



Behrens yine aynı yıl, Ralf Weikert yönetimindeki Dresden Filarmoni Orkestrası'nın Atina'ya yaptığı turnede Strauss'un Elektra'sını başarıyla yorumladı.

■ Hildegard Behrens, who is considered as one of the best Wagner sopranos of the 20th century, started her musical career as a member of the Freiburg Bach Choir while studying as a law student in the same city. After a while she decided to leave the university to study singing and in 1972 she graduated from the Musikhochschule in Freiburg.

Immediately after graduation she joined the Opera Studio of the Rheinoper, Düsseldorf, and from 1974 she appeared as guest artist with opera companies in Zurich, Frankfurt and New York. In 1977 she sang the principal role in Strauss' Salome under Herbert von Karajan at the Salzburg Festival, and after this first success she was invited to appear with many famous opera companies: In 1979 she performed Ariadne in Strauss' "Adriadne auf Naxos" in Salzburg, and in 1980 she made her Paris debut as the Kaiserin in "Die Frau Ohne Schatten", in Bayreuth (1983 to 1986) as Brünnhilde, at the Metropolitan New York and at the Staatsoper Munich with such conductors as Maazel, Karajan, Plasson and Sawallisch.

Hildegard Behrens is today one of the rare sopranos who perform the role of Brünnhilde, the most impressive character of the "Ring des Nibelungen" famous for its difficult and long monologues. She was highly acclaimed

by the critics and audience when she performed the same role in 1989 at the New York Metropolitan under James Levine and made a CD, again with Levine, for the Deutsche Grammophone. In 1992 Hildegard Behrens once more performed Brünnhilde in the new production staged by the Wiener Staatsoper and the same year she successfully performed the title role in Richard Strauss' Elektra at the Athens Festival, during the tour by the Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Ralf Weikert.

#### DRESDEN FİLARMONİ ORKESTRASI

#### DRESDEN PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

■ 120 yıldan fazla bir geçmişe sahip olan Dresden Filarmoni Orkestrası 1871 ve 1872'de St. Petersburg'da, 1879'da Varşova'da, 1883'de Amsterdam'da, 1907'de Danimarka ve İsveç'te, 1909'da Amerika'da konserler verdi. 1888-89 konser mevsiminde Çaykovski dördüncü senfonisini, Dvorak da beşinci senfonisini bu orkestra ile yönetti. Topluluk daha sonra Johannes Brahms, Hans von Bülow, Moritz Moszkowski, Emil Sauer, Joseph Joachim, Eugen d'Albert, Richard Strauss, Anton Rubinstein, Felix Mottl, Ferruccio Busoni, Sergei Rahmaninov, Arthur Schnabel, Pablo de Sarasate, Fritz Kreisler, Jacques Thibaud, Carl Flesch, Pablo Casals, Eugène Ysaye ve Maria Ivogrün, Lotte Lehmann, Sigrig Onegin ve Leo Slazak gibi sanatçılara eşlik etti.

1915'de Dresden Filarmoni Orkestrası adını alan topluluğun birinci şefliğini 1924-1929 yılları arasında Eduard Mörike yaptı. 1934'de atanan Hollandalı orkestra şefi Paul van Kempen orkestrayı dünya çapında üne kavuşturdu; bu arada Arthur Nikitsch, Siegfried Wagner, Max von Schillings, Fritz Busch, Erich Kleiber ve Hermann Scherchen konuk şef olarak orkestrayı yönetti. 1942'de Paul van Kempen'in istifasından sonra Dresden Filarmoni, 1944 yılında savaş nedeniyle dağılmasına kadar Otto Matzerath, Bernardino Molinari ve Carl Schuricht tarafından yönetildi. 13 Şubat 1945'de

Dresden'in bombalanması sırasında binasını, arşivini ve kütüphanesini kaybeden orkestra, bütün bu zorluklara karşın II. Dünya Savaşı'nın bitmesinden bir ay sonra yeniden konser vermeye başladı. 1947 yılında orkestranın sanat yönetmenliğine Heinz Bongartz getirildi ve bu görevde kaldığı 17 yıl boyunca arşivi yeniden derledi, orkestrayı eski yüksek sanat düzeyine kavuşturdu. Orkestrayı 1964-67 arasında önce Horst Förster, sonra da Kurt Masur yönetti. Bu göreve 1972'de Günther Herbig atandı; 1977-85 arasında da Herbert Kegel birinci şef oldu. 1986'dan beri Jörg-Peter Weigle tarafından yönetilen Dresden Filarmoni Orkestrasının sanat yönetmenliğine 1994'de Michel Plasson getirildi.

■ The Dresden Philharmonic orchestra was early in evidence as an ambassador of Dresden music culture abroad, with guest performances in St. Petersburg in 1879, Amsterdam in 1883, Denmark and Sweden in 1907 and America in 1909. Prominent conductors and soloists, working as guests of what was at first called the "Guild House Orchestra", promoted the rapid artistic rise of the orchestra. In the 1888/89 concert season Tchaikowsky conducted his fourth symphony and Dvorak his fifth with this orchestra. At that time Johannes Brahms, Hans von Bülow, Moritz Moszkowski, Emil Sauer, Joseph Joachim, Teresa Carreno, Eugen d'Albert, Richard Strauss, Anton Rubinstein, Felix Mottl, Ferruccio Busoni, Sergej Rachmaninov, Arthur Schnabel, Pablo de Sarasate, Fritz Kreisler, Jacques Thibaud, Carl Flesch, Pablo Casals, Eugene Ysaye and such singers as Maria Ivogrün, Lotte Lehmann, Sigrig Onegin, Leo Sleazk -to mention but a few names- were to be found performing with the orchestra. In 1915 the orchestra was officially named the "Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra". The chief conductor was Eduard Mörike (1924-1929) and in 1934 the Dutchman Paul van Kempen took over the orchestra and secured its worldwide reputation. Famous guest conductors such as Arthur Nikitsch, Siegfried Wagner, Max von Schillings, Fritz Busch, Erich Kleiber and Hermann