

15th International Music Festival Phnom Penh

1-4 November 2018

Music and Migration

តន្ត្រី និងចំណាកស្រុក



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International Music Festival Phnom Penh

Contact 077 787038 artplusfoundation@gmail.com

www.musicfestival-phnompenh.org

A man with dark hair, wearing a dark long-sleeved shirt, is seated and playing a red Roland keyboard. The keyboard is positioned on a dark surface in a bright, modern living room. Large windows in the background offer a view of a cityscape. A grey sofa and a white coffee table with a vase of flowers are also visible.

Keyboard.

A woman with long, wavy red hair, wearing a dark blue t-shirt, is seated and playing a black Roland keyboard. A tablet is mounted on top of the keyboard, displaying a music-related interface. The keyboard is on a white surface. The background is a plain white wall.

Redefined.

 **Roland** available at **soundskool**



Music and Migration - a broad field.

The 2018 festival introduces works by immigrant composers from 19th century onwards. The program presents an advanced perspective of their works. Short notes about the fates of those composers are documented in this brochure. Page 22-37.

Individuals, families and ethnic communities from diverse backgrounds, social milieux and geo-graphical territories have been affected by migration. It may take place for economic or social reasons but also as a result of suffering and forced-escape from political, ethnic or religious persecution. Many of their works are a result of blending and enriching of cultures, the old with the new. An invaluable contribution to today's musical world. Our future is an increasingly differentiated plurality in arts, and this festival should be a small contribution to it.

Anton Issehardt, Festival Director

Thursday 1st November
Raffles Hotel - Le Royal
7pm Concert /Grand Ballroom
Happy Birthday Mr. Bernstein

FREE ADMISSION!

Leonard Bernstein (1918-1990) read more »p 23
Sonata for clarinet and piano /1942
"From "Anniversaries" ~1948-51

George Gershwin(1898-1937) read more »p25
Three Preludes /1926

Sergei Rachmaninoff (1873-1943) read more »p32
"Vocalise" Op.34 No.14 /1915
(alto saxophone & piano)

Samuel Barber (1910-1981) read more »p22
Canzone flute & piano /1961

Darius Milhaud (1892-1974) read more »p30
Introduction & Finale Op.157b /1936
(flute/clarinet/piano)

*Ikeda Bonsamng- clarinet, Anton Isselhardt- flute
Etienne Chennevier- piano*

Please see additional information on our festival website,
providing program details/updates and artist resumes.
Ticket prices and reservation procedure at page No 38

After concert, Buffet Dinner will be available \$25 net.



picture by Jim Miserksy



It is my greatest pleasure to welcome you again to our annual event, the International Music Festival Phnom Penh. This year we are celebrating the 15th anniversary with the theme of "Music and Migration."

Migration occurs due to various reasons, sometimes because of unwanted circumstances as many Cambodian have experienced. However, it also brings an unexpected blending of different cultures and certainly evolutionary aspects for the arts, including music.

Among them is the Takeo-born composer Chinary Ung, a successful and internationally acclaimed composer. He has been honored with many prestigious awards.

We are proud to present his work for guitar, "Rising Spirals". The ethnomusicologist Dr. Sam-Ang Sam has been working in the United States and Cambodia to preserve and reinvigorate the Khmer performing arts. He is also one of the living witnesses, who can tell how migration influences music.

I hope that you will enjoy the complexity and richness of music developed under the various circumstances of migration and realize Cambodia as one of the contributors to such a development.

Phoeurng Sackona
Minister of Culture and Fine Arts



I am very pleased that the European Union Delegation in Cambodia is once again supporting the International Music Festival organised in Phnom Penh by the Art plus Foundation and Dr Anton Isselhardt.

The Festival's theme this year is migration and exile – two very familiar issues in today's world. The programmes feature work by composers who for a variety of reasons left the countries where they were born, and whose world view and art reflected a dual culture and an experience of moving from one musical - and political - environment to another, sometimes very different one.

