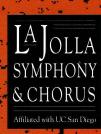
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Steven Paulus Concertante

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DECEMBER 14 & 15

Igor Stravinsky
Vom Himmel Hoch

Arthur Honegger Christmas Cantata

Leonard Bernstein Chichester Psalms

FEBRUARY 22 & 23

Antonin Dvorak Scherzo Capriccioso, Opus 66

Serge Rachmaninoff
Piano Concerto No. 3 in D Minor, Opus 30

Ralph Vaughan Williams Symphony No. 5 in D Major

MARCH 22 & 23

Anton Bruckner

Mass in E Minor

Gabriel Faure Requiem, Opus 48

MAY 10 & 11

Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov Russian Easter Overture, Opus 36

Serge Prokofiev

Cantata from Alexander Nevsky, Opus 78

Dimitri Shostakovich Symphony No. 6 in B Minor, Opus 54

JUNE 22

Young Artists Concert

Special Non-Subscription Concert

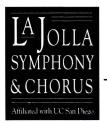
DECEMBER 22, 1996, 3:00 p.m.

Handel

Messiah Sing

Clairemont Lutheran Church

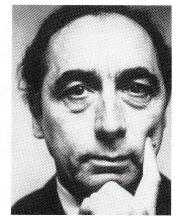
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Artist Profiles

HARVEY SOLLBERGER

Harvey Sollberger has been active as a composer, conductor, flutist, teacher, and organizer of concerts. His work in composition has been recognized by an award from the National Institute of Arts and Letters, two Guggenheim Fellowships, and by commissions from the Koussevitzky Foundation, the Fromm Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Walter W. Naumberg Foundation, Music from Japan, and the New York State Council on the Arts. Sollberger's music has been performed here and abroad by such ensembles as the New York Philharmonic, the San Francisco Symphony, and Pierre Boulez' Domaine Musical concerts. As a flutist and conductor, he has toured and recorded extensively, and has premiered works by Babbitt, Carter, Davidovsky, Martino, Reynolds and Wuorinen. His orchestral credits include appearances and recordings with the San Francisco Symphony , the San



Diego Symphony, the Buffalo Philharmonic, and the American Composers Orchestra. A founder of the New York-based Group for Contemporary Music, he has (with Charles Wuorinen) directed that ensemble since 1962. In 1981 Sollberger received a special performer's grant for the Fromm Foundation at Harvard University in recognition of "distinguished service in the cause of contemporary music." Harvey Sollberger has taught at Columbia University, the Manhattan School of Music, Indiana University, and Amherst College, and is currently Professor of Music at UCSD.

DAVID CHASE

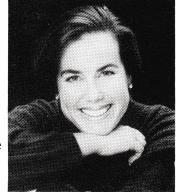
Conductor of the La Jolla Symphony Chorus since 1974, Dr. Chase serves as a Lecturer in the UCSD Music Department. Under his leadership, the 120-voice ensemble performs a mixture of musical styles that combine standard repertory with new or unusual works. Major projects have included the world premiere and CRI recording of Henry Brant's Western Springs; KPBS-TV broadcast of Bach's Mass in B Minor, and the American premiere of the musical-theatre piece, Boojum! by Australian composer Martin Wesley-Smith. Dr. Chase and members of the chorus traveled to Europe in 1988 where they gave performances in Germany, Austria and Italy. In 1992 the ensemble was the only adult choir chosen to represent the United States in the International Choral Kathaumixw held in Canada. In July 1996 they presented Musique des Ameriques in concerts throughout Southern France.



David Chase is a graduate of the Ohio State University; he received his doctorate at the University of Michigan. While living in Ann Arbor, he served as conductor of the Grand Rapids Symphonic Choir, the choral arm of the Grand Rapids Symphony, then conducted by Semyon Bichkov. Since 1975 he has been a member of the faculty of Palomar College, where he teaches theory and literature courses, conducts choral ensembles, and has served as department chairman.

LISA FRIEDRICHS

Lisa Friedrichs is currently the choral director at Rancho Bernardo High School in the acclaimed Poway School District. Prior to having taught at Rancho Bernardo she was the choir director at Rancho Buena Vista High school in the Vista District. Her choirs have consistently received superior ratings at festivals and continue to be recognized for their expressiveness and musical excellence. Her women's ensemble recently performed for the inaugural choral gala with the Escondido Master Chorale at the California Center for the Arts. Her Madrigal ensemble was chosen as the best vocal group in San Diego County by the California Music Educators Association Southern Border Section.



