

ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT

**Greater London Council**

# **Queen Elizabeth Hall**

General Administrator: Michael Kaye

**7.15pm**

**SUNDAY 26th JUNE**

**Ingrid Jacoby :**  
**Piano**

**Felix Schmidt :**  
**Cello**



IN AID OF THE FREE NELSON MANDELA CAMPAIGN

Anti-Apartheid Movement

*Programme: 40p*

Sonata in A major, op.69 for piano and cello

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN  
(1770-1827)

*Allegro ma non tanto - Scherzo: Allegro molto-Adagio cantabile-Allegro vivace*

The cello sonata in Beethoven's time was still a relatively unexplored medium. With the instrument's role in Baroque music limited to one of harmonic support, it took later composers some time to realize the potential of the cello as a solo instrument. Beethoven wrote five cello sonatas of which the A major is the third. The key of this work is significant: A major always finds Beethoven at his most amiable. The first movement alternates between a lyrical outpouring and a more urgent strain. The second movement is a vivacious Scherzo with great rhythmic energy supplied by the syncopations in the main theme. The slow movement is but a bridge to the finale. Beethoven ends the sonata with an exuberant movement full of rumbustious humour with much high-lying music for the cello.

Jardins sous la pluie from 'Estampes'

CLAUDE DEBUSSY (1862-1918)

Debussy is generally acknowledged as one of the great original minds of early twentieth century music. His fascination with colouristic possibilities of instruments, his use of Oriental scales, and his intentional blurring of formal outlines produce music at once individual and highly evocative. 'Jardins sous la pluie' (Gardens under rain) is one of many Debussy pieces based on the theme of water. The music also incorporates the melodies of two French songs.

Chaconne in D minor

BACH-BUSONI (1866-1924)

Busoni is little known today although in his lifetime he enjoyed a considerable reputation especially as a pianist. His belief that music should be "an aristocratic art" led to the cultivation of a musical style lacking in popular appeal. His piano playing however was legendary. Boasting vast-sized hands, he played programmes of Bach, Beethoven, Chopin and Liszt which showed an artistry rare for its time. His love of Bach expressed itself in his many arrangements of the composer. The Chaconne—a variation form—is both expanded and intensified in Busoni's reworking.

Pezzo Capriccioso, op.62.

PETER ILYICH TCHAIKOVSKY (1840-93)

Tchaikovsky's life was a strange paradox of great successes in music and profound personal unhappiness. Unlike his Russian contemporaries, he modelled himself on Western composers and produced music sturdily constructed in a lyrical vein which still today has a universal appeal. The Pezzo Capriccioso written in 1887 is a virtuoso cello piece originally with orchestral accompaniment. A lyrical introduction leads into the main fast section which is played *spiccato*.

Elegy, op.24

GABRIEL FAURE (1845-1924)

At a time when French musical life was dominated by opera, Faure distinguished himself by becoming a prominent organist and choirmaster. His compositions include songs, sacred music and some chamber music. The Elegy for cello and piano of 1880 was written as a lament for an unrequited love. Its lyrical restraint and neatly conceived form typify much music of the composer.

Sonata in F major, op.99 for piano and cello

JOHANNES BRAHMS (1833-97)

*Allegro vivace - Adagio affetuoso - Allegro passionato - Allegro molto*

Brahms stands out among the late nineteenth century composers as one of the few who devoted a large part of their energies to the composition of chamber music. Taking Beethoven as his model he composed works which exude a warmth of feeling and show him a master-craftsman both in matters of form and treatment of instruments. The F major sonata is a mature work dating from 1886. It was dedicated to the cellist Robert Hausmann, a member of the famous Joachim quartet. Expansive melodies characterize much of the first two movements with frequent use of the sonorous low registers of both instruments. The third movement, a Scherzo, includes a theme from the finale of the third symphony, and shows the lighter side of Brahms's character. This lightness of mood is carried over into the finale and emphasized in the closing bars with the cello playing the main theme *pizzicato*.

\* PROGRAMME \*

*begins - 7.15*

Beethoven      Sonata in A major, opus 69 for piano & cello.  
Allegro ma non tanto  
Scherzo : Allegro molto  
Adagio cantabile  
Allegro vivace

Bach- Busoni      Chaconne in d minor

Debussy      "Jardins sous la Pluie"  
from Estampes

INTERMISSION - 20minutes

Tchaikovsky      Pezzo Capriccioso, opus 62.