This year is the European Year of Cultural Heritage. It's a time to celebrate the diverse cultural heritage that shapes our identities and everyday lives. I hope that the Festival will bring to Cambodian audiences a sense of the richness of musical culture – European, American and Cambodia - and will appeal to those who are already familiar with the western classical tradition, and to those who are new to it but would like to find out more.

George Edgar
Ambassador of the European Union to Cambodia

Friday 2nd November
Meta House
7pm Concert/Gallery
Years of Transition

Alexandre Tansman (1897-1986) [read more »](#)p34
Variations on a theme by Scriabin / 1971

M. Castelnuovo-Tedesco(1895-1968) [read moree »](#)p24
Capricio diabolico Op 85a / 1935

José Luis Merlin *1952 [read more »](#)p29
Suite de la requerdo / 1990

Chinary Ung *1942 [read more »](#)p35
"Rising Spirals" /1996

Astor Piazzolla (1921-1992) [read more »](#)p31
Invierno Porteño /1970

Pongpat Pongpradit - guitar

Please see additional information on our festival website,
providing program details/ updates and artist resumes.
Ticket prices and reservation procedure at page No 38



picture by Jim Miserksky

Saturday 3rd November

Meta House

7pm Concert/Gallery

Escape Persecution

Alexander Zemlinsky (1871-1942) [read more »p36](#)

4 Fantasies Op. 9 / 1898

Paul Hindemith (1895-1963) [read more »p27](#)

Sonata No3 / 1961

Arnold Schoenberg (1874-1951) [read more »p33](#)

Six Little Piano Pieces Op. 19 / 1911

E.Wolfgang Korngold (1897-1957) [read more »p28](#)

Piano Sonata No. 3, Op. 25 / 1931

Peter Seivewright - piano

Please see additional information on our festival website, providing program details/ updates and artist resumes. Ticket prices and reservation procedure at page No 38





The United States Embassy in Phnom Penh is honored to support the 15th International Music Festival in 2018. This year coincides with the celebration of the 100th birth anniversary of the famous 20th Century American composer and conductor Leonard Bernstein .

The festival's theme of "Music and Migration" fits perfectly with Bernstein's story and his contribution to American culture as an immigrant. Bernstein, George Gershwin and other musicians featured in the festival left their countries to forge a new life and seek new opportunities. Immigrants have made immense contributions to America's artistic traditions, drawing from their own cultural traditions and America's innovative, dynamic society to create some of the most recognized pieces of music in the United States in the 20th Century.

This festival presents a wonderful opportunity to showcase the contributions that foreign-born U.S. citizens have made, and I hope you enjoy the wonderful performances that have been arranged by Festival Director Anton Isselhardt and his team.

William A. Heidt
United States Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia



This year's topic of the International Music Festival "Migration" has significantly shaped the history of mankind. People have always left their birth places, voluntarily or involuntarily. Every country has its own stories about migration to tell.

Over the past centuries Germany and Germans have both benefitted from receiving migrants as well as being granted asylum or new livelihood opportunities in other countries. For artists, like the composers, whose music we are going to enjoy during the International Music Festival, their own migration has been a source of inspiration or a way of dealing with their displacement- thus enriching our culture in many ways.

The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany is proud to support again the 15th International Music Festival which offers us the opportunity to appreciate the wealth of music shaped by the experiences of migrant composers. For organizing the impressive series of concerts in Phnom Penh this year I would like to thank Mr. Anton Isselhardt for his tremendous efforts and would like to wish the International Music Festival great success!

Dr. Ingo Karsten
Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany
To the Kingdom of Cambodia

Sunday 4st November
Raffles Hotel - Le Royal
7pm Concert / Grand Ballroom
Tribute to Paul Hindemith

Paul Hindemith (1895-1963) [read more »](#)p27

Sonata for flute & piano /1936
Sonata for clarinet & piano /1939
8 Pieces for solo flute /1927
Piano sonata 4 hands /1938

Hans Werner Henze(1926-2012) [read more »](#)26

Sonatine for flute& piano / 1947

Darius Milhaud (1892-1974) [read more »](#)p30

From Suite Op.157b /1936
(flute/clarinet/piano)

