

15./16. April 72



**WIENER PHILHARMONIKER**

**PROGRAMM**

W I E N  
1971/72

DIE PHILHARMONISCHEN KONZERTE  
1 3 0 . B E S T A N D S J A H R

## 6. ABONNEMENTKONZERT

IM GROSSEN MUSIKVEREINSSAAL  
SONNTAG, DEN 16. APRIL 1972, UM 11 UHR

ÖFFENTLICHE GENERALPROBE  
SAMSTAG, DEN 15. APRIL 1972, UM 15.30 UHR

DIRIGENT  
LEONARD BERNSTEIN

7. ABONNEMENTKONZERT  
Sonntag, den 7. Mai 1972, um 11 Uhr, im Großen Musikvereinsaal  
Öffentliche Generalprobe: Samstag, den 6. Mai 1972, um 15.30 Uhr

Dirigent  
LEONARD BERNSTEIN

Johannes Brahms: Variationen über ein Thema von J. Haydn, op. 56a  
Gustav Mahler: Symphonie Nr. 4 in G-Dur

# Die Wiener Philharmoniker

## **Konzertmeister**

Barylli Walter  
Sivo Josef  
Hetzel Gerhart  
Küchl Rainer

## **I. Violine**

Poduschka Wolfgang  
Swoboda Gustav  
Matheis Philipp  
Hink Werner  
Straka Anton  
Larysz Eduard  
Leitermeyer Fritz  
Novak Hans  
Bedry Georg  
Kerry Fritz  
Staar Alfred  
Welt Alfred  
Schmid Herbert  
Puffler Helmuth  
Frühauf Herbert  
Götzel Peter

## **II. Violine**

Johannis Carl  
Hübner Wilhelm  
Wächter Peter  
Graf Erich  
Weihs Hans Wolfgang  
Fischer Franz  
Nessizius Otto  
Kusche Hans  
Spilar Alfred  
Studenovsky Walter  
Beyer Mario  
Kondor Josef  
Bartolomey Ernst  
Matheis Wilhelm  
Ottmaier Ortwin

## **Viola**

Streng Rudolf  
Staar Josef  
Weis Helmut  
Stumpf Karl  
Breitenbach Günther  
Peisteiner Klaus  
Pioro August

Nitsch Robert

Patay Georg  
Stierhof Karl  
Fürst Paul  
Blovsky Walter  
Anders Kurt

## **Violoncello**

Brabec Emanuel  
Scheiwein Robert  
Winkler Ewald  
Pechhold Ernst  
Gürtler Dieter  
Beinl Ludwig  
Resel Werner  
Repp Reinhard  
Skocic Adalbert  
Kreuzer Franz  
Siegl Reinhold

## **Kontrabaß**

Streicher Ludwig  
Kräutler Burkhard  
Manhart Herbert  
Münster Horst  
Holub Franz  
Planyavsky Alfred  
Kosak Ferdinand  
Görner Wolfram  
Dürrer Reinhard  
Unger Martin

## **Harfe**

Jelinek Hubert  
Kautzky Harald

## **Flöte**

Tripp Werner  
Reznicek Herbert  
Reznicek Hans  
Riviere Louis  
Niedermayr Meinhart

## **Oboe**

Mayrhofer Karl  
Turetschek Gerhard  
Raab Ferdinand  
Hanak Hans  
Lorenz Günther

## **Klarinette**

Boskovsky Alfred  
Prinz Alfred  
Schmidl Peter  
Krause Willi  
Cubasch Christian

## **Fagott**

Pamperl Ernst  
Zeman Dietmar  
Öhlberger Camillo  
Öhlberger Karl  
Schieder Otto

## **Horn**

Berger Roland  
Tomböck Wolfgang  
Högner Günther  
Lackner Josef  
Altmann Volker  
Veleba Josef  
Baar Roland  
Berger Hans  
Fischer Johann

## **Trompete**

Levora Josef  
Holler Adolf  
Hell Josef  
Albrecht Hans  
Wobisch Helmut  
Unger Walter

## **Posaune**

Bauer Hans  
Josel Rudolf  
Bican Eduard  
Rohm Josef  
Totzauer Karl  
Scheit Ernst

## **Tuba**

Hummel Josef

## **Schlaginstrumente**

Schuster Gustav  
Broschek Franz  
Berger Horst  
Schuster Wolfgang  
Prihoda Kurt