Faure      Elegy, opus 24

Brahms      Sonata in F major, opus 99 for piano & cello  
Allegro vivace  
Adagio affettuoso  
Allegro passionato  
Allegro molto.

\* \* \* \*

## THE ARTISTES

### FELIX SCHMIDT

FELIX SCHMIDT began his musical training with the French cellist Maurice Gendron, with whom he continued to study at the Yehudi Menuhin School and later at the Paris Conservatory. In 1976 he won the Muriel Taylor Award, and returning to London began work with William Pleeth.

Felix Schmidt has given recitals and concert performances in England, Germany, France, Holland and Switzerland. He has been invited to play concerts with the Stuttgart Philharmonic, the Royal Philharmonic, the Scottish National, the Bournemouth Symphony, the Berlin Radio Orchestra and Hilversum Radio Orchestra, the Zurich Chamber Orchestra, the Nouvel Orchestra de Chambre Francais, and the World Youth Orchestra of Jeunesse Musicales. He has broadcast for radio and television on the continent and has made two records in Germany. Mr Schmidt performed the Brahms Double Concerto with Yehudi Menuhin in Berlin and at the Edinburgh Festival with the Scottish National Orchestra conducted by Sir Alexander Gibson. He has also played the Boccherini G Major Concerto and Tchaikovsky Rococo Variations in Switzerland conducted by the Rt. Hon Edward Heath and was invited by Sir George Solti to take part in a concert with him at the Merchant Taylor's Hall in London. He recently formed a duo with Ingrid Jacoby with whom he has played concerts in England, Germany, France and America. The German Television Service made a documentary film about him which was screened nationally in 1982.



"He is one of the most outstanding young cellists of his generation."

YEHUDI MENUHIN

".....two soloists of incontestable greatness: the violinist Yehudi Menuhin and the cellist Felix Schmidt."

DIARIO - MAURIO

## INGRID JACOBY

"Clear articulation, bright tone, unequivocal phrasing, colour and meaningful graduation of dynamics. One felt all the time that Ms Jacoby's interests were centred on expressivity rather than mere technical accomplishment."

NEW YORK TIMES

"A beautiful tone, evenly measured and very expressive - a true artist."

THE MAIN POST - WEST GERMANY



INGRID JACOBY, the young and gifted American pianist, won the 1980/81 Concert Artists Guild Award, and made her New York debut at Carnegie Hall. She began her musical training with the Russian pianist, Larisa Gorodecka at an early age, and joined the St. Louis Conservatory when she was 13. One year later she won first prize in the Baldwin National Piano Competition and performed the Chopin F minor piano concerto under Leonard Slatkin, which resulted in an immediate engagement with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. After obtaining the highest honours at the Conservatory she went on to work with John Perry and graduated from the University of Southern California. In 1979 Ingrid Jacoby was awarded the Steinway Hall Artists Prize, won first prize in the USC Graduate Piano Competition, and was winner in the Gina Bachauer International Piano Competition.

Ingrid Jacoby has given many concert performances and recitals throughout the USA, and has frequently appeared on national radio and television as well as at the Aspen Music Festival. Since moving to London, Ms Jacoby has been invited to play at Apsley House in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and has played in England, Germany and France, including a broadcast for Berlin Radio and on ARD German Television with cellist Felix Schmidt, with whom she has formed a duo.

# NELSON MANDELA



no easy walk to freedom

*Nelson Mandela, leader of South Africa's liberation movement - the African National Congress - was sentenced to life imprisonment at the Rivonia Trial in June 1964. He was found guilty of planning acts of sabotage and making preparations for guerrilla warfare against the apartheid state.*

*Mandela explained his actions with these words from the dock:*

"It was only when all else failed, when all channels of peaceful protest had been barred to us, that the decision was made to embark on violent forms of political struggle, and to form Umkhonto we Sizwe. We did so not because we desired such a course, but solely because the government left us with no other choice."



Photo: Ely Weinberg

*And in South Africa a life sentence for a political prisoner means imprisonment until death*



Nelson Mandela has been a key figure in South Africa's liberation struggle since the early 1940's. An attorney by profession, he was a founding member of the ANC Youth League. In 1952 he was the 'Volunteer in Chief' during the Defiance Campaign. Then, in 1956, he was charged with 155 others in the Treason Trial. After a trial lasting 5 years, all 156 were acquitted. The charges arose from the adoption, at the Congress of the People in 1955, of the Freedom Charter, which, the apartheid state argued, was High Treason. Its preamble states:

"We, the people of South Africa, declare for all our country and the world to know: that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of all the people."