In addition to her choral duties at Rancho Bernardo High School, she is also the assistant choir director and alto soloist for the United Methodist Church of San Diego. Lisa graduated with distinction in vocal performance from San Diego State University and continues to remain active as a singer. She has soloed with a variety of group including the San Diego Symphony, the San Diego Master Chorale, the Palomar Chorale, and the Rancho Bernardo Master Chorale. She has also performed for such groups as the San Diego Opera, Starlight Musical Theater, the San Diego Pops Orchestra, the San Diego Padres, and the San Diego Chargers. She was the 1990 winner of the Virginia Hawk Vocal Competition.



Thomas Nee, Music Director David Chase, Choral Director

Mandeville Auditorium Saturday, May 10, 1997, 8 P.M. Sunday, May 11, 1997, 3 P.M.

RIMSKY-KORSAKOV Overture to May Night

TCHAIKOVSKY

Symphony No. 2 in C Minor, Opus 17 "Little Russian"

Andante sostenuto, Allegro vivo Andantino marziale Allegro molto vivace Moderato assai

Harvey Sollberger, Conductor

INTERMISSION

PROKOFIEV

Alexander Nevsky Cantata, Opus 78

Russia under the Mongolian Yoke Song about Alexander Nevsky The Crusaders in Pskov Arise, Ye Russian People The Battle on the Ice Field of the Dead Alexander's Entry into Pskov

Lisa Friedrichs, Mezzo-Soprano

David Chase, Conductor

Program Notes

by Eric Bromberger

Overture to May Night NIKOLAI RIMSKY-KORSAKOV Born March 18, 1844, Tikhvin Died June 21, 1908, Lyubensk

Rimsky-Korsakov loved Russian folktales and music, and as part of this attraction to primitive Russia he was drawn to Gogol's tales of ancient Russian peasant life. After much encouragement from his wife, the young composer decided to compose an opera based on Gogol's story "Evenings on a Farm near Dikanka." Written in 1831, Gogol's story blends comedy, mystery, and magic, a combination dear to Rimsky's heart. He wrote his own libretto and composed the opera in the years 1878-9, writing directly into full score. The three-act opera, called May Night, was first produced in St. Petersburg on January 21, 1880; on that occasion, the part of the village head was sung by the Russian bass Fyodor Stravinsky, whose famous son Igor would not be born until two years later.

The story of the opera may be summarized briefly: in a Ukrainian village, Levko--the son of the village head--loves Hanna, but his father disapproves of their plans to marry and forbids it. Levko turns to Pannochka, queen of the waternymphs, for help; he helps her discover her evil stepmother (disguised as a water-nymph), and the other nymphs drag her underwater. In gratitude, Pannochka writes a letter that seems to come from the district governor, commanding the village head to allow his son to marry Hanna, and at the end the lovers are united. Such a summary misses most of the fun of the opera, which is full of disguises, tricks, curses, magic figures like devils and witches, mistaken identity, and comic scenes, all part of Gogol's colorful evocation of ancient peasant life. Rimsky helps recreate this atmosphere by incorporating a number of authentic Ukrainian folktunes into the music of May

Rimsky composed the overture after he had completed the opera so that he would be able to base it on themes from the opera. From its first instant, when the sound of the horn fades into the sound of the solo cello, this overture is a marvel of orchestral color, full of bright sounds that ring through the hall. The slow introduction is a depiction of a May sunset: the bright day gives way to a dark blue evening sky as birds (tremolo flutes and violins) sing from the darkening trees. Gradually the music accelerates into the main section, marked *Allegro spiritoso.* The overture is sectional in structure rather than being in sonata form, and the music flows easily between themes announced by solo brass instruments or sung by the violin sections. This is exciting and energetic music, and at the end Rimsky rushes to the close on a coda marked Allegro molto. In the final seconds he increases this to *Presto*, and the music races to the ringing E-major chords that bring up the curtain on the magic-comic adventures that will follow.

