

Spirit of St Louis

Among the Scandinavians turning up at the Barbican festival is Christian Lindberg.

Not content to give the trombone superstar status, he is now set to become the first man to cross the Pacific on a motorbike.

Jessica Duchon reports

Christian Lindberg has become the first man to cross the Pacific Ocean on a Harley-Davidson. True Lindberg tradition, perhaps. But this bright and breezy biker's journey has one important difference: it takes place in a concert hall and the audience can witness the whole thing without stirring from their seats.

Jan Sandström's trombone concerto, which receives its UK premiere at the Barbican on 27 November with Lindberg and the BBC Symphony Orchestra conducted by Andrew Davis, makes use of the trombone's unique ability to imitate the sound of a motorbike. It displays Lindberg as a modern Odysseus, travelling the world not by boat but by bike and paints musical portraits of the lands he visits, linked by the sound of the revving bike.

'It's not that I'm particularly fond of motorbikes,' Lindberg admits. Neither does the biker image seem to have been trumped up as a marketing ploy. Despite being obviously marketable – tall, blond, blue-eyed and full of smiles, never mind the leather gear – Lindberg dislikes the idea of artificial images being imposed for marketing purposes. 'Maybe it's marketable, I don't care. I just do whatever I think is right,' he remarks. 'To have a motorbike costume on when I play the motorbike concerto seems completely natural. The piece is there, it's

the composer's idea and this idea should be brought out to the audience. What I don't like is when people play pieces like a Mendelssohn concerto and because they want to make an image they use something which doesn't connect with that music. If I play the Michael Haydn trombone concerto, that should be played in tails. On the other hand,' he adds, 'it's nice to come in in a motorbike costume in this very conservative system, it's like throwing a bomb into the place. Very often when I play this piece two or three people leave the hall in protest, but the other 98% just go crazy, they love it.'

Perhaps it is something to do with the pioneering spirit of Odysseus or Charles Lindbergh, but Christian Lindberg is also the first person to have turned the trombone into superstar material and to commission plentiful new works from major composers for it. He points out that the instrument itself has been in evidence since the 14th century, but that in the 19th century it somehow became submerged in the wave of piano and violin virtuosity that followed the cult figures of Liszt and Paganini. 'I really believe the time of the violin and the piano is over. These 19th-century ideas stay on a long, long time, but today there's something new happening. The 20th century belongs to percussion, to the trumpet and trombone. These are also instruments which acoustically work much better with big orchestras and big halls. The trombone is a very natural solo instrument.'

So are composers letting rip with their orchestrations when writing trombone concertos? 'Yes,' says Lindberg emphatically. 'I had a meeting with Xenakis, who has written a piece for me. It's very exciting, with a huge orchestra – there's a big, big string section and four of every wind instrument, even four of each brass instrument.' The most important quality in new music, Lindberg feels, is originality. 'I like it when a composer decides for himself what he wants to do and doesn't look too much at what everyone else is doing.'

'A composition should be really a composition and not just a copy of another style. There are a lot of neo-classical works that are very well written, but I feel that's the same problem as our musical life revolving around the instruments of the 19th century – some composers still think in 19th-century terms. But Xenakis, for instance, just writes his own music.'

In the Barbican's Scandinavian festival, Lindberg will also be playing new pieces by David Bedford and Derek Bourgeois, and new concertos are on the way from not only Xenakis but also Takemitsu and the young Swedish composer Anders Hillborg. After working with the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra Lindberg met James MacMillan – 'We had a very interesting, exciting discussion and I would really like him to write a concerto for me.' But writing a virtuoso trombone concerto is no easy matter for a composer unfamiliar with the full range of its possibilities and Lindberg likes to work with the composers, sometimes for up to three years or longer.

'It's not just that composers may not be familiar with it – the orchestration and instrumentation guides are completely wrong,' he states. 'It's very important for me to be able to show the composer what a trombone can do because there are a lot of stupid ideas about the trombone being a very rigid instrument. It's because players play it rigidly. Actually a trombone can do anything!'

With all these new works appearing, it would be easy to think that there is simply no existent repertoire for the instrument at all. 'No, no!' Lindberg exclaims. His repertoire list, it turns out, contains more than 30 concertos, from 1755 onwards, and more than a hundred recital works with piano accompaniment. It has taken him 14 years of dogged research to build up that list.

Unlike a pianist or violinist, Lindberg cannot find his repertoire by browsing in music shops. All the works are edited by his wife, who will publish them. Orchestral parts, which include Lindberg's bowings and other markings, can be hired from Editions Tarrodi, Vallhallavägen 110, 114 41 Stockholm, Sweden.

Quite where Lindberg finds the time for research is a mystery, as his schedule now

bone hero was Jack Teagarden. 'He was the first player in this century who could show that this is an emotional instrument, that it has all the romantic and sensual qualities that you don't use in an orchestra. Before I took up the instrument seriously I had a trombone and played in a Dixieland jazz band, and I was copying his solos before I even knew the positions.'

By the age of 19 Lindberg had joined an

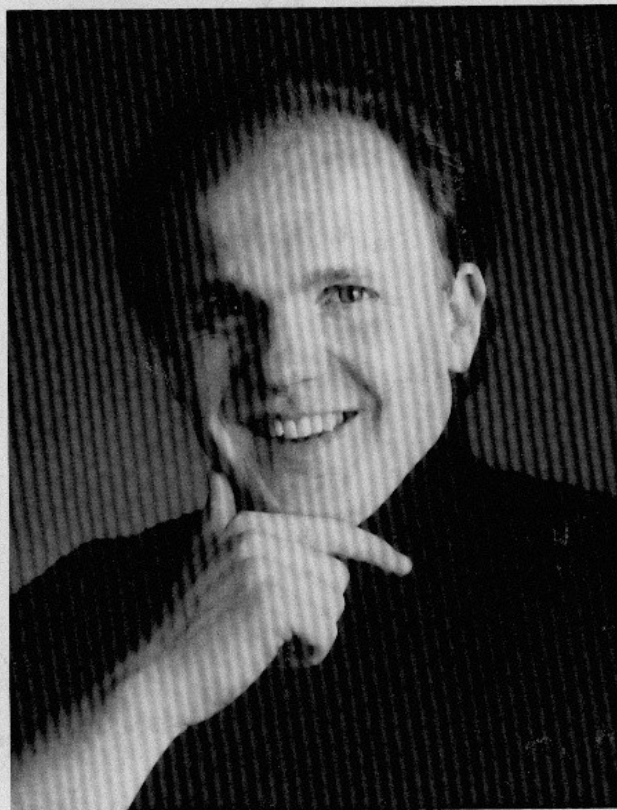
orchestra as a trombonist; by 20 he had left it. 'I didn't like that sort of music making,' he explains. 'I was more of an individual musician.' He made up his mind that he would study for a further five years, despite the fact that no opportunities whatsoever existed for trombone soloists. 'It was extremely difficult, almost impossible. But I studied five more years, I applied for scholarships so we could live,' – he married and started a family at the same time – 'and I decided that when I was 25 I was going to start supporting myself and my family only through solo appearances, and I would not do any orchestral gigs. And I started doing this when I was 25. The first three years my income was less than zero.'