Following the Sharpsville massacre and the banning of the ANC and the PAC, Mandela played a key role in the founding of Umkhonto we Sizwe, which was to become the armed wing of the ANC. This marked a turning point in the history of the liberation struggle - a recognition of the inevitability of armed confrontation, a struggle which the United Nations General Assembly has overwhelmingly endorsed.

In April 1982, after nearly twenty years on Robben Island, Nelson Mandela and other ANC leaders were removed to Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town. After a year at Pollsmoor Mandela, in a visit from his wife Winnie, decided to defy Prison Rules and asked Winnie to tell the world of the conditions in which he is now held. Mandela is now confined to a cell which he shares with four others almost twenty four hours a day. The limited "exercise" he and the others are permitted is taken indoors. He has not seen daylight for over a year. Conditions in the cell are damp, and the overcrowding has made it impossible for him to continue his studies. But perhaps the most serious effect of the move has been to separate Mandela from others serving life sentences, such as Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki, with whom he has spent the last twenty years. The breaking up of these old and deep friendships, on top of the deteriorating conditions, is a truly vindictive and cruel act. Nelson Mandela told his wife during her March visit, "it is now clear that we were transferred for the purpose of further punishment and harassment". He also said that these conditions "are a threat to our lives."

The fate of Nelson Mandela and all South African political prisoners must be of concern to the whole world. There can be no real change and certainly no peace whilst the true leaders of South Africa are imprisoned, detained or in exile.

Since Mandela's imprisonment his wife, Nomzamo Winnie, has sought to continue the struggle to which he dedicated his life. She has been detained, tried, acquitted, then retried and acquitted, banned and constantly harassed by the security police. Currently she is banished to a remote location in the Orange Free State.

Winnie Mandela





A new international campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela was launched on 11 October 1982 by the United Nations with the support of organisations all over the world.

In April of this year the Free Nelson Mandela Co-ordinating Committee was formed to bring together the many organisations in Britain which believe that Nelson Mandela must be released.

There is much to be done by individuals and organisations:

\*Support the international campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela

\*Send a message to Nomzamo Winnie Mandela at 802 Brandfort Location, PO Brandfort 9400, Orange Free State, RSA

\*Encourage any organisations that you are active in to support the campaign

\*Raise the campaign with your MP and ask her/him to urge the government to intervene to secure the release of Nelson Mandela

\*Send Nelson Mandela birthday greetings, his birthday is on July 18th, when he will be 65 years old. Cards should be addressed to:  
Nelson Mandela, Pollsmoor Prison, PBX 4, Tokai, 7966 Cape, South Africa.  
Special cards will be available from the co-ordinating committee.

\*Come to the meeting to mark Mandela's birthday on Monday July 18th at 7.00pm, Royal Commonwealth Society, 18 Northumberland Ave, London.

\*Contact the Free Mandela Campaign, c/o 13 Selous Street, London NW1 for further information



Outside Westminister Abbey, London, 1962



BRITISH TRADE UNION  
SACTU  
LIAISON GROUP



FRATERNAL GREETINGS  
TO THE MILITANTS OF  
THE A.N.C. and SWAPO  
IN YOUR STRUGGLE AGAINST  
RACIST AND IMPERIALIST OPPRESSION

Newcastle University Anti-Apartheid  
& Tyneside A A M.

*"To promote unfettered trade unionism for all workers in South Africa with special emphasis on British-based companies operating in the Republic".*

Greetings on the occasion of South Africa Freedom Day to Winnie & Nelson Mandela and all repressed South African Trade Unionists.

*Greetings to Nelson Mandela and all South African prisoners of apartheid. We Salute the 3 ANC heroes murdered by the apartheid regime and their courageous families.*

BARNET AA (346 7740)

\*\*\*\*\*  
South Africa Freedom Day  
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In marking this day the British Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa renews its call for the release of Nelson Mandela, Herman Toivo Ja Toivo and all political prisoners in South Africa and Namibia.

*"Apartheid is a running sore in the body politics of the world. There can be no true world peace until this sore is finally eradicated."*  
Canon L. John Collins,  
Lagos, 1977.