Symphony No. 2 in C Minor, Opus 17 "Little Russian" PETER ILYCH TCHAIKOVSKY Born May 7, 1840, Votkinsk Died November 6, 1893, St. Petersburg

Relations between Tchaikovsky and the "Mighty Five," the influential group of five Russian nationalist composers, were always a little tender. The Five—Mussorgsky, Borodin, Cui, Balakirev, and Rimsky-Korsakov—admired Tchaikovsky's talents but were suspicious of his conservatory training and use of Western forms. For his part, Tchaikovsky regarded The Five as a group of talented amateurs limited by their insistence on using native materials. While relations between them were never bad, the factions had little to do with each other, and Tchaikovsky's Second Symphony, in fact, occasioned one of their few moments of cordial con-

Tchaikovsky composed this symphony in the fall of 1872. It had a successful premiere, and Tchaikovsky planned to publish it, but the publisher went out of business before the score appeared. This was fortunate, for Tchaikovsky came back to the symphony seven years later, when he was a much more experienced composer, and revised it thoroughly; this second version, premiered on February 12, 1881, is the one always performed today. The Second is Tchaikovsky's shortest and most concise symphony, but what makes this music remarkable is Tchaikovsky's use of folktunes for some of its themes; this was a technique favored by The Five, and Rimsky-Korsakov in particular was impressed when Tchaikovsky played this music for him on the piano shortly before the premiere. Scholars have identified specific folktunes in this symphony, but much of the thematic material has a folksong quality, even if it is Tchaikovsky's own. The authentic folktunes that Tchaikovsky used here come from the Ukraine, a region sometimes known as "Little Russia" (nineteenth-century Ukrainians were very unhappy about that nickname, their relations with Russia being as much a source of friction then as they are today). Tchaikovsky noted some of these down in his sketchbook after hearing peasants sing while he was on vacation at the family home in Kamenka; the nickname "Little Russian," however, did not originate with the composer but was coined by the music critic Nicholas Kashkin.

The first movement opens with a long solo for french horn based on the Ukrainian folksong "Down by Mother Volga." Over the course of the lengthy introduction, this theme repeats several times, harmonized and colored differently on each appearance. The music leaps ahead at the Allegro vivo, where the woodwind tune itself sounds folksong-derived. Tchaikovsky had difficulty with symphonic form, and his revision of the symphony focused mainly on the first movement, which is now beautifully-made: the development

treats both the main theme of the exposition and the horn theme from the introduction. It is a mark of Tchaikovsky's growing sophistication as a composer that he turns a fragment of the woodwind tune into an accompaniment figure—that chattering little figure takes on unusual power in this transformation—then concludes by bringing back the horn melody from the very beginning.

The Second Symphony has no true slow movement. The second movement, marked Andante marziale, was originally the wedding march from Tchaikovsky's ill-fated opera Undine, which he destroyed before it was produced. Over the timpani's steady tread, woodwinds sing the little march tune, which contrasts with a more lyric second idea. The third movement, Allegro molto vivace, is a propulsive scherzo in ABA form; metric units are quite short here: the outer sections are in 3/8, the trio in 2/8.

The opening of the finale has an unusual model: the finale of Beethoven's *First Symphony*. In both cases, the composer lets the main theme emerge, bit by bit, and then take wing. Tchaikovsky's brassy main theme here bears a striking resemblance to the "Promenade" theme of Mussorgsky's Pictures at an Exhibition, though the Tchaikovsky was written first; it is in fact a derivation of the Ukrainian folktune "The Crane." This theme accelerates until it suddenly is transformed into the athletic main idea, and Tchaikovsky contrasts this with a lilting second idea in the violins. The music reaches a superheated climax on a tam-tam stroke, and out of the silence Tchaikovsky drives the music on to the exciting cadence. It is no surprise that this finale—with its imaginative ideas about structure, unusual harmonic progressions, and use of folktunes—should have delighted Rimsky-Korsakov. This movement was, in fact, Tchaikovsky's own favorite.

Alexander Nevsky Cantata, Opus 78 SERGE PROKOFIEV Born April 23, 1891, Sontsovka Died March 5, 1953, Moscow

Prokofiev had fled to the West at the time of the Communist Revolution, but eventually homesickness overcame his reservations about the Soviet regime and he moved back to Russia in 1936. But that return produced artistic problems: in a country where Socialist Realism was the only approved manner for art (and where that doctrine was rigorously enforced) he could not produce the sort of earassaulting scores that had made his reputation in the West, and now he looked around for a new style, one more lyric and more fitted for broad public consumption. Prokofiev had picked the worst possible moment to return to Russia: this was the period of Stalin's purges, when millions of Russians simply disappeared, often for only the appearance of political deviation, and Prokofiev was well aware of the current status of Shostakovich, whose career had been put on ice after an unfavorable Pravda review of his opera Lady *Macbeth of the Mtsensk District.* The choice of subject was not simply an artistic decision in Russia in the late 1930s--it might be a matter of life and death.