Having started from nothing, Lindberg now finds he has double the number of offers that he can take up, which shows, he suggests, that there is already room for a second trombone star. He has begun to be a hero

and role model for a new generation of youngsters who will take a very different view of the trombone from the generation before. Each year he runs a summer course in the far north of Sweden for eight selected young professionals. 'It's a place where I am trying to create these new ideas. It's like walking in snow – someone has to go first and it's really tough, but then there's a possibility for people to follow you.'

Thanks to the support of his parents and his tenacity in holding on when the going was difficult at the start, Lindberg found that 'I had the strength to understand that money doesn't make life happy, but that if you have something to say and want to say it you should do it whether it pays you or not.' The wide Swedish grin emerges again: 'And it shows that in the end you even get the money!'

Christian Lindberg: 'The time of the violin and the piano is over. The 20th century belongs to percussion, to the trumpet and trombone'



involves around 110 concerts a year and a lengthy programme of recordings. He has already made about 30 CDs, including the Sandström motorbike concerto – which is recorded on the first laserdisc to be released in Sweden. He is aiming to record his entire repertoire.

Lindberg was a late starter on the trombone. He learned the trumpet as a teenager and moved over to the larger instrument at 17. His parents were not musicians but artists. 'That's why I play the trombone, I think, and my brother Jakob plays the lute. Our parents didn't know that these instruments were so low in the hierarchy, so we just picked the instruments we liked and dealt with the problems when they came up. Our parents were very supportive – as artists they know the soul of art, they know that it's about an inner voice in people.' His trom-

Arts Entertainment

Trombonist Lindberg slides gracefully with Philharmonic

By Mark Stryker
DAYTON DAILY NEWS

REVIEW

Chances are that many of those in attendance at the Dayton Philharmonic Orchestra's Wednesday concert at Memorial Hall had never heard a trombone soloist with an orchestra before.

Chances are they'll never forget the one they heard: Christian Lindberg.

Through a combination of talent and industry, the Swedish-born Lindberg, still in his mid 30s, has carved out a niche as the only trombonist in the world able to devote his entire career to solo work. The trombone is often thought of as a rather cumbersome, blustery horn, but Lindberg proves just how ridiculous a stereotype that is.

Playing the alto trombone in Michael Hydan's *Concerto* (1764), Lindberg sailed up-and-down the music's scales with the easy grace of an athlete running steps. The first movement cadenza, which Lindberg supplied, was by turns virtuosic and lyric, with Lindberg's light sound and bouncing articulation reminiscent of a trumpet. If Lindberg muffed the final note of the piece, it only proved he's human.

Paul Creston's fetching *Fantasy for Trombone, Op. 42* (1947) was a delight on several levels. Again there was Lindberg, here bringing the trombone into the 20th century, adding a burnished edge to his tone, expanding his dynamics and

expressive effects and tossing off the intervallic melodies with ease. Guest conductor Steven Byess, one of the five finalists to replace outgoing music director Isaiah Jackson, was also at his best here.

Perhaps because of Byess' extensive background in jazz, he was especially deft in juggling Creston's complex syncopations, balancing the extended harmonies, and coordinating the polyrhythmic interplay between the soloist and orchestra. The orchestra, too, responded with spirited accuracy; the closing fugue, which started in the trumpet before moving to oboe, violin, horn and cello, was a wild theme-park ride.

A quick programming note: How nice to hear a trombone soloist play two rarely heard concertos instead of a pianist or violinist play one of a dozen tired warhorses. And how wonderful to hear such terrific and neglected American music. There are dozens of muscular yet melodic works by Creston and other mid-century Americans such as David Diamond, Roy Harris and Walter Piston that would strike deep chords with American audiences if we'd only get a chance to hear them. It's *our* music, after all.

The concert opened with Glinka's *Russian and Ludmilla Overture* (1841), a lighthearted work given an ebullient performance. Again, Byess' background — this

time as music director with Ohio Light Opera — served him well. His jaunty tempo and stylish phrasing reflected the theater music origins of the piece.

Rimsky-Korsakov's well-known *Scheherazade* (1888) was less satisfying. This is sprawling Russian music, its many sections grafted together like chapters in a novel, its major themes recurring throughout like familiar images and metaphors. Individual sections — particularly the loud, vociferous passages — were expressively played, but Byess and the orchestra never quite seemed to get the *entire* work into focus, never captured the majestic sweep of the piece. Quieter sections and those that featured solos sounded somewhat disassociated.

The piece's imaginative scoring showcases nearly every principal player and section in the orchestra. Solos were inconsistent but those that sparkled included violin, harp, flute, horn and oboe.

To counteract Memorial Hall's dry acoustics, Byess had the brass and reeds elevated on risers and seemed to have moved the strings more forward on the stage. It worked to the extent that the orchestra did have more presence in the hall, but at the same time, the brass overbalanced the reeds at full volume. Memorial Hall is tough enough on conductors who know it well; it's downright unmerciful on those dealing with its capriciousness for the first time.

Trombonfakir lockar världens tonsättare

Uruppförande på uruppförande.