Ikeda Bonsamng-clarinet
Chhan Vitharo & Anton Isselhardt, both flute
Misato Nakaishi & Issei Sakano, both piano

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picture by Jim Miserksy



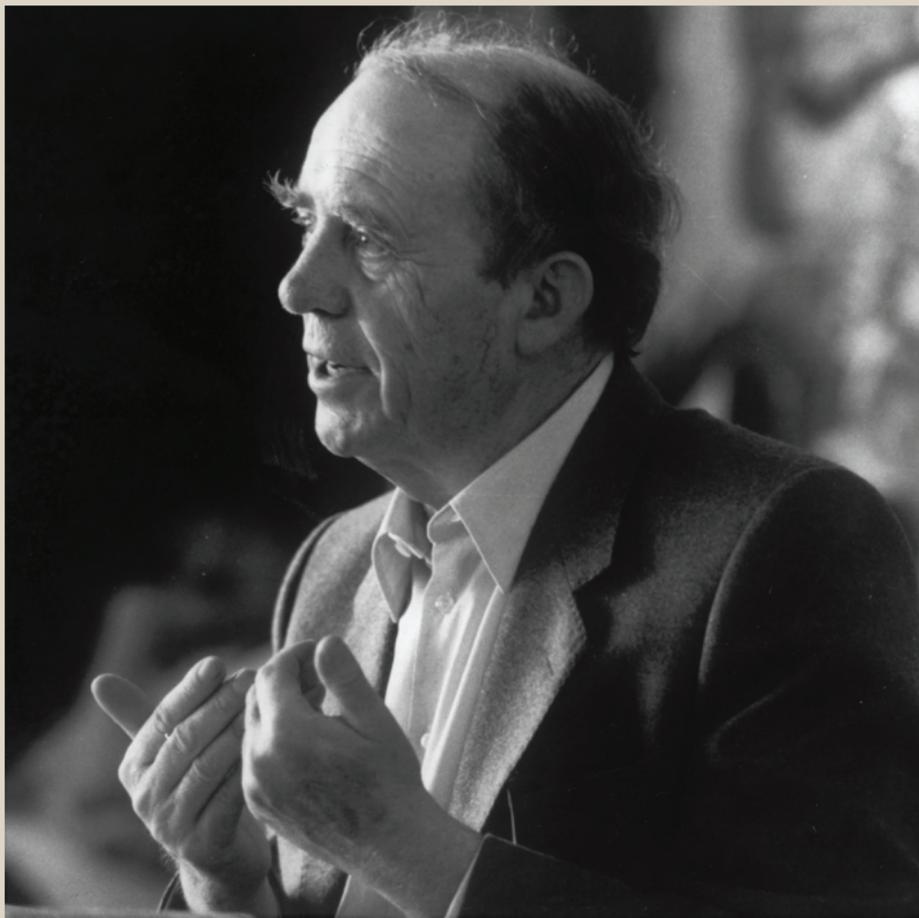
Heinrich Böll Stiftung Cambodia proudly supports the 2018 Music Festival on the topic of Music and Migration. As a foundation whose namesake was an artist himself we are committed to promote art and culture also in Cambodia.

Throughout history migration has always taken place. And musicians were amongst the migration.

The Music Festival will also include Hans Werner Henze who wrote the film music to Heinrich Böll's novel "The lost honour of Katarina Blum". Therefore Heinrich Böll Stiftung has a very special connection to this year's festival.