B. D. A. F. S. A.,  
104/5 Newgate Street, London, EC1 7AP

CARIBBEAN LABOUR SOLIDARITY  
LONDON

GREETINGS to all those struggling to end apartheid and imperialist oppression in South Africa.  
LONG LIVE PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

CLS  
138 Southgate Road,  
London N1

HARINGEY & DISTRICT  
ANTI-APARTHEID GROUP

sends FREEDOM DAY GREETINGS to  
NELSON and WINNIE MANDELA  
and all SOUTH AFRICAN and NAMIBIAN  
POLITICAL PRISONERS

STOP THE APARTHEID HANGMAN !

NO MORE EXECUTIONS !

VICTORY TO THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE !

# FREE NELSON MANDELA



**We, the undersigned, express our grave concern at the continuing imprisonment of Nelson Mandela. We call upon the United Nations and the governments and peoples of the world actively to seek the release of Nelson Mandela and all South African political prisoners.**

THE FOLLOWING ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS WISH TO SUPPORT THE CONCERT AND THE FREE NELSON MANDELA CAMPAIGN

## ANTI-APARTHEID LOCAL GROUPS

London Committee of AAM  
Welsh AAM  
Scottish AAM  
Brighton  
Bristol  
Camden  
City  
Croydon  
Dundee  
Enfield  
Exeter  
Haringay  
Hackney  
Huddersfield  
Leicester  
Mid-Sussex

Richmond  
Sheffield  
South London  
Surrey  
South West Herts  
Teeside  
Tyneside  
West London  
York

The Church of Scotland  
Overseas Council  
Greater London Council  
Africa Centre  
British Defence & Aid  
SACTU Liason Group  
Namibia Support Committee  
3rd World Publications  
Liberation  
Peace News  
Health and Liberation  
National Union of Students  
Ken Livingston  
Tony Banks

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THIS CONCERT IS PROMOTED BY THE ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT IN ORDER TO FURTHER THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE RELEASE OF NELSON MANDELA; LEADER OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (SOUTH AFRICA)

THE ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENT WISHES TO EXTEND THANKS TO THE GREATER LONDON COUNCIL FOR THEIR HELP WITH THE CONCERT

## WALKIES!

SHED A POUND OR TWO YOURSELF AND COLLECT A LOT OF POUNDS FOR THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS REFUGEE SCHOOL AND CRECHE IN TANZANIA.

### SPONSORED SOWETO WALK

on Hampstead Heath, Sunday July 3rd, 10am onwards from Whitestone Pond, Heath Street, London, NW3.

Sponsored dogs also welcome!

Sponsor lists may be on plain paper, or call for forms;  
7 New End, Hampstead, NW3  
telephone 794 3546



## UNITY IN ACTION!

### A Photographic History of the African National Congress

AN EXHIBITION OF MORE THAN 150 PHOTOGRAPHS AND DOCUMENTS INCLUDING MANY THAT ARE RARE AND PREVIOUSLY UNPUBLISHED, DEPICTING WITH CLARITY AND DRAMA THE INSPIRING STORY OF THE STRUGGLE OF THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Swiss Cottage Library

88, Avenue Road,  
London, NW3

16th June - 2nd July 1983

DETAILS - A A M: 387-7966

# Festival of African sounds '83

A CELEBRATION OF  
NELSON MANDELA'S 65th BIRTHDAY

Sunday 17 July 11am to 11pm  
Alexandra Palace, North London

HUGH MASEKELA  
OSIBISA

Julian Bahula's JAZZ AFRICA  
GONZALEZ

Dudu Pukwana's ZILA  
ORCHESTRE JAZIRA

HILIFE INTERNATIONAL  
OSHAMA

Entrance £5, £3 unwaged, £1 children  
Further information 01-232 0829

## LIBERATION

Fraternal greetings to all those fighting heroically for freedom, independence and justice from the brutal apartheid regime in South Africa.

from:  
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Britain's Anti-Imperialist  
Organisation.

313/315 Caledonian Road, N1  
(Tel: 01 607 0465)

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*NO SMOKING IN THE AUDITORIUM.*

*The taking of photographs in the auditorium is not permitted. Members of the public are reminded that no tape recorder or other type of recording apparatus may be brought into the auditorium. It is illegal to record any performance, or part thereof, unless prior arrangements have been made with the Director and concert promoter concerned.*

*In accordance with the requirements of the Greater London Council: Persons shall not be permitted to stand or sit in any of the gangways intersecting the seating, or to sit in any of the other gangways.*

 **Anti-Apartheid Movement 13 Selous Street, London NW1 0DW**  
**01-387 7966 (3 lines)**  
**For freedom in Southern Africa**