

## The Anton Armstrong Choral Series

a series of multi-cultural choral music Anton Armstrong, Editor

St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota

## HOPE FOR RESOLUTION

A Song for Mandela and de Klerk

Paul Caldwell & Sean Ivory

for
2 or 3-part treble chorus & piano
or SATB and children's chorus
with
flute / violin, soprano sax
and percussion

e arthsongs
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## Performance Notes

In its juxtaposition of a European chant melody and an anti-apartheid song from South Africa, this piece is a celebration of diversity. The arrangement reflects our respect for divergent musical styles and points us toward our innate (though sometimes neglected) potential for peaceful coexistence.

While the score includes everything necessary for performance by a large festival choir, it can be performed just as successfully with smaller forces:

For two-part treble chorus: omit the uppermost part from measures 31-90; from measure 91 until measure 108, sing only the first soprano part . . . the melody of the freedom song. At measure 125, have the lower voices sing the melody of *Thula sizwe* while the higher voices sing *Of the Father's Love Begotten*. The semi-chorus at measure 155 can be omitted.

For three-part treble chorus: perform as written through measure 90; at 91, spread the voices over the upper three parts, omitting the bass line. Continue to the end, moving some soprano voices to the chant melody at measure 126. Again, the semi-chorus at 155 is optional.

For SSAB: follow the SSA instructions above, adding the baritones as notated at measure 125.

For SATB choir: perform as notated, with the customary 4-part division at the entrance of *Thula sizwe* at measure 125. Some treble voices should be assigned to the chant melody at measure 126. As always, the semi-chorus at 155 can be omitted.

For SATB and children's choir: basically the children's choir should sing the plainsong melody and the SATB choir should sing the freedom song. Again, the semi-chorus is optional.

Thula sizwe is a South African freedom song. The language is Zulu.

Thula sizwe, ungabokhala, uJehovah wakho uzokunqobela. Inkululeko, sizoyithola, uJehovah wakho uzokunqobela.

Too-lah seez-weh un(u as in put)-gah-bo-kah-la, oo-Jehovah wah-ko oo-zo-kun(put)-\*qo-beh-lah. In-koo-loo-leh-ko, see-zo-yiht-ho-lah, oo-Jehovah wah-ko oo-zo-kun(put)-\*qo-beh-lah.

\* "q" is a hard clucking sound made by clicking the tongue on the roof of the mouth.

Nation, do not cry.
Jehovah will protect us.
We will attain freedom.
Jehovah will protect us.

The addition of a conga or some other appropriate percussion instrument(s) on the downbeat of measure 92 is really crucial to the piece's success. The percussion should continue from there to the end. Likewise, the doubling of the chant melody by a soprano sax from measure 126 to the end is important to the creation of a strong, energetic climax.

Paul Caldwell & Sean Ivory Grand Rapids, Michigan