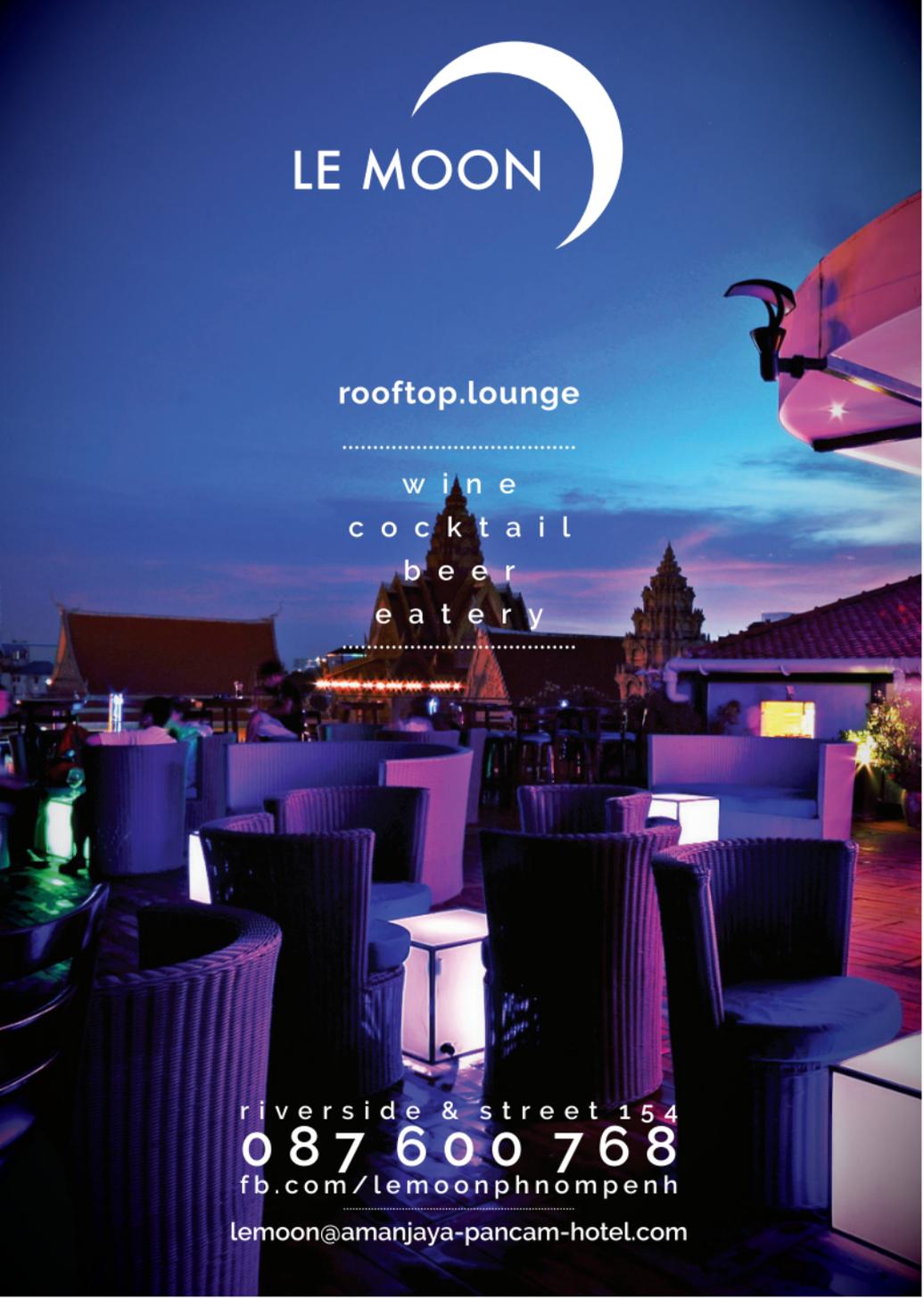
I personally am looking forward to the great artists who will give us insight into the music of people who changed locations and countries in search of a better world thus contributing to the world of music in a very special way.

Ali Al-Nasani
Country Director



I long for the time of no more departures.