Christian Lindberg verkar i dag nästan kunna försörja sig på att resa mellan världstäderna och spela verk som tillägnats honom själv.

Men just i eftermiddag är trombonspjutspetsen i Malmö för en exklusiv konsert i Pildammsteatern.

– Det är hausse på Börsen, man får hålla emot, skrattar Christian Lindberg.

Förre året lossnade det ordentligt, då fick han 280 erbjudanden om riktigt bra konserter. Nu säsongen 93/94 har Lindberg trappat ned till att göra knappt 60.

Så Malmöpubliken kan känna sig utvald. Att Christian Lindberg uppskattar Malmö symfoniorkester så mycket har säkert spelat roll.

– Har alltid gillat MSO, ända från början. Här finns en positiv anda, en vilja att utvecklas, som givit frukt.

– Dessutom tog orkestern chansen med mig 1984 när jag var okänd. Den dirigenten ville inte genomföra konserten med en trombonsolist, men MSO stod på sig och sade att då fick han gå i stället. Konserten blev av och efteråt bad dirigenten faktiskt om ursäkt.

MSO och Christian Lindberg skrev också nyligen historia ihop, när de gjorde den första laserdiscen (= ungefär CD för både ljud och bild) med nutida musik. Verket var förstas Jan Sandströms dramatiska "motorcykelkonsert", som Lindberg brukar spela iförd rött MC-ställ. Och skivan skickades för något år sedan ut över världen och fick lysande recensioner.

Fast nu i Pildammarna handlar det i stället om amerikanen Creston och hans



En trombontrollikar! Christian Lindberg. I eftermiddag spelar han på Pildammsteatern med Malmö symfoniorkester.

konsert för trombon och orkester från 1946.

– Skivbolaget BIS och jag har ett gemensamt projekt som gäller trombonkonserter från hela världen, berättar Christian Lindberg. Den amerikanska skivan görs med MSO och där är Creston med.

– Konserten är neoklas-

sisk, ganska lyrisk och har en gnutt Gershwin i sig. Lite jazz. Man går en balansgång nära underhållningsmusik och det är viktigt att få lust i den, inte göra den för lätt.

Christian Lindberg verkar förstås inte ha så stora svårigheter med att tolka musik. I själva verket har han ett oerhört anseende internationellt, det kan man bland annat mäta med hjälp av alla verk - hittills 30 - som skrivits direkt för honom av ledande tonsättare.

Kenakis har gjort det, japanen Takemitsu och esländaren Pärt håller på. Liksom just för tillfället fem (!) engelsmän.

För att bli en förstklassig

trombonsolist räcker det inte med musikaliskt och bra teknik.

– Trombonen är ett mycket fysiskt instrument och jag ska erkänna att jag känner en viss hatkärlek till den. Den kräver oerhört god fysik av mig. Så jag joggar, gör armhävningar och yogaövningar.

– Men kampen gör också känslan desto skönare när sedan allt fungerar. Det är inte så dumt att veta att man kan ta loven av en hel symfoniorkester om man är stark. Och det fysiska blir nästan ett behov efter ett tag.

Christian Lindberg har stor familj och fortfarande sitt hem i Stockholm. Den "lilla" världen är han väldigt mån om, och det är därför Christian's speciella trombonrum kom till till så att han inte ska behöva åka över halva världen varje gång han ska öva.

– Jag har helt enkelt ljudisolerat ett rum i lägenheten, sat 30-40 centimeter dämpningsmaterial på väggar och tak och så traskivor närmast utåt rummet. Nu kan jag spela mitt i natten om jag vill.

Eller klockan tjuo minuter över sex på morgnarna. Så dags startar trombonfakir Lindberg dagens kneg.

Och lite övning skadar nog inte. Framför honom ligger under säsongen en direkt-sänd solokonsert i Sveriges radio i oktober, prestigefylla framträdanden i London, Tokyo och på Concertgebouw i Amsterdam, New York-debut i Carnegie Hall och uruppförande av Take-mitsukonserten i Minneapolis. Med mera.

Just nu beskriver Christian Lindberg det som att han avverkat några hårda, stressiga år, är i bättre form än någonsin och kan börja skörda frukterna av sitt arbete. Men det innebär inte att slappna av och sluta ta sig an nutida musik eller verk från alla äldre epoker.

– Nu har jag en position och förväntningar på mig, jag vill fortsätta att utvecklas.

ALEXANDER AGRELL

Fotnot: Förutom Crestons trombonkonsert spelar MSO i dag kl 14 Griegs Per Gynt-svit och amerikanen Howard Hansons symfoni nummer två. Vid regn flyttas fö evenemanget inomhus, till Konserthuset.

På turné med trombon och barn

Trombonisten Christian Lindberg trivs inte som orkestermusiker och gjorde därför det omöjliga. På kort tid blev han internationellt eftertraktad solist på ett instrument som har sin plats längst bak i orkestrarna.

– Jag har alltid varit van att ta egna initiativ, har mycket energi och gillar att jobba hårt, förklarar han om orsaken till sin utbrytaraktion.

Passionen för trombonen inleds när Christian Lindberg var 17 år. En mycket hög ålder för den som tänker sig en framtid som professionell musiker.

– Mina föräldrar var bildkonstnärer så intresset för musiken har inte gått i arv. Som barn gjorde jag det som var kul, spelade basket, trummar och diggade Beatles. I kommunala musikskolan blev det piano, cello och körsång. Det var först när jag och några kompisar bildade ett dixielandband som det så klick med trombonen.

Ett år som privatelev hos Even-Erik Eriksson efterföljdes av ett års studier på Musikhögskolan i Stockholm. Därefter anställdes Christian Lindberg i Hovkapellet.

– Där stod jag inte ut mer än ett år, skrattar han.