One reasonably safe avenue of creativity for composers was the film score. In 1938 Prokofiev made a visit to the United States, where he stayed in Hollywood and studied filmmaking techniques; during this period he met Walt Disney, whose Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs (a film Prokofiev very much admired) had just been released and who was now beginning work on Fantasia. Prokofiev returned to Russia eager to write film music, and at this point fate happily intervened: in May 1938, the Russian film director Serge Eisenstein (who had also worked in Hollywood) invited Prokofiev to collaborate on a film. Like the composer, Eisenstein was anxious to produce a work that would win official Soviet favor and had chosen the story of Alexander Nevsky, one

of the great heroes of Russian history. The collaboration of Eisenstein and Prokofiev would turn out to be one of the most successful in the history of film.

With war on the horizon, the time was propitious for a film on the life of a Russian leader who defeated invaders from western Europe, and in Nevsky the two had a hero who would appeal to Russian nationalism (and--perhaps more important--to Stalin's sense of himself as heroic protector of Russia). Prince Alexander of Novgorod (1220-1263) had at the age of 20 defeated the invading Swedes on the Neva River and was given the name Nevsky in honor of this victory. Two years later, in 1242, he faced a more serious invasion when the Livonian Brothers of the Sword, a German military-religious order founded to Christianize the Baltic states, invaded what is now western Russia. Dressed in white robes emblazoned with a red cross and sword, these Teutonic knights thought of themselves as religious crusaders but were in fact brutal military adventurers intent on capturing land and subjugating populations. Faced with this invasion, the people called once again on the young prince, who put together a force composed of both a regular army and a civilian militia. The Teutonic knights approached over the two vast frozen lakes that separate Russia and the present Estonia: Lake Chudskoye and Lake Pskov. Alexander caught the invaders on the narrow strait that joins these two lakes on April 5, 1242, and crushed them in a massive battle that saw many of the retreating Germans killed when the spring ice cracked and they slipped into the freezing water.

Prokofiev and Eisenstein worked very closely together: sometimes the director would shoot film to fit music that Prokofiev had already written, and sometimes the composer would write music to fit footage that the director had already shot. Prokofiev worked on the score steadily across the second half of 1938, composing twenty-one separate pieces for the soundtrack. The film, which opened on December 1,

1938, was a huge success: Alexander Nevsky remains a landmark in the history of cinema for its incredible battle scenes and for its fusion of music and image. The film, however, promptly became a political embarrassment when Stalin and Hitler concluded their infamous non-aggression pact the following summer, and it was withdrawn for a period.

Meanwhile, Prokofiev drew a seven-movement cantata from his music for the film; first performed in Moscow on May 7, 1939, it has always been one of his most popular scores. The seven movements retell the story of Alexander's victory over the Teutonic knights; in the cantata, Prokofiev had to compensate for the absence of the visual imagery of the film, and so he prepared a text to be sung by the chorus. Much of the action, however, is presented by the orchestra alone.

I. Russia under the Mongolian Yoke This grieving, dark orchestral prelude presents a portrait of Russia desolated by foreign invasion.

II. Song about Alexander Nevsky The chorus sings a song celebrating Alexander Nevsky's victory over the invading Swedes and warns that death awaits those who invade Russia.

Yes, 'twas on a River Neva it occurred,
On the Neva's stream, on the waters deep
There we slew our foes' pick of fighting men,
Pick of fighting men, army of the Swedes.
Ah! How we did fight, how we routed them!
Yes, we smashed their ships of war to kindling

In the fight our red blood was freely shed For our great land, our native Russian Land. Hey!

Where the broadaxe swung was an open street. Through their ranks ran a lane where the spear was thrust

We mowed down the Swedes, the invading troops,

Just like feather-grass, grown on desert soil. We shall never yield native Russian land. They who march on Russia shall be put to death. Rise against the foe, Russian land, arise! Rise to arms, arise, great town Novgorod.



III. The Crusaders in Pskov Here Prokofiev offers a brutal, mechanistic depiction of the Teutonic knights --clad in steel armor--as they occupy Pskov and commit atrocities. Because the knights were Roman Catholic, Prokofiev gives them a Latin text, which they chant in mockecclesiastic fashion as they destroy the city. In the somber center section, orchestral strings portray the suffering of the residents of Pskov.