## PROGRAMM

JOHANNES BRAHMS

Tragische Ouvertüre in d-Moll, op. 81

PAUSE

GUSTAV MAHLER

Symphonie Nr. 5 in cis-Moll

Erste Abteilung

1. Trauermarsch  
In gemessenem Schritt. Streng.  
Wie ein Kondukt
2. Stürmisch bewegt,  
mit größter Vehemenz

Zweite Abteilung

3. Scherzo  
Kräftig, nicht zu schnell

Dritte Abteilung

4. Adagietto  
Sehr langsam
5. Rondo — Finale  
Allegro

**DECCA**

*Grosse Künstler*  
SCHALLPLATTEN VON WELTRUF

**LEONARD BERNSTEIN**

dirigiert

**DIE WIENER PHILHARMONIKER**

**GUSTAV MAHLER**

SET 331 **Das Lied von der Erde**

Solisten: Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau — James King

Dirigent: Leonard Bernstein

**WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART**

SET 332 **Klavierkonzert in B-Dur, K.-V. 450**

Solist: Leonard Bernstein

**Symphonie in C-Dur, K.-V. 425, „Linzer“**

Dirigent: Leonard Bernstein

*Wiener Philharmoniker*

EXCLUSIV AUF **DECCA** SCHALLPLATTEN

# MUSIK- BLÄTTER

DER WIENER PHILHARMONIKER

## INHALT:

Heinrich Kralik:

Gustav Mahler in seiner Zeit

Philharmonisches Tagebuch

Programmorschau der Saison 1971/72

26. Jahrgang

Folge 7

# Philharmonisches Tagebuch

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## **Ernst Bartolomey**

in der dritten Generation Mitglied der Wiener Philharmoniker und unter Ernest Bartolo bekannter Karikaturist, hatte im November 1971 in Wien seine erste Ausstellung, die auch in der Galerie Neubad in Basel gezeigt wurde.

Auf Grund des Erfolges dieser Ausstellungen brachte der Europäische Verlag Wien das erste von zwei Karikaturenbüchern heraus:

**„Ernest Bartolo zeigt Karikaturen aus dem Kulturleben“**

**Leonard Bernstein**  
aus dem ersten Band des Karikaturenbuches



**Preis S 8,—**

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**Eigentümer, Herausgeber und Verleger: Wiener Philharmoniker, Wien 1, Bösendorferstraße 12, Tel. 65 65 25. Schriftleiter und für den Inhalt verantwortlich: Prof. Dr. Helmut Boese, Wien 2, Ennsgasse 7/6, Tel. 24 21 21. Druck: Rulisz Buchdruckerei KG, Wien 3, Rabengasse 13, Tel. 72 34 30.**