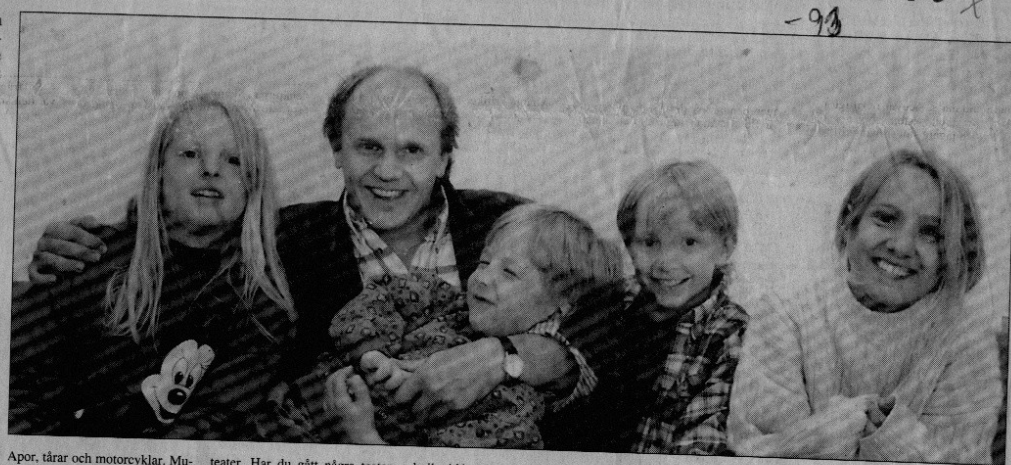
Barock också

I stället blev det fortsatta studier i London och Los Angeles. Första pris i många internationella tävlingar och för fyra år sedan rullade solistkarusellen igång på allvar. Christian Lindberg framför numer cirka 110 konserter per år över hela världen.

– Visst är det jobbigt, men samtidigt otroligt häftigt. I musiken kan jag, på ett unikt sätt, uttrycka det liv jag lever.

Han är omtalad för sitt sätt att framföra modern musik, men han spelar även barockmusik, klassisk och romantisk musik.

Under Umeå internationella kammarmusikfestival serverade han magisk instrumentell teater i



Apor, tårar och motorcyklar. Musik skriven av nutida tonsättare i kombination med sång och agerande. En specialdesignad konsert för Umeå och Korsholm ihopsatt i samarbete med Frans Helmersson, festivalernas konstnärlige ledare.

Naturlig rörelse

– Vi har mer än vad vi tror i det svenska musiklivet av idag. Men tyvärr lever våra svenska tonsättare i en undanskuffad värld. De är kända inom en intellektuell klick och lever sitt eget liv där. TV till exempel ignorerar dem totalt, anser Christian Lindberg.

– Det är vårt ansvar som musiker att föra fram våra nutida tonsättare till publiken. Musiken bjuder på otroliga upplevelser, tillägger han.

Du framför gärna instrumentell

teater. Har du gått några teaterskolor?

– Nej, agerandet sker i samarbete med tonsättaren och publiken. Jag kallar det inte teater, det är musik med inslag av av något annat... rörelser och uttryck. Det kommer naturligt och jag tror det ska fortsätta att vara så. Bygger dock hela tiden vidare på publikens respons.

Umgås du mycket med nutida tonsättare?

– Ja, vi inspirerar varandra och

bygger idéer. A short ride on a Motorbike skrev till exempel Jan Sandström efter det att jag påvisat motorcyckeljudet i trombonen.

Är du motorcyklist själv?

– Nej, men jag gillar den fria livsstilen.

Varför blev just trombonen ditt instrument?

– Den har alla paletter. Dessutom är det ett visuellt intressant instrument. Man kan se när tonerna förändras.

Var har du på gång efter Umeå?

– Oj, det är så mycket. Men vår fenomenale tonsättare Jan Sandström, som är bland de största vi någonsin haft, har skrivit en ny trombonkonsert. Don Quijote, som vi framför i Luleå 30 oktober, Piteå 31 oktober, Boden 1 november och Skellefteå 2 novem-

ber. Den handlar om att våga misslyckas och samtidigt våga ha visioner. Mycket är på idéplanet ännu så det hela är otroligt spännande!

YVONNE RITTVALL



Trombonist in a class of his own

MASTERCLASSES by renowned soloists are fascinating to behold. Listening to the expert coax the best out of talented students, one is treated to a rare insight into the making of musical genius.

Yesterday, in the spacious loft of the Guinness Hop Store, the man who has given the trombone international status, Christian Lindberg (35), gave three young Dublin trombonists such privileged treatment. They were Anton Leonard and John Frain, both from Rathfarnham, and Gavin Roche from Ballinteer.

The Swedish concert star has revolutionary ideas regarding his chosen instrument. He points out that the trombone has been in evidence since the 14th century but it was submerged by a wave of piano and violin virtuosity in the 19th century.

"But the 20th century belongs to percussion, to the trumpet and to the trombone," said Christian, who won over everyone not only with his musical abilities but his charming personality. He is currently doing concerts around

Britain and, having a few days free, was invited to Dublin to give the Guinness Masterclass.

"I performed in Ireland only once, at the Kilkenny Arts Festival. I would love to play here again. I am only waiting to be asked."

Present at the class were Sean Fleming, trombonist with the NSO, and Jim McEvoy and Martin Malone who are members of the SIPTU Band, as well as many enthusiastic music teachers and pupils.

Yesterday I listened to Christian coach a young student through a work by contemporary composer Henri Dutilleux. Wearing a Mickey Mouse sweatshirt, Lindberg grasped at invisible points in the air where he felt the notes should be reaching. He listened with his whole body, smiling when the student succeeded at a difficult passage.

When he demonstrated on his own instrument — with his own specially designed mouthpiece — the emotion of the music soared into life. "Work, the only thing is work, to be the best you can. You never know how good you'll be," he told his appreciative students.

En stor musikalsk opplevelse:

Innholdsrikt og tidvis briljant

KONSERT

Oslo Filharmoniske Orkester med
fiolinisten Stig Nilsson og
trombonisten
Christian Lindberg ledet av
Michel Swierczewski
i Konserthuset torsdag

Ultima festivalens åpning
med betagende fiolinkonsert
og en spennelig trombonekon-
sert

Anmeldt av
IDAR KAREVOLD



SUVEREN:
Svenske
Christian
Lindberg bril-
jerte som so-
list i Iannis
Xenakis' trombonekon-
sert «Trookh».