Peregrinus, expectavi, pedes meos, in cymbalis.

IV. Arise, Ye Russian People This is a ringing call to arms for Russian citizens in defense of their motherland. The stirring theme that sets the words "In our Russia great, in our native Russia no foe shall live" symbolizes the heroism and strength of the common people; it will return at moments of triumph in subsequent movements.

Arise to arms, ye Russian folk, in battle just, in fight to death.

Arise, ye people free and brave, defend our fair, our native land.

To living warriors high esteem, immortal fame to warriors slain.

For native home, for Russian soil, arise, ye people, Russian folk,

Arise to arms, ye Russian folk, in battle just, in fight to death.

Arise, ye people free and brave, defend our fair, our native land.

In our Russia great, in our native Russia no foe

shall live.

Rise to arms, arise native mother Russia! In our Russia great, in our native Russia no foe shall live.

Rise to arms, arise native mother Russia! Arise to arms, ye Russian folk, in battle just, in fight to death.

Arise, ye people free and brave, defend our fair, our native land.

No foe shall march 'cross Russian land, no foreign troops shall Russia raid.

Unseen the ways to Russia are.

No foe shall ravage Russian fields.

Arise to arms, ye Russian folk, in battle just, in fight to death.

Arise, ye people free and brave, defend our fair, our native land..

V. The Battle on the Ice The longest section of the cantata, this depiction of the clash of the two armies is virtually a tone poem for orchestra (the only text is the Latin chanting of the invaders). From its ominous opening through the earsplitting battle to the quiet close, this movement is a dazzling display of instrumental color. Particularly noteworthy are the violas' ponticello attacks at the opening, the sound of horses' hooves accelerating as the armies rush at each other, the distinctive sound of bass clarinet and tenor saxophone, and the musical collision of themes associated with Alexander and the Teutonic knights. At the end, the ice cracks open and swallows up the retreating Germans as the Russians look on in amazement.

Peregrinus, peregrinus, expectavi, pedes meos, in cymbalis.

Vincant arma crucifera! Hostis pereat! Peregrinus, peregrinus, expectavi, pedes meos, in cymbalis.

VI. Field of the Dead A young woman, her part sung by the mezzosoprano soloist, wanders across the bloody ice littered with the bodies of the dead and wounded. In her song, which is part grief and part pride, she vows to love only those who have fought for Russia.

I shall go across the snow-clad field.
I shall fly above the field of death.
I shall search for valiant warriors there,
Those to me betrothed, stalwart men and
staunch.

Here lies one who was felled by a sabre wild. There lies one impales by an arrow shaft. From their wounds warm, red blood like the rain Was shed on our native soil, On our Russian fields. He who fell for Russia in noble death Shall be blest by my kiss on his dead eyes. And to him, brave lad, who remained alive I shall be a true wife and a loving friend. I'll not be wed to a handsome man: Earthly charm and beauty fast fade and die. I'll be wed to the man who's brave. Hark ye, warriors brave, lionhearted men!

VII. Alexander's Entry into Pskov Alexander's triumphant army rides into Pskov, which celebrates their victory with wildly ringing church bells. This movement repeats the warning that has run throughout this cantata: those who invade Russia will be destroyed. Three years after this music was written, another German invader discovered just how true that was.

In a great campaign Russia went to war.
Russia put down the hostile troops.
In our native land no foe shall live.
Foes who come shall be put to death.
Celebrate and sing, native mother Russia!
In our native land foemen shall not live.
Foes shall never see Russian towns and fields.
They who march on Russia shall be put to death.
In our Russia great, in our native Russia
No foe shall live.
Foes who come shall be put to death.
Celebrate and sing, native mother Russia!

To a fete in triumph all of Russia came.

Celebrate and sing, our mother land.

VOLUNTEERS!

The La Jolla Symphony and Chorus Association has been blessed this season with a remarkable corps of volunteers. The people listed below have served as ushers, helped at receptions, worked in the ticket office, and done countless other things that have helped make our concerts--and our whole operation--go much more smoothly. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to all of you and look forward to working with you again next season.

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ELIZABETH NICOLOFF

The Association notes with regret the passing last November of Elizabeth Nicoloff, widow of Peter Nicoloff, who founded the La Jolla Symphony in 1954. Elizabeth Nicoloff was a gracious presence and a lively member of the community, and we remember her fondly.



