



September 2012



RAYMOND JAMES

The Szlam Family Philanthropic Fund

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Upcoming Events:

Wojciech Świtała, piano

September 29, 7:00 PM Roswell Cultural Arts Center

See our website for information about the After-Concert Essay Contest

An Evening with Chopin The Annual Chopin Society's Fundraising Dinner

November 17, 6:00 PM *Country Club of the South*

Concert tickets are always discounted for members of the Chopin Society of Atlanta. To become a member, join online at www.chopinatlanta.org or call 404.245.6133

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From Shoe Laces to a Ship

Exclusive interview with Wojciech Świtała, an international piano competitions prizewinner by Bożena U. Zaremba

he hall of the Karol Szymanowski Academy of Music in Katowice feels like a totally different world from that outside – deliberate, focused and unexpectedly quiet. It's only

when I climb the stylish stairs of the onehundred-year-old building that I start hearing music from the practice rooms that I pass. I gently open the door to the auditorium to witness Wojciech Świtała's master class. "Bach cannot be mechanical," he explains to his student. "He cannot be calculated." He goes on talking about how discipline needs to meet freedom of expression and points to vocal phrasing in Bach. During a break, I overhear the student enthusiastically screaming over his cell phone: "He opened my eyes to Bach!" Then comes another student, and another – three different personalities, three different challenges, but one



passionate and compassionate teacher, kind and patient. In his instruction, Mr. Świtała puts emphasis on proper technique, from fingering to posture, on timing, breathing and phrasing, on uncovering the multilayered structure of a musical piece but, most of all, on precision and articulation. Later, it is with this topic that I start our conversation.

Are precision and articulation of the sound most important to you?

Yes, I think so. You can't talk about professional piano playing without them. Articulation and the way you create the sound are fundamental. Of course, this is not all, you also need to have a vision, and what you want to convey needs to be transparent. It needs to have character and it has to be about something. These days we hear a lot of renditions that are precise, impeccable and very objective but which neither touch nor inspire us. I always try to teach those young people the technical and expressive side of piano playing, but most of all to make them realize that what they are trying to communicate is crucial. I remember when [Krystian] Zimerman had a master class for our students, he always started the class with the question, "How can I help?" This established the setting of the class right from the start – to see if the student knew what he or she wanted to communicate. If the answer was very enigmatic or if there was no answer at all, this was also a signal. These are elementary questions that any pianist needs to answer.

You have won prizes at many international piano competitions. Which do you value most?

It is difficult to measure them. Each one was important at the moment, because it confirmed that what I do makes sense. To be noticed is always pleasant and leads to concert opportunities. Looking from a distance of some years, I especially value the M. Long-J. Thibaud [International Piano Competition], which is an important competition and which led to many recitals in France and helped me make many connections in the music world. On the other hand, the Chopin [International Piano] Competition, where I received an award for the best performance of a polonaise, was significant, despite the partial success. This competition is so prestigious that it gave me vital recognition in music circles.

There were rumors about your walking out.

But it was really prosaic. The Chopin Competition – 20 years ago – was different. At that time, it was virtually the only ticket to concert halls. We did not have the freedom in Poland and the

- Pierre Ruhe, Atlanta Journal-Constitution, November 2007

Seriously?

Chopin Society of Atlanta Essay Contest for Young Listeners

ometimes classical music is referred to as "serious." Even in some East-European languages, they call it "serious" instead of "classical" "ozbiljna" in Croatian, "poważna" in Polish or "vážná" in Czech. While a svmphonic piece or a concerto can be solemn and provoke profound thoughts and emotions, a recital does not have to be so grave. The fantastic concert by Ilya Yakushev proved that "serious" music can be accompanied by humor and thus make the whole experience more enjoyable, especially for the young audience. Here are excerpts of the essays submitted to the CSA Essay Contest.

When Ilya Yakushev took the spotlight on the evening of March 25, 2012, he captured the audience with dazzling smile and good humor. From the moment he came on stage, he created a more personal and friendly atmosphere in the seemingly formal and serious concert hall. However, when he sat down to make music on the beautiful grand piano, a whole new emotion was created in the



Chopin's inspiration for the piece – his mistress, whom he loved very much, but with whom he could never be completely



audience. His trained ear, his careful fingers and his evident passion showed through in the beautiful music he created that night. My favorite piece was definitely Chopin's Mazurka in A minor, op. 17, No. 4. Mr. Yakushev started by telling us Chopin's tragic life story. He told us of happy since their relationship was looked down upon by the society. When Mr. Yakushev started to play, the images of Chopin's tragic life danced in my mind. His interpretation of this piece was so beautiful that I could feel the sadness that Chopin felt when he wrote the piece.

Moreover, his seamless transition to the Ballade in F major made it look as if these pieces were written to be played together. By the end of these two amazing works of art by Chopin, I was ready to give Mr. Yakushev standing ovation, even though it wasn't the end of the first part of the concert. All in all, through his kind and funny words and his exquisite piano playing, Yakushev brought illumination, emotion and even humor to an already beautiful Sunday night. —Bharat Sanders (16 years old)

My favorite part of Mr. Yakushev's recital was Pictures at an Exhibition. He played this piece so enthusiastically and with such passion. The "Catacombs" was my favorite movement of the piece. I felt like the music was taking me on an auditory tour of the chambers and corridors. The music made me feel like I was descending into an eerie darkness of the now empty catacombs....Until this performance I had only heard about the picturesque quality in music, but this evening I experienced it. Thank you, Mr. Yakushev for sharing your talent with me! —Hunter Bailey Hadid (10 years old)

The essay contest winners were awarded Barnes & Noble gift certificates. Excerpts have been edited for space and clarity.