Siden verden for noen få år siden ble forandret ved oppløsningen av østblokken, har en helt ny og vesentlig komponistgenerasjon dukket frem. Sofia Gubaidulina hører med til den, og torsdag ble hennes fiolinkonsert, «Offeritorium», fremført ved åpningskonserten til Ultima-festivalen i Konserthuset. Det er uten tvil en betydelig konsert også fordi den har et tonespråk og en uttrykksrikdom som er forskjellig fra det som forbindes med samtidens idealer i vår del av ver-

den. Oppriktigheten, den emosjonelle tyngden og utstrålingen i denne konserten spiller en spesiell erfaringsbakgrunn som er Sofia Gubaidulinas. Realitetene som synes å strømme mot oss, er sterke, og intensiteten i forløpet gjør at registreringen av virkemidlene viker til side for en kraftfull opplevelse. Det er dyptfølt og ekte det som komponisten har på hjertet.

Konserten tar utgangspunkt i temaet fra Johann Sebastian Bachs «Musikalisches Opfer». Det blir presen-

tert i åpningen, men er ikke en gjennomgangsfigurasjon. Derimot utvikler materialet seg på egen hånd. Det betagende ved konserten ligger i spenningen mellom fiolinstemmen og orkestret, i den svært fascinerende instrumentasjonen og i kontrastene mellom de tre delene, der avslutningens brede og storslåtte linjeoppbygning er uhyre virkningsfull som et endelig fokuseringspunkt.

Stig Nilsson var suveren på solistplassen. Han profilerte soliststemmen opp mot det store orkesterpartiet, og fangget oppmerksomheten ved sitt bevisste og velformede spill. Dessuten har stemmen

betagende avslutningssatsen bygget han opp under intensiteten helt frem til slutten.

Det var en betydelig kontrast fra denne konserten og til Iannis Xenakis' trombonekonsert, «Trookh», med den svenske trombonisten Christian Lindberg i en hovedrolle. Han har ved sin teknikk bragt trombonespillet opp på et meget høyt nivå, og han briljerte med en gjennomarbeidet og kontrollert spillemåte. Selve verket kan lett betraktes som en demonstrasjon av instrumentale muligheter, men ved sin suverene beherskelse av materialet løftet Lindberg konserten opp på et nivå som gjorde den til en musikalsk opplevelse. Avslutningsverket, Witold Lutoslawskis Symfoni nr. 4, ble et høydepunkt for seg. Dirigenten Michel Swierczewski hadde et svært godt grep på det, og fraseringskunsten og utnyttelsen av kontrastene mellom instrumentgruppene var med på å klargjøre de særegne trekkene ved Lutoslawskis tonespråk. Arne Nordheim hadde skrevet et betagende «Adieu», som ble spilt umiddelbart før og i tilknytning til fremførelsen.

I pausen fremsto Rolf Wallin i Konserthuset foyer i klær som ved berøring og via en datamaskin fikk frem elektroniske klanger. Hans improvisasjonspregede oppførelsen med tittelen «Yo» var en påminnelse om at mulighetene til å skape musikk etter hvert bare har sin begrensning i fantasien.

Se også siste side

Demain, un grand concert romantique à l'affiche de l'OPPL

Christian Lindberg, star du trombone

Léopold Mozart, David et Bruckner sont au programme du prochain concert de l'OPPL. Avec, en soliste, une star du trombone: le Suédois Christian Lindberg.

Le trombone n'est pas l'instrument le plus connu de l'orchestre classique. Mais chacun a repéré cet étrange appareil à musique, profilé comme un bazooka, couissant dans ses tuyaux une colonne d'air qui sait se faire tout sucre tout miel dans ses glissandi les plus veloutés, ou tonnerre dans ses forte les plus rugissants.

Le tromboniste Christian Lindberg est Suédois. C'est son premier grand concert en France, mais le quatrième avec Hubert Soudant avec qui il aime travailler. Il a 36 ans et une pêche d'enfer. Visage rond de l'enfance, yeux brillants, souriants et malins, il parle de sa musique et surtout de son trombone avec de la gourmandise dans la voix. Le trombone? Non, il n'est pas tombé dedans quand il était petit; il l'a rencontré un peu par hasard, à 17 ans, comme on croise un ami dont on ne peut plus bientôt se passer.

Fou des Beatles

Christian Lindberg: «Jusqu'à l'âge de 17 ans, j'étais batteur, mélomane, amoureux fou des Beatles. J'écoutais aussi un peu de jazz. Je prenais des cours de trompette, fréquentais un peu le piano, et puis le violoncelle, un an par ci, un an par là. Quand soudain, j'ai entendu un trombone joué par un grand jazzman. Tout de suite, j'ai su que c'était l'instrument dont je jouerais et je

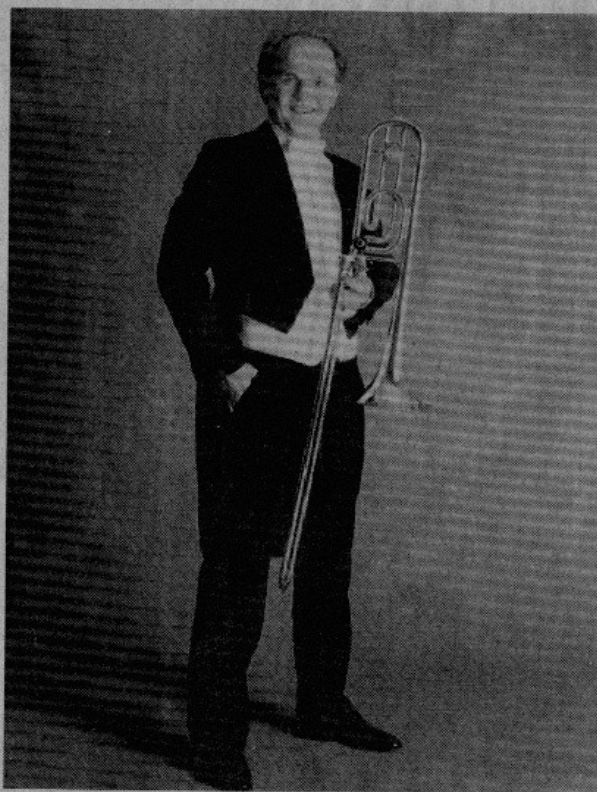
me suis mis à travailler comme un fou, jusqu'à huit heures par jour, pendant des mois et des mois.»

