NYP 18-31, Stravinsky's Philharmonic 1 2 (THEME MUSIC & OPENING BILLBOARD) 3 AB: ...and THIS week: (MUSIC: UP and UNDER) 4 5 AB: ...we have an all-Stravinsky broadcast prepared 6 for you. This is Alec Baldwin. I hope that 7 you'll enjoy this music with me. We have a 8 performance of Perséphone from 1957 that 9 features the composer leading the orchestra. We'll also hear a relatively recent recording 10 11 of his famous Rite of Spring as conducted by 12 former Music Director Alan Gilbert. We begin right now with just the second orchestral work 13 14 that Stravinsky ever composed: The Scherzo 15 fantastique, Op. 3. It was inspired by Maurice Maeterlinck's 1901 essay "The Life of Bees." 16 17

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- 22 AB: In July 1907, Stravinsky wrote to Nikolai
- 23 Rimsky-Korsakov that he planned a "fantastic
- scherzo", to be called "Bees." He began work on
- it right away and finished it in March, 1908.
- 26 Rimsky-Korsakov saw the score and liked it, but
- 27 he died in 1908, before he could hear it
- 28 performed. Stravinsky dedicated the piece to
- 29 Alexander Siloti, who conducted the first
- 30 performance on February 6, 1909 in St
- 31 Petersburg. We're going to hear it as
- performed in November, 1975. This is the
- 33 Scherzo fantastique by Igor Stravinsky. Pierre
- 34 Boulez conducts...The New York Philharmonic.
- 35 (MUSIC)
- 36 AB: That was the Scherzo fantastique by Igor
- 37 Stravinsky. The New York Philharmonic was
- 38 conducted by Pierre Boulez.
- 39 When that work was given its premiere in 1909,
- 40 another of Stravinsky's pieces, "Fireworks,"
- 41 was also on the program. Serge Diaghilev was
- 42 in the audience that evening and was very
- impressed by the young composer—so much so that
- 44 he commissioned Stravinsky to write his first
- ballet. Perhaps you've heard of it; it's
- 46 called The Firebird.

AB: We skip ahead a few decades for the next work
on our program: Perséphone from 1934. Dubbed a
"melodrama," this work has parts for speakers,
solo singers, chorus, dancers, and orchestra.

The action is taken from the world of classical mythology where Persephone martyrs herself to become Queen of the Underworld for six months of the year. She does so out of compassion for the hapless spirits trapped there for eternity.

Her presence brings joy to those she's near, so the result of her split life between Hades and Earth is the change of seasons.

Stravinsky's good friend and fellow composer
Elliott Carter referred to this work as the
"more humanistic Rite of Spring." Indeed, both
are fertility myths. But unlike the "chosen
one" of the Rite of Spring, Persephone chooses
her fate of her own free will. Some see this as
an allegory for the life of Christ; others see
it as symbolic of a socially committed artist
moving between the realms of aesthetic delight
and human misery. Stravinsky's music, which is
full of religious awe and compassionate wisdom,
seems to mirror both interpretations.

- 72 AB: Reception was mixed at the premiere, which the
- 73 composer led in Paris on April 30, 1934.
- 74 Stravinsky would go on to conduct the score in
- 75 Buenos Aires that same year and continued to
- directly oversee performances of it for many
- years to come.
- 78 In 1957, Stravinsky led the New York
- 79 Philharmonic in two performances of Persephone
- 80 at Carnegie Hall. A few days later, he
- 81 presided over a recording session featuring
- 82 those same artists at the 30<sup>th</sup> Street
- 83 Studios...and that's the recording we'll hear
- now. Perséphone by Igor Stravinsky. Vera
- 85 Zorina is the narrator, Richard Robinson is the
- 86 tenor and we'll also hear the Westminster Choir
- of which John Finley Williamson was director.
- The composer conducts...The New York
- 89 Philharmonic.
- 90 (MUSIC)
- 91 AB: Recorded at the 30<sup>th</sup> Street Studios in New York
- 92 City, that was Perséphone by Igor Stravinsky.
- 93 As soloists, we heard Vera Zorina as the
- 94 narrator with tenor Richard Robinson. The
- 95 Westminster Choir and the New York Philharmonic
- were conducted by the composer.

