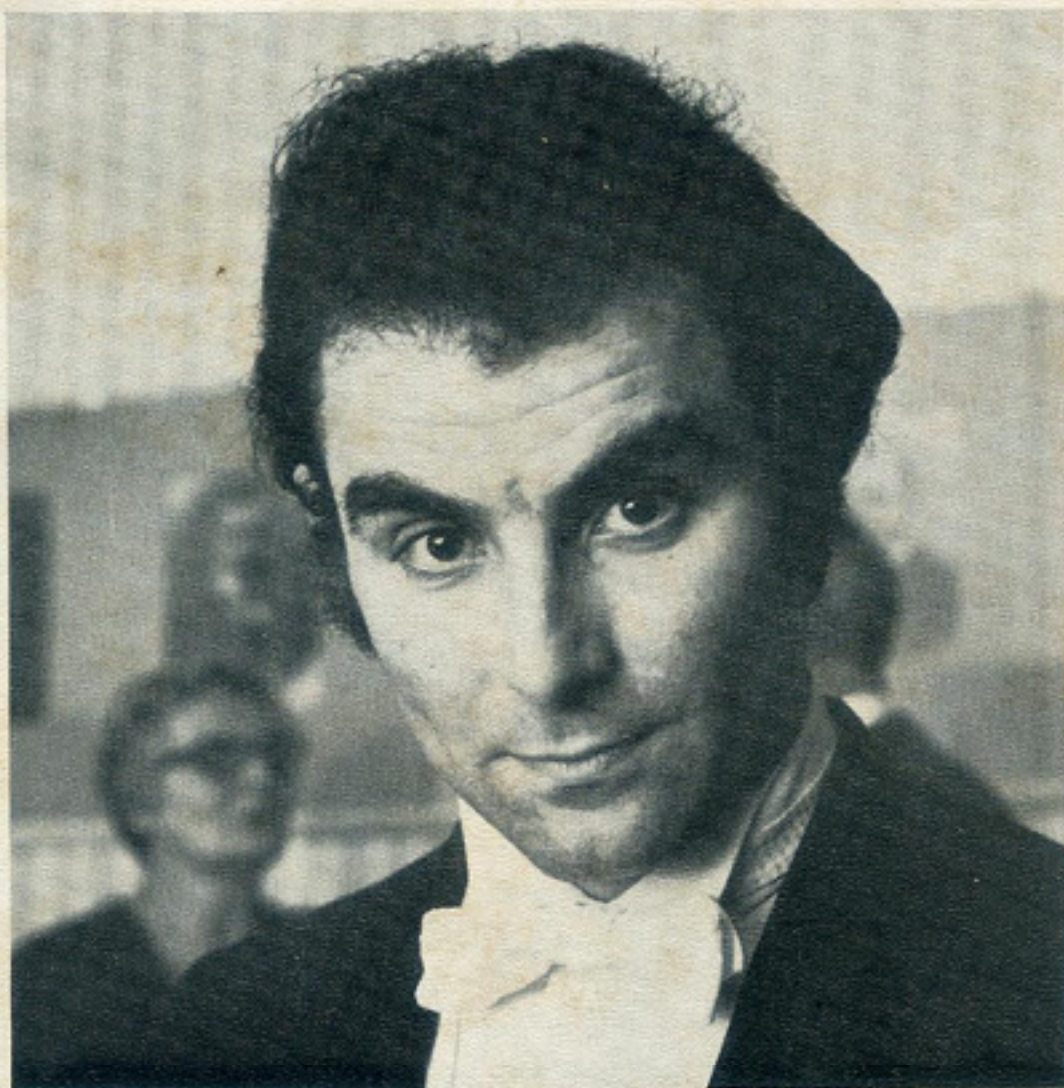
Following the death of Eduard van Beinum in 1959, he and Eugen Jochem were appointed co-conductors of the Concertgebouw Orchestra.

In 1964 Haitink became sole permanent conductor.

Not all of Haitink's musical word is devoted to conduct before live audiences. Thanks to him, the Concertgebouw Orchestra is wrapping up two big projects: the recording of a Mahler and Bruckner series for the Philips label.

Haitink is a honorary member of the International Mahler Society and holder of the international Bruckner medal of honour, for the work he has done with both composer's music.

But he insists he has no personal musical preferences:  
"There is just good music or bad", he maintains.



ROBERTO BENZI, conductor

Roberto Benzi was born in France in 1937 of Italian parents. He got his first piano lessons from his father at the age of 4. He continued his piano studies in Paris with André Cluytens. In his early twenties Benzi entered what he calls his "second career".

He had, by this time, completed his musical and university education and embarked on his vocation as a conductor by participating in a number of European music festival and making concert tours of North and South-America, and North-Africa.

In 1959 he got his first big break, aged 21, when he conducted "Carmen" by Bizet in the "Théâtre National de l'Opéra" in Paris. Singing the lead role was a promising young French opera star, Jane Rhodes, who shortly after became Benzi's wife.

He has conducted virtually all the main symphony orchestras of Berlin, Prague, Moscow, as well in North and South America and Japan.

In 1964 he first got together with the Concertgebouw Orchestra. He does not look on himself as a guest of them now, but rather as an old friend.

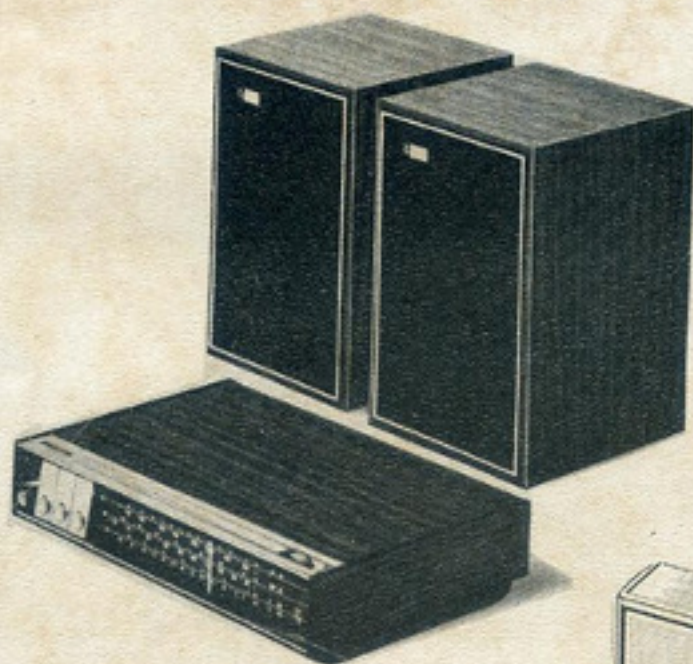


*Natuurlijk is er verschil  
tussen het Concertgebouw-  
orkest en de ABN, maar in  
beiden zit wel degelijk muziek*

*Komt U maar eens praten met  
één van onze bankmusici  
op één van onze kantoren.*



**Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.**



## ZELF NAAR HET CONCERT GAAN

*Die sfeer... die rijke klank...  
het spontane applaus.*

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prima conditie.



Op al die apparaten met die rijke  
klankkleur staat

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