Cet amateur de Coltrane, Miles Davis, Chet Baker, se lance alors dans une course effrénée et, en moins de deux ans, va absorber toutes les partitions, transcrire, harmoniser et découvrir les œuvres du répertoire. Emporté par la sonorité de cette canonnière à musique, il est propulsé, avant l'âge de vingt ans, sur les scènes des plus grandes formations symphoniques de la planète qui le réclament.

Christian Lindberg: «Je passe la moitié de mon existence hors de chez moi, je tourne partout. Mon instrument m'a fait aussi connaître de nombreux compositeurs (Xenakis, Takemidso), surtout dans le registre de la musique contemporaine. Non, je ne compose pas... Si, en fait, mais en amateur! Je fais beaucoup de yoga, ce qui me permet d'être bien avec mon souffle. Je consacre mon temps libre, en voyage, à lire. J'ai réharmonisé le concertino de David que nous allons jouer. J'aime énormément la quatrième symphonie de Bruckner qui est au programme et le concerto de Léopold Mozart qui ouvrira le concert.»

Interrogé sur l'OPPL, Hubert Soudant, qui est présent, prend le relais: «L'orchestre est en train d'évoluer. Sa volonté de travailler est exemplaire. Je lui tire mon chapeau. Sa concentration est immense. Tous veulent que nous devenions un grand orchestre. Vous verrez cela mardi soir. C'est impressionnant.»

Recueilli par **Jean-Luc QUÉAU.**



Christian Lindberg, le tromboniste suédois.

L'OPPL, dirigé par Hubert Soudant, est en concert avec Christian Lindberg demain mardi 13 décembre, à 20 h 30, à la Cité des Congrès. Au programme: le concerto pour trombone de Léopold

Mozart, le concertino pour trombone et orchestre opus 4 de David, la symphonie n° 4 «Romantique» de Bruckner. Rens. et res. au 40 71 05 71.



写真は8月2日、東京芸術劇場で行われた東京都交響楽団の演奏会（リハーサル）から

ただただ美しい作品……C.リンドバーグ

Fantasma/Cantos II（ファンタジー／歌II）……こんな魅力的なタイトルをもつ武満徹のトロンボーン協奏曲が、C.リンドバーグとセント・ポール室内管弦楽団によって6月に世界初演された。国際トロンボーン・ワークショップの一環でもあったこの初演、聴衆は総立ちの拍手で応え、大成功を収めたという。7月に来日したリンドバーグに、初演にいたる経過とコンサートの模様を聞いた（インタビューは来月号との連載）。

●インタビュー——**ダニエル・ライリー**（トロンボーン奏者）
Daniel Riley

C.リンドバーグ 武満徹のコンチェルトを 世界初演！——1994年6月3日／米国セントポール

取材協力●プロアルテムジケ／東京都交響楽団

Giving the poor trombone a little more respect

By David Williams
FOR THE GAZETTE

TROMBONIST CHRISTIAN Lindberg is unique. He is the only trombonist who makes his living exclusively as a soloist. That he has achieved such a

career on an instrument that has a limited repertoire of concertos is remarkable.

This rare artist — don't let the fact that the trombone seems an odd solo instrument scare you off — plays with the West Virginia Symphony Saturday evening at Charleston's

Municipal Auditorium.

But how did the trombone, which conductor Thomas Beecham called "an antique bit of plumbing," get to become a solo instrument at all?

One baseball muse, when asked to comment on the Chicago Cubs' frustration in trying to reach the World Series, said: "Anyone can have a bad century."

He might have been talking about trombone players. And he would have meant two centuries — the 18th and the 19th.

Push-pull effect

Not that the trombone doesn't have a long and glorious history. It is one of those instruments that obviously had to be invented. You couldn't wander up a mountain, pick up a ram's horn and have an instant trombone — that would be the trumpet.

The trombone's distinctive slide sets it apart from the rest of the instrumental world.

It was probably invented in the 15th century, in northern Italy or southern France. The French had a name for it that described the slide's in and out motion — "saqueboute" (literally, push-pull). The Italians called it the trombone, meaning big trumpet.

By the 16th century, the trombone was essentially similar to its modern version: The tenor trombone (there was a trombone made to size for each voice range) had a cup-shaped mouthpiece attached to about 9 feet of tubing. The tubing was turned into a U-shape with the overlapping slide and a flared bell at the end.

Because of the slide, the trombone could play just about anything written for it. It was completely chromatic, unlike the trumpet and horn which, having no valves, relied on the player's ability to produce notes by changing the lips in the mouthpiece.

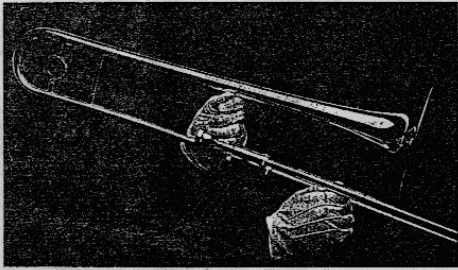
In the 16th and 17th centu-

ries, the trombone was a staple of religious music. It was also used in courts and towns in bands.

In the 18th century, the trombone went into a comparative decline. The newly established orchestra gave the strings the prominent role, while the winds and brass were relegated frequently to background work. The trombone hardly ever appeared at all. Mozart only used it in church music and to beef up the opera orchestra when he was scoring some supernatural stuff.

The trombone became a regular member of the orchestra in the 19th century. Its emergence, and its modern development as a solo instrument, runs a curious parallel with the development of the power hitter in professional baseball.

See TROMBONE, 5C



The trombone has gotten a little more respect in this century than the previous two.

