

The American Avant-Garde

- Experimental and radical works that redefine music and avoid the "institution" of art/music
- Sometimes achieved through new sounds, compositional process, performance practice, presentation, collaboration between art forms
- Examine works/artists that explore:
 - the role of composer/performer in electronic music
 - indeterminacy
 - improvisation



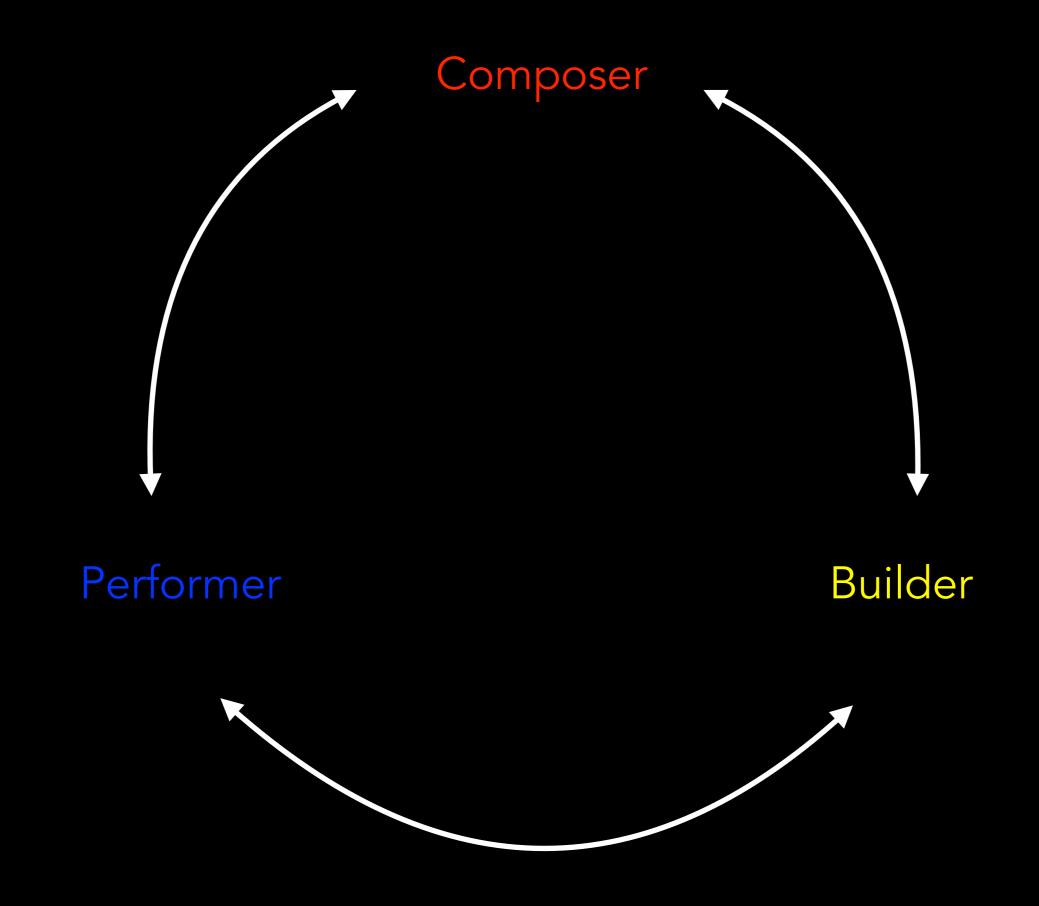


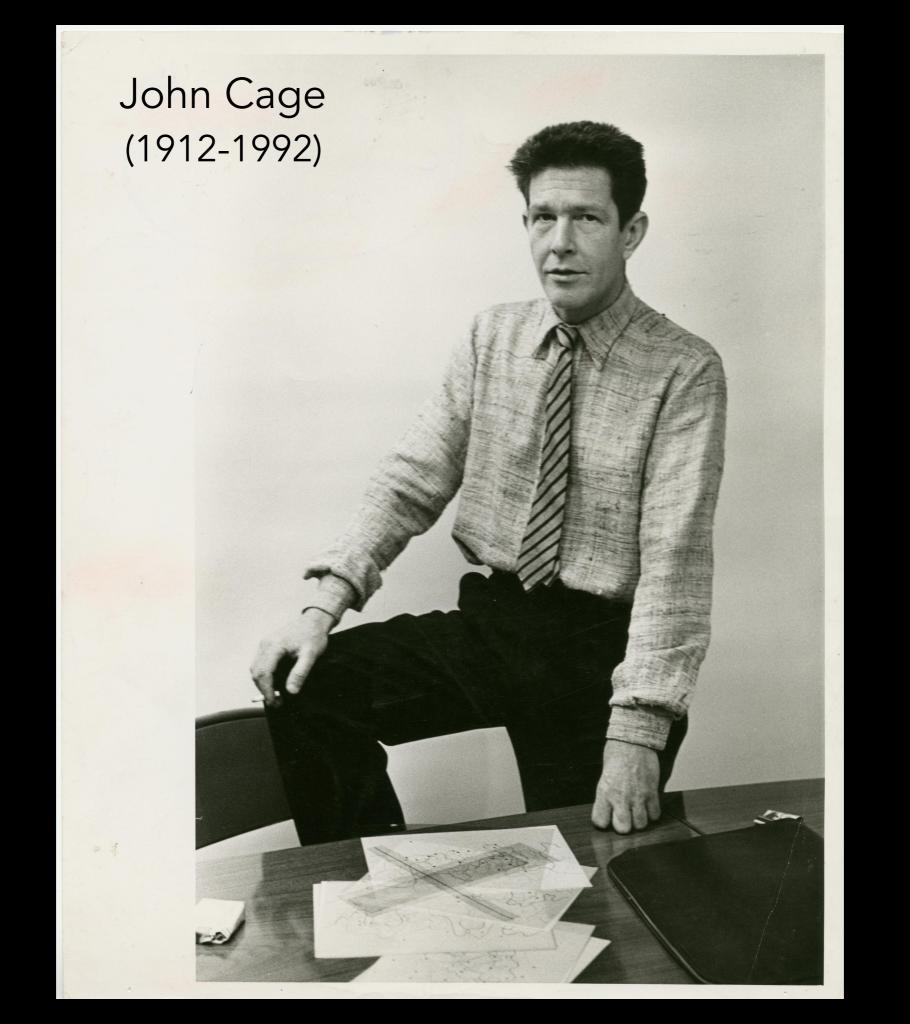
- 1950's started composing electronic music for tape
- Bebe was experienced composer,
 Louis experience solderer
- Based in New York
- Had early access to tape machine and built a lot of electronics

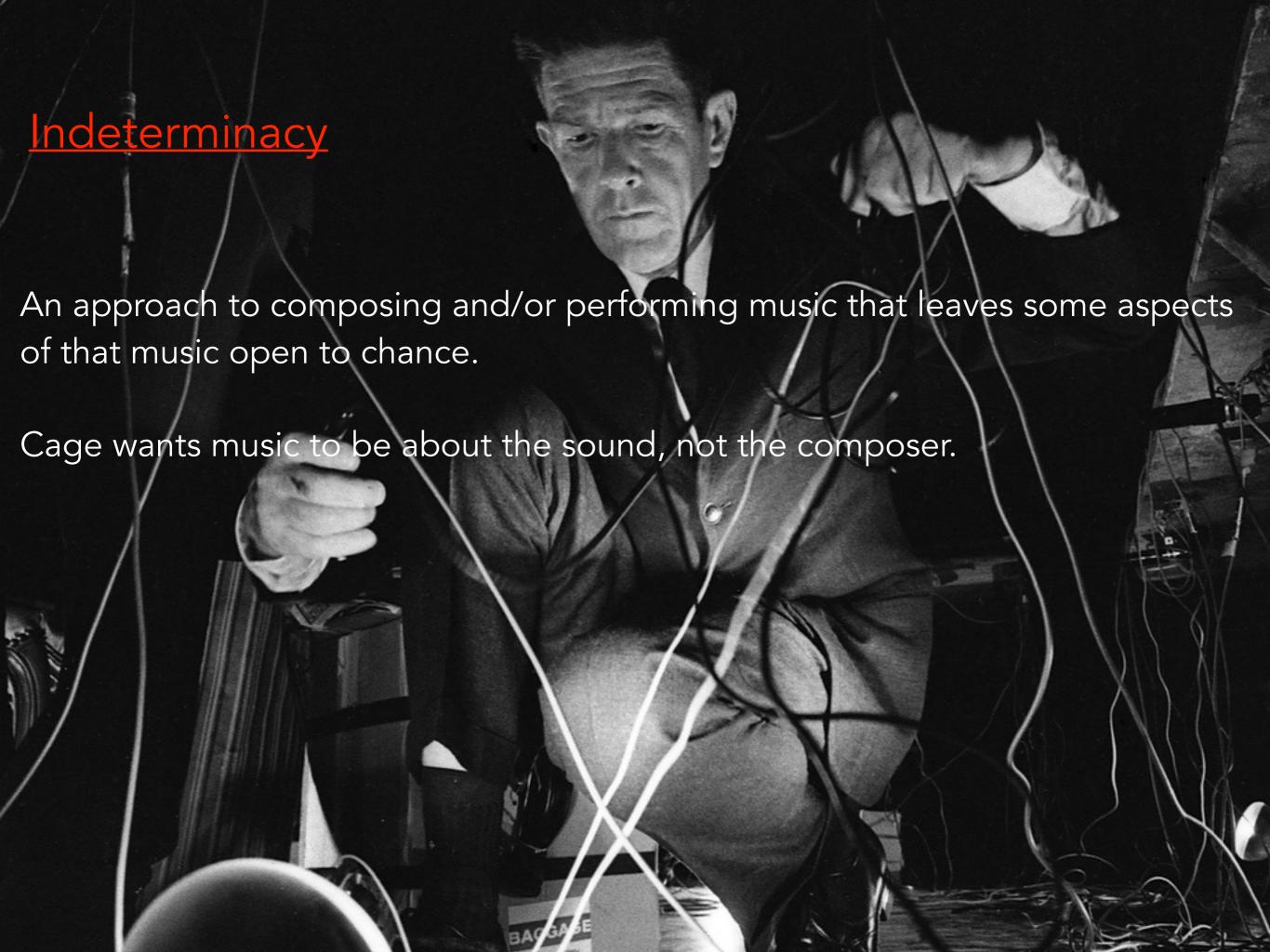
Bebe and Louis Barron (1925-2008) (1920-1989)