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1997 YOUNG ARTISTS CONCERT

The Association's final program of the season will be the annual Young Artists Concert, featuring winner of the Young Artists Competition, held this last February.

Verdi La Forza del Destino Overture

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> Elgar Cello Concerto: first movement Elizabeth Brown, cello

> > **Rodrigo** *Madrigales* Monica Abrego, soprano

Ravel *Tzigane*Thomas Huang, violin

Sunday, June 22, 1997, 3 P.M.

Thomas Nee, Conductor

This is not subscription concert,
but all subscribers
may reserve a free ticket by calling the
Association office 534-4637;
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may reserve tickets at the same number.



The members of the chorus wish to thank Kenneth Bell, assistant conductor of the chorus, for his coaching of Russian pronunciation and Vera Lukomsky, a Ph.D. candidate in the UCSD Music department, for her help with Russian diction.



LA JOLLA SYMPHONY CHORUS CONCERT



The La Jolla Symphony Chorus--with a chamber orchestra drawn from the La Jolla Symphony--will repeat its March concert in the spacious acoustic of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul on May 30.

Price of admission will be a \$10 donation at the door.

Bach Motet: "Komm, Jesu, komm! Bruckner Mass in E Minor Faure Requiem, Opus 48

Susan Lynn Dixon, soprano Darren Chase, baritone David Chase, conductor

Friday, May 30, 1997, 8 P.M. Cathedral Church of St. Paul [corner of Fifth and Nutmeg] \$10 donation

A Note From the Executive Director

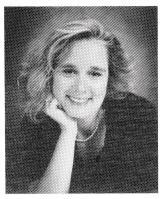
I want to take this opportunity to especially thank all of the Season Subscribers during this 1996-1997 season. Your support has made this the most successful year in the history of the symphony and I look forward to seeing all of you back this fall.

Additionally, the friendships I have made with the UCSD Music Department and Mandeville Center have made my position with the symphony a most rewarding one. I cannot express the amount of gratitude I have in my heart for all of you, in particular Cheryl Brown, who have assisted me with this exceptional season. I could not have done it without you.

And to Conductors Thomas Nee, Harvey Sollberger, David Chase and all of the orchestra and chorus members, your generosity and kindness have made this a most memorable season for me and all of those you have touched in the community.

With Warmest Regards,

Suzanne M. Sincavage





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JULY 15, 1997

Subscribers are reminded that they should renew their subscriptions by July 15 to reserve their present seats. After that, unreserved seats will be assigned to new subscribers. Subscriptions may be reserved at the table in the lobby.

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Bill Grundy
Ron Hardy
David Jorstad
Tom Leathem
Myles Mayfield
Joe Mundy
Jay Sacks
Hal Skelly
Dennis Turner
Bill Ziefle

Bass

Kevin Ashworth Kenneth Bell** Paul Blair Roland Blantz C. Peter Brown Alex Chao Andrew DeGrasse John Desch Eric Freedus Paul Friedman **Chad Gates Jeff Hav** Shane Hubler Ron Kaufmann David Kempton Aaron Kromhout Douglas Lynn Jeremy Martin John E. Noyes Andrew Park Rich Parker Stewart Shaw* Christopher Sokolov Ted Struck Randy Stewart Thomas Tillinghast John West Michael Yuan

^{*} Section Leader ** Staff Singer

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Regina Derango
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Joshua Steele
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Curtis Chan
Max Fenstermacher
Volkhard Helms
Priscilla Norris
Ian Reveron
Carol Tolbert

Bass

Christine Allen* Nancy Aguilar Scott Blietz★ David Chiorini Bryan Horne Jim Lewis

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Kari Reynolds* Marissa Lofthus Melissa Shults

Piccolo

Marissa Lofthus

Oboe

Scott Paulson*★ Johanna Baumgartner Julia Dixon

English Horn

Kathryn Ringrose

Clarinet

Sue Collado* Steve Shields David Weinstein

BASS CLARINET

Gareth Guest

Saxophone

Steve Shields

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Thomas Schubert*
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French Horn

Karen Park* Scott Avenell Tim Bradley John Manganaro David Newton

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Donna Vaughan

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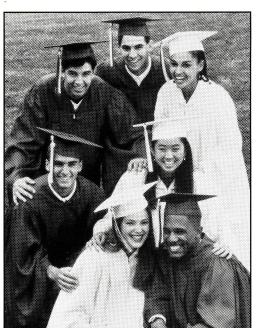
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