Kultur in der Region

Bietigheimer Zeitung

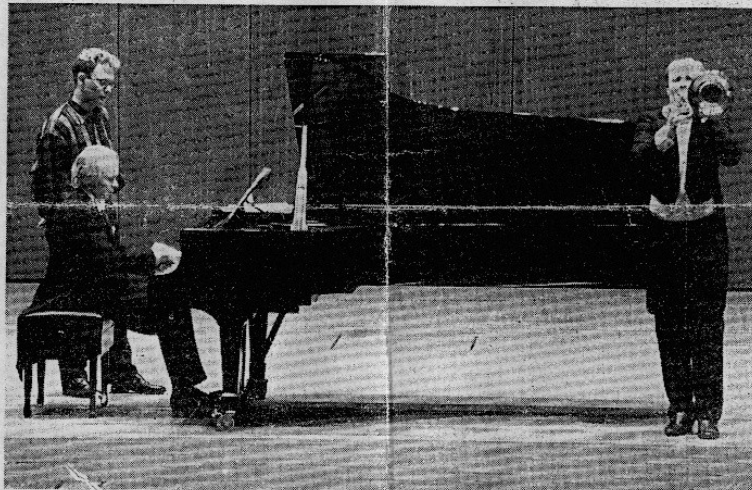
Montag, 20. November 1995

Großartige Künstler und ein jubelndes Publikum

Ein ungewöhnliches Klassik-Konzert im Bietigheimer Kronensaal

(mr). Ungewöhnlich waren die Instrumentenkombination und einige Darbietungsformen: Posaune und Klavier spielten nicht nur Soli, sondern fanden sich auch im ernsthaften und spaßigen Duettieren. Nicht alltäglich war, daß Christian Lindberg aus Stockholm, einer der führenden Posaunen-Solisten der Welt, im relativ kleinen Bietigheim-Bissingen auftrat und mit seinem Landsmann Roland Pöntinen einen Sebök- und Leonskaja-Schüler als Klavierpartner der Sonderklasse mitgebracht hatte. Besonders aufregend für das Publikum im Kronensaal aber war, daß bei Konzertbeginn eine totale Umstülpung des angekündigten Programms in so raschem Tempo bekanntgegeben wurde, daß selbst Musikkennner Mühe hatten, der gespielten Musik nicht nur emotional, sondern auch sinnvoll zu folgen. Und schade, daß man erst durch Nachfrage den Grund für das Programm-Küddelmuddel erfuhr: Roland Pöntinen war beim Abflug in Stockholm am Freitag in einen Schneesturm geraten, erst in letzter Minute im Kronensaal eingetroffen und ohne Probe auf dem Flügel außerstande, die angekündigten Bach- und Schubert-Werke zu spielen.

Warum sagt man dies eigentlich nicht dem Publikum, das wegen der Änderungen zunächst murrte? Aber dann wurde es doch ein großartiger Abend, bestimmt durch die technische Meisterschaft der beiden Künstler, ihre sensiblen Interpretationen der „normal“ gespielten Werke, nicht zuletzt aber durch die clowneske Darbietung einiger Programm-Nummern.



Pöntinen (Klavier) und Lindberg (Posaune) zogen alle register ihres Könnens.

Foto: Kalb

Christian Lindberg und Roland Pöntinen begannen mit einer Cavatine von Saïon-Saens und einer Romanze von Weber. Sofort fiel der blitzsaubere Ansatz des Posaunisten in allen dynamischen Schattierungen und Tempi auf, man spürte die Souveränität, mit der beide Künstler die so unterschiedlich ge-

färbten Stücke musikalisch erfaßt hatten und stilischer interpretierten. Frappierend der romantische Klang des Flügels bei der Weber-Romanze, phänomenal der supertiefe Ton (a?) der Romanze im vererbenden Finale.

Die „Cadenza de la Mancha“, in Anlehnung an Don Quichotte und

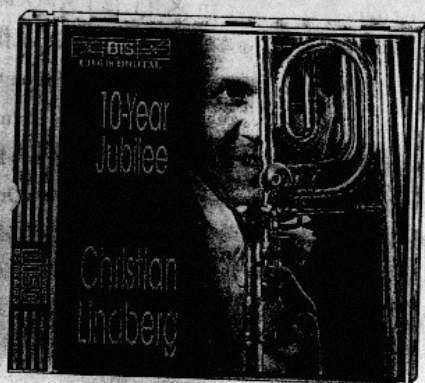
seinen Esel vom 1954 geborenen Jan Sandström komponiert, wurde ein toller musikalischer Spaß. Christian Lindberg warf das Frackjackett zu Boden, schrie auf, blies Töne aller Schattierungen, benutzte seine Posaune als Geräuschinstrument, lachte mit ihr, zitterte, hüpfte schließlich selbst auf der Bühne um-

her und kauderwelschte englisch-spanisch, daß man hell auflachen mußte. Roland Pöntinen war ihm bei diesen Reizital ein würdiger, allerdings mehr an die Tastatur des Flügels gefesselter Partner. Quak – Ende!

Ganz ernsthaft spielte Pöntinen danach zwei Debussy-Klavierwerke, eine Etude sowie „Poissons d'or“ aus der Reihe „Images“. Vorzüglich sein Anschlag, malerisch die Dynamik in Verbindung mit den Tempi: eine pianistische Meisterleistung. Arvo Pärt „Frates“ in der von Christian Lindberg geschaffenen Umarbeitung für Posaune und Klavier beendete in technischer Bizartheit (tolle Posaunentremoli und Luftschläge auf das Mundstück) und musikalischer Ausdrucksvielfalt in Collage-Form den ersten Konzertabschnitt.

Der zweite Teil war ähnlich spannungsvoll. Den „Three Medieval Dances for Solo Sackbut“ folgten zwei Klaviersonaten von Alexander Skrjabin, die den Stilwechsel des Komponisten zwischen 1903 und 1912 deutlich werden ließen: Anfangs noch mystische Dunkelheit und Tristannmelodik, später Terzenverkettenungen und Klänge à la Chopin. Mit dem Danse infernale, der Berceuse und dem Finale aus Strawinskys Ballettmusik „Der Feuer-vogel“ beendeten die Künstler in nochmals schauspielerisch-musikalischem Vortrag des Programms.

Das Publikum klatschte, rief, jubelte. Dann kamen drei Zugaben, darunter der von Posaune und Klavier fast irrsinnig schnell gespielte „Czardas“ von Monti.