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# Neun Abonnementkonzerte

## Nicolai-Konzert

Saison 1971/72

### GROSSER MUSIKVEREINSSAAL

- 1. Konzert: 25./26. September 1971** **Dirigent: Dr. Karl Böhm**  
Wolfgang A. Mozart: Serenata notturna in D-Dur, K.-V. 239  
Franz Schubert: Symphonie Nr. 2 in B-Dur  
Anton Dvořák: Symphonie Nr. 9, e-Moll, op. 95, „Aus der Neuen Welt“
- Nicolai-Konzert: 8./9. Jänner 1972** **Dirigent: Dr. Karl Böhm**  
Wolfgang A. Mozart: Symphonie in g-Moll, K.-V. 550  
Wolfgang A. Mozart: Konzert für Klarinette und Orchester in A-Dur, K.-V. 622  
Solist: Alfred Prinz  
Ludwig van Beethoven: Symphonie Nr. 4, B-Dur, op. 60
- 2. Konzert: 15./16. Jänner 1972** **Dirigent: Zubin Mehta**  
Joseph Haydn: Symphonie in Es-Dur, Nr. 22, „Der Philosoph“  
Paul W. Fürst: „Bavy-Concerto“, Konzert für Baßklarinette und Vibraphon, op. 32  
Solisten:  
Christian Cubasch (Baßklarinette)  
Kurt Prihoda (Vibraphon)  
Sinfonia domestica, op. 53
- 3. Konzert: 5./6. Februar 1972** **Dirigent: Eugen Jochum**  
F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy: Symphonie Nr. 4, A-Dur, op. 90, „Italienische“  
Ludwig van Beethoven: Symphonie Nr. 3, Es-Dur, op. 55, „Eroica“
- 4. Konzert: 19./20. Februar 1972** **Dirigent: Bernard Haitink**  
Joseph Haydn: Symphonie in D-Dur, Nr. 96, „Mirakel“  
Anton Brückner: Symphonie Nr. 5 in B-Dur
- 5. Konzert: 4./5. März 1972** **Dirigent: Claudio Abbado**  
Wolfgang A. Mozart: „Laudate Dominum“ aus „Vesperae solennes de confessore“, K.-V. 339  
Wolfgang A. Mozart: Mitwirkend: Der Wiener Jeunesse-Chor  
Szene mit Rondo für Sopran und Violine, K.-V. 339,  
„Non più, tutto ascoltai“ — „Non temer, amato bene“  
Solisten:  
Margaret Price (Sopran)  
Rainer Kūchl (Violine)  
Wolfgang A. Mozart: Konzert für Klavier und Orchester in B-Dur, K.-V. 595  
Solist: Rudolf Buchbinder  
Wolfgang A. Mozart: „Kyrie“ in d-Moll, K.-V. 341  
Wolfgang A. Mozart: Mitwirkend: Der Wiener Jeunesse-Chor  
Symphonie in D-Dur, K.-V. 297, „Pariser“
- 6. Konzert: 15./16. April 1972** **Dirigent: Leonard Bernstein**  
Johannes Brahms: Tragische Ouvertüre in d-Moll, op. 81  
Gustav Mahler: Symphonie Nr. 5 in cis-Moll
- 7. Konzert: 6./7. Mai 1972** **Dirigent: Leonard Bernstein**  
Johannes Brahms: Variationen über ein Thema von Joseph Haydn, op. 56a  
Gustav Mahler: Symphonie Nr. 4 in G-Dur
- 8. Konzert: 3./4. Juni 1972** **Dirigent: Horst Stein**  
Béla Bartók: Konzert für Violine und Orchester Nr. 2  
Solist: Gerhart Hetzel  
Anton Brückner: Symphonie Nr. 3 in d-Moll
- 9. Konzert: 17./18. Juni 1972** **Dirigent: Claudio Abbado**  
Serge Prokofieff: Suite aus „Romeo und Julia“, op. 64  
Peter I. Tschaikowskij: Symphonie Nr. 6, h-Moll, op. 74, „Pathétique“

Allfällige Termin- und Programmänderungen vorbehalten

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million (FAO 2001).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increase in the world population. The world population has increased from 5 billion in 1987 to 6 billion in 2000, and is projected to reach 9 billion by 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in population has led to an increase in the demand for food.

Another reason for the increase in undernourishment is the increase in the number of people living in poverty. The number of people living in poverty has increased from 1 billion in 1987 to 1.5 billion in 2000, and is projected to reach 2 billion by 2050 (UN 2000). This increase in poverty has led to an increase in the number of people who cannot afford to buy enough food.

A third reason for the increase in undernourishment is the increase in the number of people who are malnourished. Malnutrition is a condition in which the body does not get the nutrients it needs to grow and stay healthy. This can lead to a number of health problems, including stunted growth, weakened immunity, and increased susceptibility to disease. The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1 billion in 1987 to 1.5 billion in 2000, and is projected to reach 2 billion by 2050 (UN 2000).

There are a number of ways to reduce the number of people who are undernourished. One way is to increase the production of food. This can be done by increasing the amount of land that is used for agriculture, by using more efficient farming techniques, and by increasing the number of people who are working in agriculture. Another way is to reduce the number of people who are living in poverty. This can be done by providing education and job training, and by providing access to credit and other financial services.

A third way to reduce the number of people who are undernourished is to improve the distribution of food. This can be done by providing food aid to people who are in need, and by improving the infrastructure that is needed to transport food from the fields to the people who need it. Finally, it is important to ensure that everyone has access to the food that they need. This can be done by providing information about where to buy food, and by ensuring that food is available at a price that is affordable.

There are a number of challenges that we face in reducing the number of people who are undernourished. One of the main challenges is the increase in the world population. This increase in population has led to an increase in the demand for food, and has made it more difficult to find enough land to grow food. Another challenge is the increase in the number of people living in poverty. This increase in poverty has led to an increase in the number of people who cannot afford to buy enough food.

There are a number of ways to overcome these challenges. One way is to increase the production of food. This can be done by using more efficient farming techniques, and by increasing the number of people who are working in agriculture. Another way is to reduce the number of people who are living in poverty. This can be done by providing education and job training, and by providing access to credit and other financial services.

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**6. Abonnementkonzert, 15./16. 4. 1972**