Heinrich Böll
1917-1985



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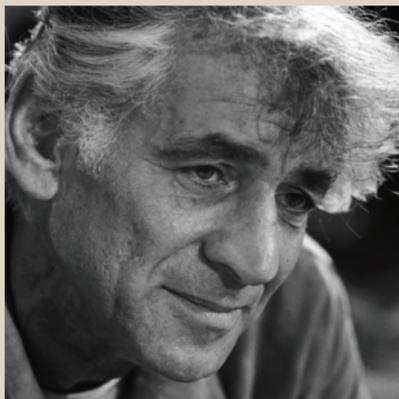




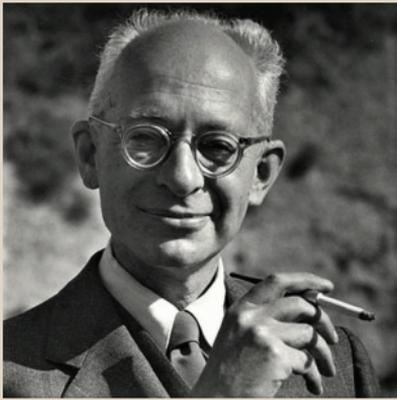
THE
PIANO
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Samuel Barber (1910-1981) was born in a socially, educationally and economically distinguished Irish-American family. His mother Marguerite McLeod was a pianist and his father Samuel Le Roy Barber was a physician. Barber was truly cultivated, with an encyclopedic knowledge of art, literature, music, and more than a few other subjects. Fluent in languages, he read Proust in French and Goethe in German. Samuel Barber began his life as a composer in the 1930s, with his music veering into 18th- and 19th-century European backgrounds. There were two major influences in his career. The first was his formal musical education providing a sturdy structure for his work. The second was his travels to Europe, where his acquaintances as well as the culture itself were infused into his work. Samuel Barber was one of the most important and honored American composers of the 20th century.



Leonard Bernstein (1918-1990) was born in Lawrence Massachusetts. His parents Jennie and Samuel Joseph Bernstein were originally from Rovno in what is now Ukraine. They came to the US in 1910. An outbreak of anti-Semitic violence and persecution of Jews began in the Russian Empire in the early 1880s. With their situation hopeless, many Jewish families left, the vast majority intent on reaching America. In 1935, he attended Harvard University, where he studied music. He grew up in a world of stark political contrasts. From the Depression to Roosevelt and the New Deal, from Nazism to World War II and the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima. After World War II, his career on the international stage began to flourish. Bernstein was an eclectic composer. His works fused elements of jazz, Jewish music, theatre music and the work of earlier composers such as Copland, Stravinsky Milhaud and Gershwin. Leonard Bernstein is "one of the most prodigiously talented and successful musicians in American history".



Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco (1895-1968) was born in Italy to an Italian Sephardi Jewish family.

Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco was one of the foremost composers for the guitar in the twentieth century. During the 1930s, Castelnuovo-Tedesco and his family were negatively affected by the Fascist government's racial laws restricting the rights of Italian Jews. In 1938, public performances of his music were canceled, and his children were forbidden from attending public school. Then he and his wife Clara decided to emigrate to the United States. He wrote to Arturo Toscanini, the former musical director of La Scala, and violinist Jascha Heifetz, explaining his plight, and both responded with support.

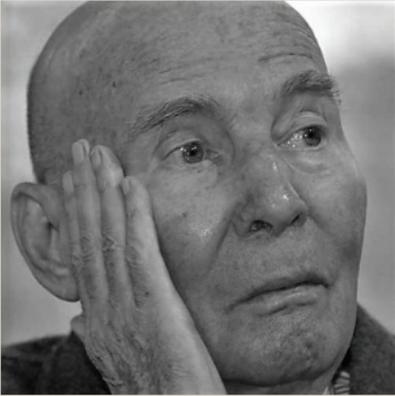
As an American citizen, Heifetz began paperwork to sponsor Castelnuovo-Tedesco as an immigrant to the United States. He left Italy in 1939, shortly before the outbreak of World War II. In 1946 he became a U.S. citizen.



George Gershwin(1898-1937) was of Ukrainian Jewish ancestry. His parents, Moische (Morris) Gershowitz and Roza (Rose) Bruskin moved to New York as a result of the ongoing persecution of Jews in Russia.

He was born in Brooklyn.