伸縮號演奏家連堡——十周年誌慶

BIS-CD-638

DDD: 73'28

我一向強烈反對「某某樂器的音色最具表現力、最人性化」一類的說法，因為我認為樂器是死的，人是活的，甚麼最具表現力、最人性化？話說回來，一切還不過是決定於人的因素罷（包括演奏者及聆聽者）！畢竟，每種不同的樂器，也有其個別獨特的優點。

伸縮喇叭這種其貌不揚、在管弦樂團中永遠處於不顯眼位置的樂器，相信除了在一些千軍萬馬的大場面中，大家會略為注意一下外，平時相信沒有多少聽眾會留意它的存在。

所以，當我知道居然有人敢勇於嘗試，成為全職的伸縮喇叭獨奏家，同時又有唱片公司肯冒險為其灌錄唱片時，我除了由衷佩服之外，更是要連聲叫好。

我所說明的正是伸縮喇叭演奏家 Christian Lindberg 及 BIS。前者是推出過最多個人錄音的伸縮喇叭演奏家，後者則為專開發非主流曲目（不一定是前衛）的小型唱片公司。

Lindberg 演奏曲目的範圍十分廣泛，由巴洛克音樂到二十世紀前衛音樂，無不皆能，其中又以一些需使用非傳統創新技巧的新派音樂最拿手。所以，不少新音樂作曲家如 Xenakis、Schnittke 及武滿徹等也有特別為他度身撰寫新

曲。名符其實，Lindberg 的確是本世紀最具影響力的伸縮喇叭大演奏家 (Trombone Virtuoso)。

Lindberg 與 BIS 維持了10年的合作關係，前後共推出過十多張錄音（對於伸縮喇叭這樂器來說，已可算列入紀錄了），最近推出的這張精選錄音，可算是其輝煌成就的一個10周年回顧。

伸縮喇叭的獨奏曲目一向屬於稀有品種，因此，除了一些較近代的作品外，Lindberg 一向演奏的曲目仍是以改編曲為主。

Track 1 Rimsky-Korsakov 的 "The Flight of the Bumble-bee" 不僅是首小提琴 Showpiece，更是首被其他樂器改編得最多的 Showpiece。而這個由伸縮喇叭吹奏的版本，我認為是極匪夷所思的一次演繹，試想伸縮喇叭在構造上的先天限制，吹奏這首以速度炫人的曲子，是何其困難？！Lindberg 在此曲鬼斧神功的高難度演奏，再次印證了「樂器是死的，人是活的」此說法。

不要以為伸縮喇叭又重又笨，聽聽 Track 4 和 Track 8，Giazotto 的 "The Albinoni Adagio" 和 Prokofiev 的 "Romeo & Juliet"，你會赫然發現它原來是可以那麼地柔情，而低音域區的雄偉氣派，中高音域的細膩柔美，表現力與情感之豐富絕對不會讓其他樂器專美。

至於 Track 6 Ferdinand David 的伸縮喇叭協奏曲，Track 13 無伴奏的 "I'm Getting Sentimental Over You"，Lindberg 也分別為我們展示了兩種伸縮喇叭截然不同的浪漫美態。

在這裏，你不難發現 Lindberg 在吹奏不同類型的曲目上，無論音色、使用的顫音 (Vibrato) 及造句的演繹風格差異也很大（簡直有如不同樂手吹奏！），可見他對不同樂派的風貌實在瞭如指掌。

除了一些風格較為詭異（對於部份不習慣聽新音樂的聽眾來說）的新派作品，好像 Schnittke、Xenakis 等作曲家

識長號的各種可能性。其他有幾張以大堆頭的協奏曲爲主的唱片，也很難得，有很多是第一次錄音，當然和合弦樂團，包括那貝格，瑞典廣播等領得一聽。

器，不像法國人有獨奏的傳統，也有不少長號獨奏曲，因此英國作曲

[illegible]

彩。其他如《查達斯舞曲》、《愛之戀》、《風鈴草變奏曲》和幾首二十世紀南斯拉夫的蘇雷克、德國的興德密特和義大利的貝里歐等人的長號作品，都有十分精采的演出。

在銅管唱片原本就稀少的市場中一枝獨秀，除了沒讓唱片公司老闆失望之外，也使他一炮而紅。他

的崛起不像一般古典音樂家，先有幾百場音樂會，才出位稱王。拜有聲樂之賜，林德曼從被籍籍無名而擢下上每年最少十張，這除了使他的長號手，以一張CD打出名號，更使史上第一位長號獨奏家的外，對推廣長號音樂所下的功勞也是前無古人，後不易及者。稱他為「長號獨奏王」實不為過。

這樣一位號聲名已舉的演奏家，尤其是以前很少用來演奏的長號，分外引人注意，大家都想短時間內究竟是何方神童。

「冬之長號」(Winterhymne)則收錄了惠瓦第《西遊漫筆》中的「冬」，長號當然不是吹數字首用的，而是擔任小提琴奏主的分(中音長號)，聽起來自北國風情，長號聲調最了解的多季。

有幾張是特別有學術價值(註：學術並不等於好聽哦)如「布斯堡王朝的長號與榮樂」(Fronhoen and Voice in the Habsburg)，不莊的麗物。

其他代表作品

[illegible]

愛用的黃金時期十八歲的中古長髮擔任莫芬的老師耳根莫扎特的父親都有傳和人聲搭配，也很出用歷十八世紀的長髮

②吹奏，頗能令人發

歡新奇的事物則不能

的長髮(Golden)

面全是無伴奏的二十

約繪凱吉、史托克萊

多，其中個多不可思議

不是是舉作的，可認



◎運籌「長號巨匠」(Virtuoso Trombone)
就是林德堡錄下的唱片史上第一張長號
(B♭, C♯, 3/16)。

手高舉，帶墨鏡的罪犯，罪名是偷了別人的作品，失主包括羅西尼、舒曼、莫扎特等人。

則是作曲家爲林德堡而寫的。由於曲趣輕鬆，不流於學院派的刻板，因此立刻受歡迎。現已