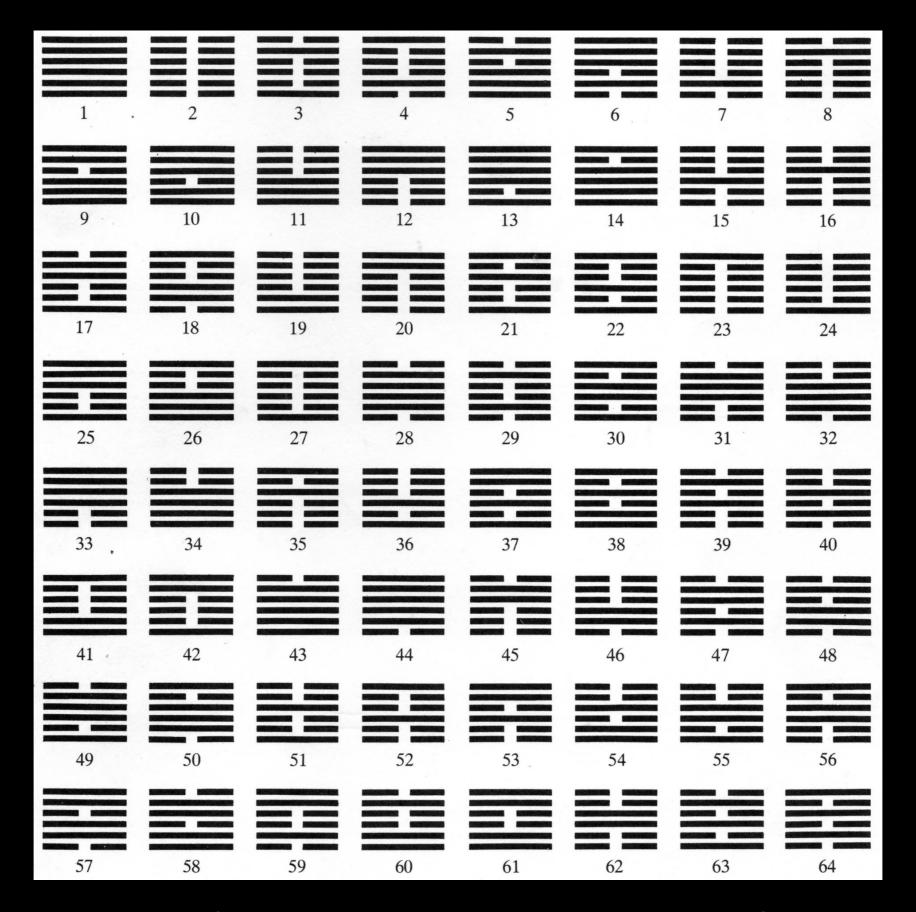
Forbidden Planet (1956)







