Local pianist a welcome guest

J.C. LaDalia

The Edmonton Symphony Orchestra's most recent performances Jan. 28, 29 and 30, were greeted with special public interest because of the guest appearance of John Hendrickson, the 20-year-old Edmonton pianist whose career has already assumed international proportions.

The program began with Rossini's Overture to his opera William Tell. This was a strong, well-pointed performance of an overplayed but beautiful work. From the meditative cello opening, played with warmth by Colin Ryan, to the heroic conclusion, taken by Hetu at a good clip, the work was vigorously entertaining. Several passage (the trombones in the storm scene, the trumpets at the abrupt beginning to the finale) were rawly played but dramatically right, and only increased the intensity. Such an approach can be easily over-done, but here it worked. The flute and oboe passages following the storm were interwoven delicately. There was a slight slackening of strings after the finale's theme was first stated, and pizzicati should have been more incisive, but otherwise the playing was admirably crisp.

The Chopin F minor Concerto followed. Hendrickson's entry told us this was to be an intimate. rather melancholy interpretation, and carefully thought out. There was a sense of inwardness and repose even in the vivace last movement. Hendrickson is clearly a sensitive pianist, with impressive technique and an intelligent sense of rubato. His first solo passage, consisting of the second theme, had a rapt, improvisitory quality played as of music as orchestration, lovely as I've ever heard. However, considering his inward interpretation, the second movement should have been the crown of the performance. Unfortunately it sounded more "public" than the other two.

One reason, I think, was a simple misjudgement of balance. The orchestra played with such

delicacy (especially in the 29-bar string tremolo) that the piano was too loud. Then, too, although the soloist perceived the movement as one great song, his left hand's interjections were too forceful, thus impeding the song's movement. Finally, a clarity of touch which was admirable in the outer sections, became, if not staccato, least quasi-declamatory, which seemed inappropriate in view of his general interpretation. But, these reservations only explain why it wasn't the most perfect F minor performance ever. It is exhilarating to contemplate that Hendrickson is fully capable of such a perfor-

The orchestra gave excellent

mance.

support, with special kudos for the bassoonist, William Harrison, for his haunting solos.

As an encore, Hendrickson played Chopin's C-sharp minor

Dvorak Seventh Symphony in D minor was the post-intermission work, and Hetu relished it. His approach was generally lyrical, rather than taut and weighty, many entrances and attacks being slightly softened rather than razor sharp. In the scherzo and finale a delightful lilt was emphasized. There were several passages (specifically: high strings in the first movement, a cello melody in the finale, and the coda) which were taken more leisurely than is often the case, and they were very effective. Since Dvorak's woodwind writing is inspired, the gracefulness of our woodwind's playing was especially appreciated. The blazing final chords stirred a few members of the audience to cries of "Bravo!" a word seldom heard at the Jubilee.

Recordings: Toscanini's William Tell Overture is still the touchstone, a really electrifying performance. It's available on Victrola, a budget label, with other Rossini overtures. Though recorded in 1953 in mono, the sound is good. If a stereo version is essential Bernstein's (on Columbia) is the best.

The Chopin F-minor concer-

to is performed with poetry finesse by Vladimir Ashkar on a London record. Its cur disc-mate is the Bach D-n concerto. If an all-Chopin re is wanted, the best bets Rubinstein (his earlier recor with Wallenstein) on RCA Tamas Vasary on DGG. include Chopin's And Spianato. The latter has fre sound.

The Dvorak Seventh available on two excellent don Stereo Treasury bu records. These are Kubelik the Vienna Phil., and Mon and the London Symphony more sumptuous sound Kubelik's newest version with Berlin Phil. on DGG.

maturing reveals Homecoming

by John W. Charles

John Hendrickson, the 20year-old Edmonton pianist who is establishing an international reputation, was in Edmonton this past weekend to perform with the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra. Gateway spoke with him on Saturday following a children's matinee. Hendrickson currently lives in New York where he is in his third year at Julliard School of Music, one of the best music schools in North America.

GATEWAY: What exactly do you study at Julliard? Only the piano? Or are there non-musical subjects as well?

HENDRICKSON: Julliard is a four year music school, and though they offer optional courses in non-musical areas for example, I took Freshman English - the curriculum is nearly all music. This year I'm taking Literature and Music, which investigates such aspects counterpoint, fugue - specific technical matters. At present we're studying late nineteenthcentury opera: Berlioz' The Trojans, Wagner's Tristan, Debussy's Pelleas and Melisande ending with Berg's Lulu, written in the 1930s. Then all piano students must join the Julliard Chorus

My piano teacher is Irwin Freundlich (he's one of the main reasons I chose Julliard) and I see him each week, and am working on various pieces for

One of my favourite courses, which I've taken every year, (it's an elective), is Chamber Music. In it I work with other instrumentalists, say violinists, cellists, clarinetists. We play trios, quintets, whatever. Languages are available (French, Italian, German) but they're aimed primarily at the vocal students who are learning lieder and opera. And you can do just so much in four years.