The family lived in many different residences. Mostly, they grew up around the Yiddish Theater District. Gershowitz soon Americanized his name to Gershwin. George lived a usual childhood existence for children of New York tenements: running around with his boyhood friends, roller skating and misbehaving in the streets. At around the same time, George's parents had bought a piano, for lessons for his older brother Ira, but to his parents' surprise, and Ira's relief, it was George who spent more time playing it. Aside from the influence of Maurice Ravel Gershwin was intrigued by the works of Alban Berg, Dmitri Shostakovich, Igor Stravinsky, Darius Milhaud, and Arnold Schoenberg.

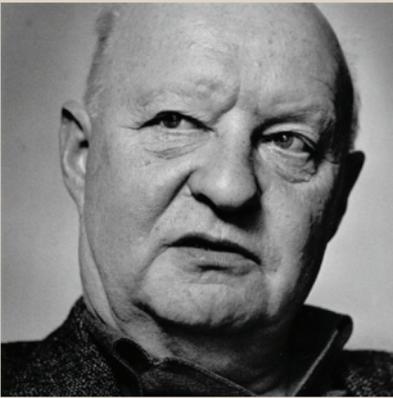


Hans Werner Henze (1926-2012) was a German composer, also known for his political convictions.

Henze left Germany for Italy in 1953 because of a perceived intolerance towards his leftist politics and his homosexuality.

Henze used the term *Innere Emigration* (inner emigration). He was able to distance himself from the dogmatic hegemony he perceived in German post-World War II musical culture. Henze was also an avowed Marxist and member of the Communist Party of Italy. His large oeuvre of works is extremely varied in style, having been influenced by serialism, atonality, Italian music, Arabic music and jazz, as well as traditional schools.

Henze composed the film music for "The Lost Honor of Katharina Blum" based on the novel by Heinrich Böll 1974 and directed by Volker Schlöndorff.



Paul Hindemith (1895-1963) Paul Hindemith is among the most significant German composers of his time. His name became synonymous with Nazism's tortured relationship with modernity. In 1934 the premiere of Hindemith's opera *Mathis der Maler* was prohibited by the Nazi official Goering. The tension over the state's commitment to the purging of German music from "degenerate influences" signaled the end of his career within Nazi Germany. In the same year, during a speech at the Berlin Sports Palace, Germany's Minister of Propaganda Joseph Goebbels publicly denounced Hindemith as an *atonal noisemaker*. His works were finally banned. Subsequently he migrated to Switzerland in 1938 because his wife was partially of Jewish ancestry. Finally Hindemith emigrated to the US in 1940. He was granted a professorship at Yale in 1941. He became a US citizen in 1946, but returned to Europe in 1953, living in Zurich in Switzerland and teaching at the university there.



Erich Wolfgang Korngold (1897–1957) was born to a Jewish family in Austria-Hungary (present-day Czech Republic). He became one of the most important and influential composers in the history of Hollywood.

Gustav Mahler in 1909 called him a "musical genius" and recommended he study with composer Alexander von Zemlinsky. In 1935, Korngold traveled to the United States to arrange music for the film *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, using Felix Mendelssohn's incidental music for Shakespeare's play. Over the next several years he traveled back and forth between the United States and Europe, producing film music for Hollywood and concert music in Europe, until the spread of Nazi influence in Austria forced the Jewish composer to settle in the United States in 1938. Korngold lived between two worlds, composing film scores in Hollywood, but attempting to maintain his concert and opera presence in Europe.



Jose Luis Merlin (1952) Merlin's grandparents, together with his then four-year-old father, resettled in Argentina after escaping persecution in Odessa, Ukraine in 1912. Merlin was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1952. His own story was affected by geographical upheaval, and the refrain of the immigrant is a recurring theme in his music. Merlin's humanistic, personal approach to music and devotion to folk, contemporary and classical music as well as his extensive formal training has turned him into a globally beloved and revered artist. A translation of the sheet music of Suite del Recuerdo dedication page explains the significance of the music to the composer. "This is an homage to memories, my memories - of afternoons with grandparents, aunts and uncles, parents, brothers and sisters. Lots of them are not here anymore. They are in my memories."