CHOPIN SOCIETY OF ATLANTA'S 2012 FUNDRAISER













We invite everyone to

Gala Evening with Chopin

November 17, 2012, 6:00 PM

Country Club of the South 4100 Old Alabama Road Johns Creek, GA 30022

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Photos from Chopin Society of Atlanta's 2011 Annual Fundraiser, by Pawel Loj

Chopin Notes

Exclusive Interview—Continued from p. 3

opportunities that we have now. We, the contestants, were under a lot of pressure; we were told that we were representing Poland and that they were counting on us. After the recent Euro 2012*, we know perfectly well what burdensome baggage this can be. On top of that, there was exhaustion and diabolic stress. There was no balance there. At some point, I remained the only Polish participant, and the pressure was building up. "You must, you must-," I was told. In this situation my body started to rebel. This was a very difficult decision, but it was solely mine. Evervone has a different mental predisposition. Some people, for example, cannot live without the stage. I can live without the stage. Not without music, though. But I am not complaining.

Controversies often help in building a career. How did this affect yours?

It did not help me, for sure; it only opened the door to speculation, but this was simply a health issue – I just couldn't. Even if I had achieved great success, I would have reduced public appearances. I was not ready for such a great load. Even these days, I play 20 to 30 concerts a year. That is all I can do. I cannot imagine being forced by a manager to play three recitals here and the next week four there. Chopin played 30 public concerts in his whole life!

So there is nothing to be ashamed of. Absolutely [*laughs*]. Not that I can compare to him, but on the other hand—

It was for your recording of Chopin's music that you twice received the prestigious Grand Prix du Disque Frederic Chopin award. The goal of this so-called National Edition was to present Chopin's work in the most possible authentic version. Why was such historic accuracy so important? This is a very delicate topic – what is authentic when we talk about the text or what is authentic when we talk about the sound. The research on manuscripts is so advanced, and it has resulted in indisputable discoveries that have verified the notation. Sometimes these are minor corrections, but sometimes, like in the *Etude in E major, op. 10*, there are significant changes in harmony. Pursuit of authenticity seems to me most sensible, but of course [Artur] Rubinstein's recordings, for example, do not lose their luster just because he used a different edition. From time to time, I take some liberties as well.

You have also recorded Chopin's music on the pianos from his time. Tell us about your interest in historical instruments.

This is a strange passion. It all started when the Chopin National Institute [in Warsaw] purchased their first Erard, in 1998 I think, and I was asked to play a recital on this instrument. I had very recently heard such recordings by Emanuel Ax and was enchanted by the mysticism that I sensed there. There is a common conviction that you cannot play on these instruments, that they are not concert instruments, just pretty pieces of furniture at the most. Anyway, I went to Warsaw and was shocked to learn not only that can you play on such an instrument but also that it does not differ from the modern instrument that much. It does require a different touch and sensitivity, but if you make an effort, [with nostalgia] it will take you back in time to the 19th century. This was so beautiful that I started to dream about owning such an instrument.

And you do.

Yes! [*with pride*]. The story is a bit funny. One of our piano tuners, who knew I was looking for a historical instrument, called me one day and said he saw an Erard on Allegro**. Can you believe it? On Allegro, where you can buy stuff from shoe laces to a ship! I laughed it off at first, but then thought it over and decided to try it out. It turned out to be exactly what I was looking for – an Erard from 1953 – and in a very good condition. It did need some renovation, such as strings and hammer felt, but the mechanism, the action were original.

Without getting too technical, how do those historical instruments – Erards and Pleyels – differ from today's Steinways or Yamahas?

Generally speaking, since the mid 19th century, the instruments have made adjustments toward bigger concert halls, which entailed bigger and more uniform sound. The instruments Chopin played were meant for small salons and had a sound that was more subdued and uneven. When you play some of Chopin's preludes on a historical instrument. for example, you do not have to look for certain color because it is already there. You can tell right away that this music was created for this type of an instrument, and notations, such as delicatissimo, are in perfect harmony with the text. The sound in modern pianos is bigger but less selective and less pronounced. If [Franz] Liszt had had a

choice, he would probably have preferred a modern piano, which would have given him maximum range. Chopin, however, with his sublime sound and with his fragile physique, would not have been happy sitting at a Bösendorfer. An Erard can sound a bit archaic, but it can help one better understand the structure of Chopin's work.

These nuances will definitely appeal to listeners who look for the richness of sound. What about those who look for emotional or metaphysical thrills?

They should definitely listen to a Pleyel. All dramatic preludes, for example, are more interesting, more mysterious. On the other hand, the lyrical preludes sound better on a modern piano because on a Pleyel, which has a much shorter sound, it's difficult to play an extreme *legato*. This can be a great experience for pianists, because they can appreciate Chopin's method and soul.

Our conversation is revolving around aesthetics a lot. I sense in you great admiration for beauty.

Yes, you are right. I feel that these days a general appreciation for beauty should be promoted. It is imperative, though difficult. For me, it is a certain kind of a calling and mission, if not just a certain "abreaction" to things that surround us. It is even more important for young people, since in recent years their principles have diminished so much to a materialistic approach.

Besides being a solo pianist, you spend a lot of time playing chamber music. What do you find appealing about it?

It's a certain kind of a dialogue. You don't just propose something but also accept other ideas. In my opinion, without the ability to play chamber music, you cannot be flexible in structuring solo performances. You can learn a lot from a good instrumentalist or a vocalist. It's the breathing; it's the phrasing.

This is not your first recital in America. What are your expectations this time?

I have high expectations – of myself [*laughs*]. I want to come perfectly prepared and to stir the audience's imagination with the program that has been my passion for years. \square

*European Soccer Championship hosted by Poland and Ukraine in the summer of 2012 **Polish online auction website

For an extended version of the interview, please visit our website: www.chopinatlanta.org