97 AB: The relationship between Igor Stravinsky and
98 the New York Philharmonic is both long-standing
99 and deep. It began in early 1924, when the
100 orchestra invited the composer to join them on
101 tour.

102 AB: Stravinsky arrived in New York on January 4,
103 1925 and gave his first concert in the United
104 States four days later when he conducted the
105 Philharmonic in a program of his own music—
106 culminating with Petrushka.

## 107 [MUSIC BUTTON]

AB: Between 1925 and 1966, Stravinsky conducted the 108 New York Philharmonic in thirty-three concerts-109 more than any other orchestra. Highlights of 110 these appearances included: the first time the 111 composer conducted the Rite of Spring in the 112 United States, the American premieres of his 113 Ragtime for Eleven Instruments and of the Octet 114 115 for Winds in 1925. Two decades later, the Philharmonic would commission and give the 116 world premiere of the Symphony in Three 117 118 Movements. But for all his musical genius, conducting didn't come naturally to Stravinsky 119 as conductor Robert Craft--his long-time 120 assistant and biographer--explained: 121

- 122 (ACTUALITY: craft)
- 123 AB: Stravinsky eventually became more comfortable
- on the podium and he even made his American
- television debut with the Orchestra and Leonard
- Bernstein in 1961.
- 127 [VIDEO: YPC/Archival Footage]
- 128 AB: Stravinsky's last appearance with the New York
- 129 Philharmonic was in 1966, where he conducted
- the Symphony of Psalms during the
- 131 Philharmonic's first Stravinsky Festival at the
- age of eighty-four. Bert Bial, contrabassoon
- for the New York Philharmonic from 1957 to 1995
- remembers:
- 135 (ACTUALITY: bert)
- 136 AB: Stravinsky's music has represented an integral
- part of the New York Philharmonic's repertory
- for many decades...with over 1100 performances to
- date. Statistically speaking, that means that
- roughly 1 out of every 13 of the orchestra's
- more than 15,000 concerts...has featured at least
- one of his works.

- 144 AB: In a moment, we'll conclude with one of
- 145 Stravinsky's best-known scores, The Rite of
- 146 Spring. I'm Alec Baldwin and you're listening
- 147 to The New York Philharmonic This Week.
- 148 (ID)
- 149 AB: We conclude this week's broadcast with one of
- the most revolutionary and world-changing
- scores of the 20th century: Stravinsky's
- ballet, the Rite of Spring. Program annotator
- 153 James M. Keller sets the scene for us:
- 154 (ACTUALITY)
- 155 AB: The Rite of Spring, which is in two parts,
- depicts a pagan rite in which a girl is
- ritualistically chosen as a sacrifice to the
- god of the sun. Part One is called "The
- Adoration of the Earth", and Part Two is called
- 160 "The Sacrifice."
- 161 AB: Volumes have been written about the premiere of
- the Rite of Spring, which caused riots in
- Paris. While some have argued that it was the
- music that incensed such a violent public
- reaction, James M. Keller takes a different
- point of view:
- 167 (ACTUALIYT JMK 02)

- 168 (APPLAUSE)
- 169 AB: And now we hear the Rite of Spring by Igor
- 170 Stravinsky. Alan Gilbert conducts...The New
- 171 York Philharmonic.
- 172 (MUSIC: Rite)
- 173 VO: We've just heard one of the great landmarks in
- musical history: Stravinsky's Rite of Spring.
- 175 The New York Philharmonic was conducted by Alan
- 176 Gilbert.
- 177 (INSERT CLOSERS/CREDITS)
- 178 PROMO for NYP 18-33
- 179 AB: We take a sojourn through the musical world of
- Jean Sibelius on our next New York Philharmonic
- broadcast. This is Alec Baldwin. Please join
- me for a program that will include Finlandia,
- the violin concerto and the Second Symphony...as
- well as a few lesser-known works. Leonard
- Bernstein, Zubin Mehta, Lorin Maazel, and Sir
- 186 Thomas Beechum will all conduct...the New York
- 187 Philharmonic This Week.