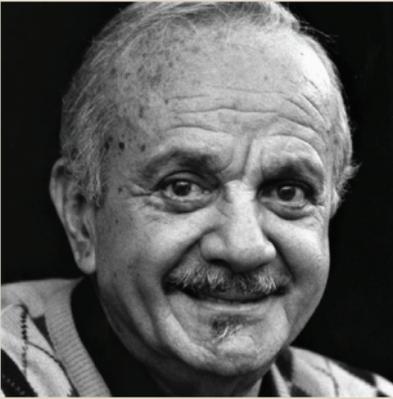


Darius Milhaud (1892-1974) was born in Marseille to a Jewish family from Aix-en-Provence.

Milhaud is considered one of the key modernist composers. He began as a violinist, later turning to composition and instead studied at the Paris Conservatory.

The invasion of France by Nazi Germany forced the Milhaud's to leave France in 1940 and immigrate to the United States. His Jewish background made it impossible for Milhaud to return to his native country until after its liberation. He secured a teaching post at Mills College in Oakland, California. The jazz pianist Dave Brubeck became one of Milhaud's most famous students when Brubeck furthered his music studies at Mills College in the late 1940s.

Milhaud's compositions are influenced by jazz and Brazilian music and make extensive use of polytonality.



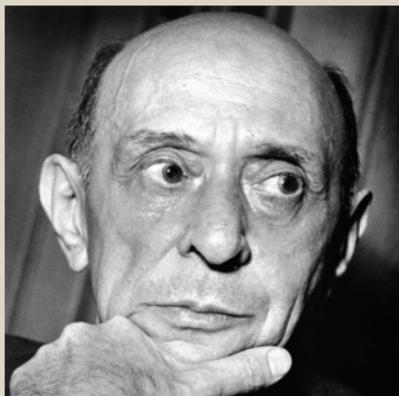
Astor Piazzolla (1921-1992) was born in 1921 in Mar del Plata, Argentina as the only child of Italian immigrant parents. In 1925 Astor Piazzolla moved with his family to New York City, into what in those days was a violent neighborhood inhabited by a volatile mixture of gangsters and hard-working immigrants. He began to play the bandoneon (accordion) after his father spotted one in a New York pawn shop in 1929. Later the family moved to Little Italy in lower Manhattan. In 1932 Piazzolla composed his first tango, "La Catinga". His oeuvre revolutionized the traditional tango into a new style termed "Nuevo Tango" incorporating elements from jazz and classical music. Piazzolla's fusion of tango with this wide range of other recognizable Western musical elements was so successful that it produced a new individual style transcending these influences.



Sergei Rachmaninoff (1873-1943) was an Russian composer and pianist. Rachmaninoff, like so many Russian artists of bourgeois descent, left his native Russia in the chaos of the 1917 revolution. As a member of the Russian bourgeoisie, he did not support Bolshevism, neither did his father manage to keep up with the aristocratic circles he had been born into, so that in due course came the humiliation of selling the family estate; then Rachmaninoff's own estate was seized by the Leninist regime in 1917. At the height of such turmoil, Rachmaninoff received an offer to become conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

With the war continuing across Europe, on 1 November 1918, the family boarded a boat in Oslo, Norway bound for New York City, arriving eleven days later.

His life and music would forever be immersed in the profound nostalgia for his homeland and as such offers us a fascinating glimpse into the complexities and contradictions of the Russian soul.



Arnold Schoenberg (1874-1951)

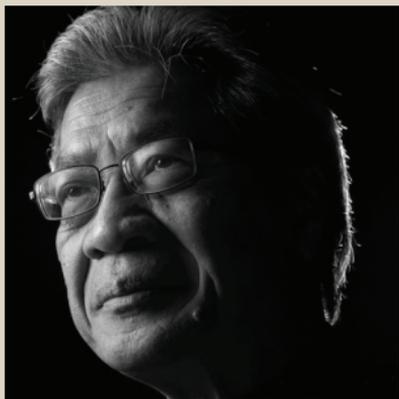
was an Austrian composer.

While never a practicing Jew, Arnold Schoenberg's Jewish heritage had a significant impact on both his personal life and compositions. In 1921, he experienced his first instance of overt discrimination when the Mattsee Hotel near Salzburg requested that his family leave the hotel. Mattsee had a "no Jews" policy.

