TAUTAS DEJU LIELUZVEDUMS

Latviešu 5. Vispārējie Dziesmu Svētki A.S.V.

FOLK DANCE PERFORMANCE



1973. g. 1. septembrī Cleveland Arena

A. S. V. HIMNA	Dubultkvartets "Tēvija" orķestra pavadījumā	
LIELUZVEDUMA ATKLĀŠANA		
IESKAŅA		
Deju kopu iepazīstināšana		
I		
EKUSĒZE	Pierakstījuši J. Rinka un J. Ošs	
SAULES ROTAĻA	Pierakstījis J. Kūlis	
ENĢELĪTIS	Pierakstījuši J. Rinka un J. Ošs	
ĮAUTRAIS PĀRIS		
STĀSTI MANIM, DAUGAVIŅA!Rotaļa		
Izpilda jauniešu deju kopas	TTENDED CAR TO A ST	
Stāsti manim, Daugaviņa, Gauja, jel necieti klus'! Kur aug mana līgaviņa, Vai tā drīz jau liela būs?	Gaujas malā, klusā lejā Sarkanbaltas rozes zied. Tur meitiņa košā sejā Līgodama cauri iet.	
Piedziedājums:	Piedziedājums:	
Tradirallā, tradirallā, Vai tā drīz jau liela būs? Tradirallā, tradirallā, Vai tā drīz jau liela būs?	Nu ardievu, daugaviete, Oša laivā sēdēdam'! Pini kroņus, gaujmaliete, Puķes klēpī nēsādam'!	
	Piedziedājums:	
Daugav', balta putodama, Oša laivu vizināj', Meitiņ', laivā sēdēdama, Vainadziņu darināj'.	Man pašami Laimes māte Līgaviņu audzināj'! Lauku māte, Mežu māte Tai pūriņu darināj'!	
Piedziedājums:	Piedziedājums:	
II		
Bērnu grupu uznākšana		
JAUTRAIS STŪRIS	Pierakstījuši J. Rinka un J. Ošs	
ĶEKATNIEKU DEJA	Pierakstījuši J. Rinka un J. Ošs	
Pāru dejas:		
GAILĪTIS	Pierakstījuši J. Rinka un J. Ošs	
PLAUKSTIŅDEJA	Pierakstījis J. Stumbris	
ANDŽIŅŠ	Pierakstījis J. Stumbris	
PĒRKOŅDEJAIzpilda bērnu deju grupas	Pierakstījis J. Stumbris	

SEŠAS GODALGOTĀS LATVISKĀS JAUNDEJAS

Dejas un izpildītājus paziņos

IV

DRAUDZĪBAS DEJA L. Āboliņas choreografija
Izpilda Klīvlandes igauņu, lietuvju un latviešu dejotāji

KRUSTA KAZĀKS Pierakstījuši J. Rinka un J. Ošs

AČKUPS Pierakstījuši J. Rinka un J. Ošs

JANDĀLS Pierakstījuši J. Rinka un J. Ošs

IZSKAŅA

Izpilda visi Lieluzveduma dalībnieki

DIEVS, SVĒTĪ LATVIJU!

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Tautas deju lieluzveduma vadītāja — Lidija Āboliņa Tautas deju nozares vadītājs — Kirils Michailovs

Programmas pieteicēja — Māra Jurjāne Bērnu grupā — Pauls Raudseps Teicējs — Ernests Āboliņš

Mūzikālais pavadījums:

Klīvlandes profesionālie mūziķi dir. A. Štromberga vadībā Dubultkvartets "Tēvija" J. Ansberga vadībā

Akordeonisti: E. Kļaviņš, A. Šmits un V. Kairišs

Koklētāji: Klīvlandes koklētāju ansamblis

Dekorātīvo ietērpu zīmējis — Gunārs Straumēns Apgaismotājs — Ivars Buks

Lieluzveduma norises vadnieki:

I. Graudiņš, R. Graudiņa, T. Krastiņš, L. Krastiņa, M. Priede, G. Straumēns V. Straumēna, V. Šķiliņš, I. Šķiliņa, J. Veidiņš, M. Voldiņš, I. Zālīte.

Techniskie darbinieki: I. Pičukāne, I. Konsen, I. Ābols, L. Lagzdiņa.

LATVIAN FOLK DANCES

Folk dancing is an important fragment of Latvian culture and character. Expressing mostly magical rhythms and cults in ancient times, the dances in the later period of development and in present Latvian social events have become entertaining in purpose.

Most of the dances known today originated in the period between the 13th and 16th centuries; however, much older dances existed before efforts were made to preserve them. Various characteristics have been borrowed from other nations but, in general, the Latvian folk dances are most closely related to Scandinavian and northern German dances. There are two broad categories: couple dances and group dances. The couple dances are more nationally original in character.

Ritualistic dances constitute a large part of the dance group. Some portray important events in life, while others express the rhythmic movements of natural phenomena. Dances performed at weddings introduced the young brides to various phases of housekeeping and to the entire life cycle. Those performed the day after a funeral were intended to relieve sadness and to express a belief in afterlife.

There are dances associated with certain festivities. The most outstanding one is the L i g o festival, or — after the crusades — known as St. John's Day, which is still celebrated in midsummer. Its origin is traced back to the ancient magic fertility rituals. The dancing, accompanied with special recitative folk songs, was fast and vigorous. Rapid movements were performed around trees, with high jumps over burning logs or round objects; and young men were challenged to show their courage by leaping through the flames.

In the purely rhythmical dances, the dancers may imitate the movements of the sun across the arc of the heavens; in others, various animal behavior patterns — symbolizing perhaps the dependence of man upon nature.

Some have no symbolic meaning and were performed simply forpleasure or for the pure joy of movement. Many of these are known as the "circle dances" and involve as many as sixteen couples. However, the dominant formation is the square, made up of four or eight couples.

Whatever the makeup or purpose of the Latvian folk dance, great performance precision is required because many of the figures are very complex. Singing and special musical instruments accompanied the dancing. Woodwinds, horns, tympani, bells, and the k o k l e were used.

Contemporary Latvians show an increased interest in the ancient dances and still perform them in the traditional style wearing national costumes. Latvian choreographers and maestros have incorporated many of the original folk dance rhythms and steps into modern ballets and operas. Thus, the Latvian folk dance, like the national spirit is not doomed for extinction, but is ever revived and always enjoyed.

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Participating in this performance are over 900 dancers from the following cities:

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Albany	Kalamazoo
Boston	Los Angeles
Chicago	Madison
Cleveland	Milwaukee
Denver	Minneapolis
Detroit	Montreal
East Orange	New York
Grand Rapids	Oakland
Hamilton	Ottawa
Indianapolis	Philadephia

Portland
Poughkeepsie
San Francisco
Sault Ste. Marie
St. Catherines
St. Paul
Seattle
Toronto
Vancouver
Washington, D. C.

Vāka zīmējums: māksliniece Lilita Riekstiņa-Krūmiņa

"LAIKMETA" SPIESTUVE 1529 E. FRANKLIN AVE. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN, 55404