G: It certainly sounds like a lot. What music are you presently working on?

H: I'm especially interested in late Beethoven at the movement, so I'm learning his Diabelli Variations, which is a large piece about forty-five minutes long. I'll be playing it this year in recital. Then I want to begin on some of his last sonatas, such as the "Hammerklavier" and the opus III.

The other large project at the moment is Liszt, especially the piano transcriptions based on operas - and they've really been ignored in this century. At a recital this past autumn I performed his transcription of the "Liebestod" from Tristan, and it was the first Julliard performance in forty years.

G: You seem to be mostly interested in nineteenth-century music. What about earlier composers, Bach or Mozart? And what about modern composers? H: You're right, the nineteenth century holds the greatest fascination for me right now. But I'm working on the Bach E minor partita, and his Italian Concerto.

I tend to think in giving recitals, and what's needed to balance them. I'd like to play some pieces for virginal by Byrd and Farnaby. I known some people will frown: playing virginal pieces on the piano! But I think they could sound right, and it would make a very nice opening to a recital.

As for modern music, I'm interested in Prokofiev and Bartok. The only contemporary composer whose piano music really interests me is American -George Crumb. He seems to me a truly humanistic composer, and I'd like to play his Makrokosmos and Voc Balaenae some time.

G: Do you have time to go to many concerts in New York? H: Oh yes — that's one of the points of going to Julliard. I've heard Rubinstein, and Horowitz he's fantastic! And some opera, though that's pretty expensive. Emil Gilels is doing all five Beethoven concreti with the Cleveland Orchestra this spring

and I'm going to them. Then there

are a lot of recitals at Julliard. I'm working right now on the Brahms

Concert pianist John Hendrickson

photo Kevin Gi

D minor concerto for a Julliard competition.

G: Just how does such a competition work?

H: Well, the Julliard Orchestra has a concert season and perform a concerto each time, usually for violin, cello or piano. Any Julliard student who wants to can enter the competition. I've entered several times. Haven't won yet, but maybe next time.

G: Considering the talent such students have, it must be difficult. You've been in many competitions now, haven't you?

H: Yes. Last summer I was one of fifty competitors in the Montreal International Competition. We had to play quite a range of works, but the tough part was learning a new piece written for the competition, a fantasy for piano and orchestra by the French-Canadian Jacques Hetu (no relation to Edmonton's conductor). We were locked up in a convent for a week to learn it. The main problem was that, though difficult technically, and therefore challenging, it wasn't interesting at all musically.

How did you fare in the competition?

H: I placed third.

Congratulations. Do you really like such competitions? Or do you feel you're under too much pressure?

H: It depends on the kind of competition. The Chopin Competition in Warsaw (1975) was exhilarating. There was a full house at every event. The audience had its favourites and developed a passionate attachment to them. I'm still receiving gifts! The other extreme is the Leventritt Competition in New York, where the public is excluded. So your only audience consists of ten critics, mostly famous older pianists, who sit scattered throughout the hall in complete silence. It's really eerie. I think I'd be depressed by it — the resonse an audience gives is really impor-

The Leventritt, because the

winner plays with the New Y Philharmonic, is still an im tant competition but not important as it was 20 years a because there are a lot m

competitions. I think of

petitions are useful avenue

launching a career, and so interested in entering them. you've got to keep some person tive. You've got to know competitions can do and they cannot do and not feelth you don't win it you'll give You need to have a sense where you are as a pianist and let such a competition judge

for yourself.

G: Is this the first time yo played professionally in Albe H: Oh no. I played with Calgary Philharmonic December. I played the Chop minor concerto there also. A started playing recitals who was fifteen in such places Whitehorse and North Battlef In some ways it's like training athletic competitions. You've to get gradual exposure, find from first hand what var situations are like. When I fifteen I entered the Ch Young Pianists Competition Buffalo, N.Y. and tied for place. My Edmonton tead Alexandra Munn knew the kin experiences I needed to get, at what stages I could ha them. I began studying with when I was twelve. Freund was her teacher, by the way.

G: So there's a line of succes at work here. What was it being a high school student going off on concert tours? H: Frankly it was a hindra Except for one or two teac most people seemed quite sympathetic to my conce They were upset that I w interested in chemistry physics, and that I was mis classes. Some were actu hostile about my being so volved in playing the plant they thought it should have b just a nice hobby.



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