In 1933 while vacationing in France, he was warned that returning to Germany would be dangerous. With the rise of the Nazi Party, his works were labeled degenerate. Schoenberg formally reclaimed membership in the Jewish religion at a Paris synagogue, then he moved to the US in 1934 where he later accepted a position at the University of California. Schoenberg's revolutionary musical technique of dodecaphony was his signature creation, and he often boasted that its modernist structure would secure the hegemony of German music into the next century.



Alexandre Tansman (1897-1986) was a Polish composer and pianist of Jewish origin. He spent his early years in his native Poland, during the era when Poland did not exist as an independent state, being part of Tsarist Russia. In 1941, Tansman fled Europe, as his Jewish background put him in danger with Hitler's rise to power. He moved to Los Angeles, thanks to the efforts of his friend Charlie Chaplin in founding a committee visa. Here he soon joined the circle of famous immigrant artists that included Stravinsky, Arnold Schoenberg, and others. His music is often said to be primarily neoclassical, drawing on his Polish Jewish heritage, as well as his French musical influences. When Tansman returned to Paris after the war, his European musical career started again all over Europe. He composed his main works, which were immediately played by the best orchestras and conductors. His Jewish and Polish background was the inspiration for the creation of some of his greatest works.



Chinary Ung (*1942) was born in Takeo, Cambodia. His family was musical, and often played traditional Cambodian instruments together at home. At the Ecole de Musique Phnom Penh, Ung was learned to to play the clarinet. He migrated to the USA in 1964 , supported by an Asia Foundation scholarship, to study clarinet at the Manhattan School of Music. In those days the Khmer Rouge was beginning to consolidate its power in the remote provinces. As an intellectual, Chinary Ung would have been a target of the Khmer Rouge, whose brand of socialism sought to make Cambodia into an agrarian society free of "capitalists" – all professionals and nearly everyone with an education. In the early 1970s, Ung took a break from composing for over a decade, focusing on rescuing family members from the Khmer Rouge and on the revival of his country's musical traditions. Chinary Ung's works represent one of the more successful attempts to accomplish a musical integration of East and West, resulting in a style that is uniquely his own.



Alexander Zemlinsky (1871-1942) was born to a highly multicultural family. Born and raised Jewish, in 1899 he converted to Protestantism. With the rise of the Nazi Party, he fled to Vienna in 1933. After the annexation of Austria into Nazi Germany there were widespread attacks against Jews. Zemlinsky and his second wife, Luise, destroyed photographs of Zemlinsky's Muslim and Jewish grandparents in case they could be used against him. The family was granted permission to leave Austria for the US - thanks to the sponsorship of friends in America. They travelled through Prague, Rotterdam and Paris before arriving in New York in December 1938. Zemlinsky's musical style was influenced by Brahms and Mahler, consolidating late-romanticism and twentieth-century modernism.

JOURNEY BACK IN TIME TO ART NOUVEAU...



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Ticketing

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Ticket pickup locations for the 1st Nov. concert ONLY



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AmericanCenterKH@state.gov



Inside Paññāsāstra University (PUC)

No184, Norodom Boulevard

Mobile : 010 502121

acc@puc.edu.kh

These free tickets are also available at our festival ticket advance sales locations, see below.

* * *

Ticket prices for concerts on 2/3/4 November:

USD 9 any day before the concert day.

USD 12 on the concert day, at the door.

USD 3 students and kids at the door only.

Ticket advance sales locations

Raffles Hotel-Le Royal / Concierge

Meta House, No37, Sothearos Blvd

The Piano Shop, No13, Street 17

K-West, No1, Street 154 (Riverside)

The Shop, No39, Street 240

Contact 077 787038 artplusfoundation@gmail.com

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Raffles Hotel Le Royal

An Oasis for the well-travelled

Located in the heart of vibrant Phnom Penh, our hotel has been part of the history of the city and welcomes, as it has always done, a diverse clientele of entrepreneurs, writers, journalists, royalty and intrepid travellers from across the globe.

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