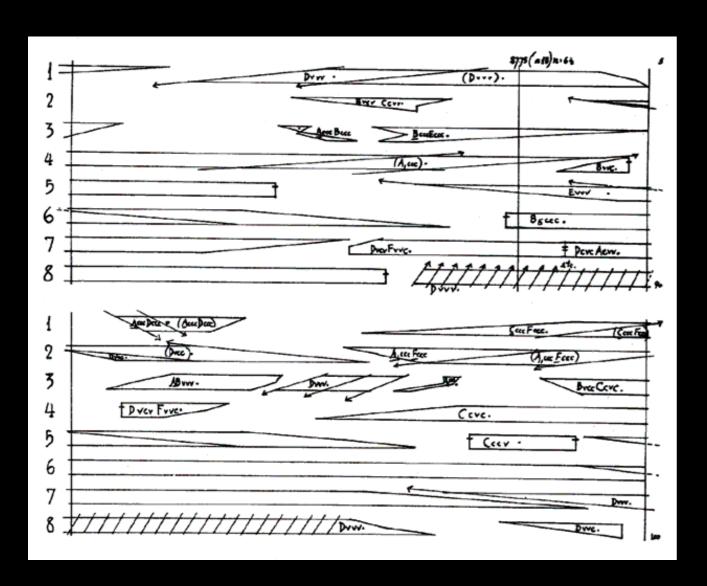




Hexagrams from the I Ching or Book of Changes

Williams Mix (1952/53) by John Cage

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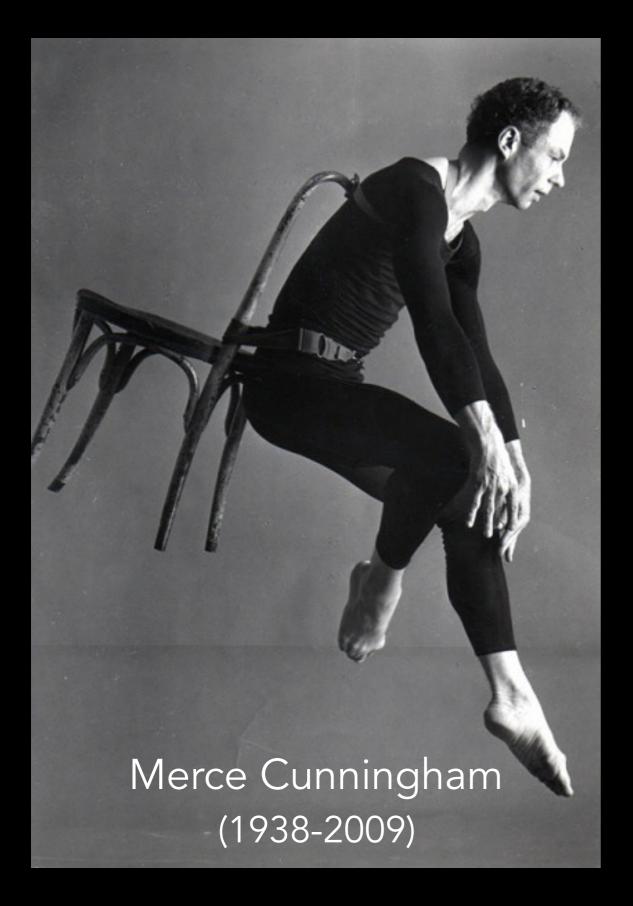
- Uses over 600 sounds
- Almost a year to complete
- Sounds are placed in on of 6 categories:

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city
country
electronic
manually produced
wind
small requiring amplification
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- Composed using the I Ching
- 192-page score
- Had a ton of help from the Barrons

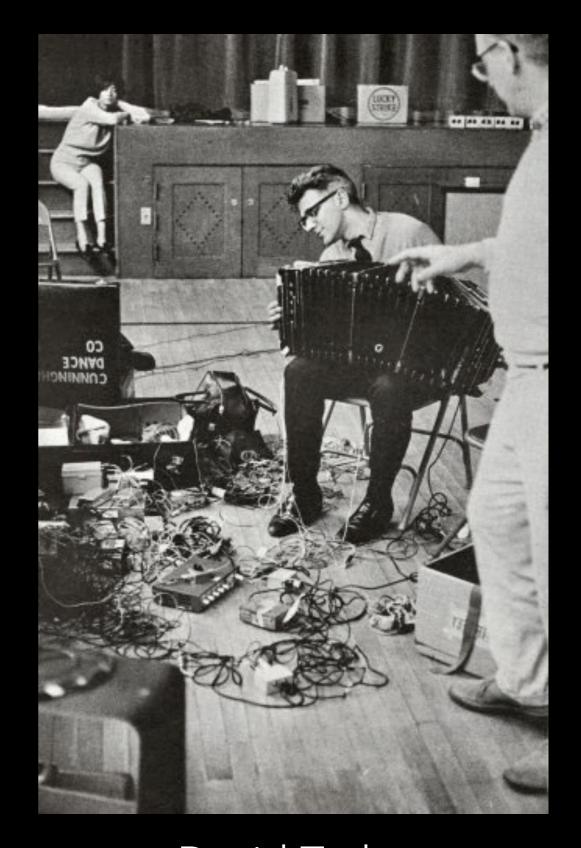
1) Chance operations used to make compositional decisions/create a score





- Dancer and choreographer (modern dance)
- Longtime collaborator with Cage (and Tudor)
- Frequently produced multi-media works and commissioned many artists

- Composer, electronic musician, pianist
- Longtime collaborator with Cage (and Cunningham)
- Designed and built his own electronic instruments

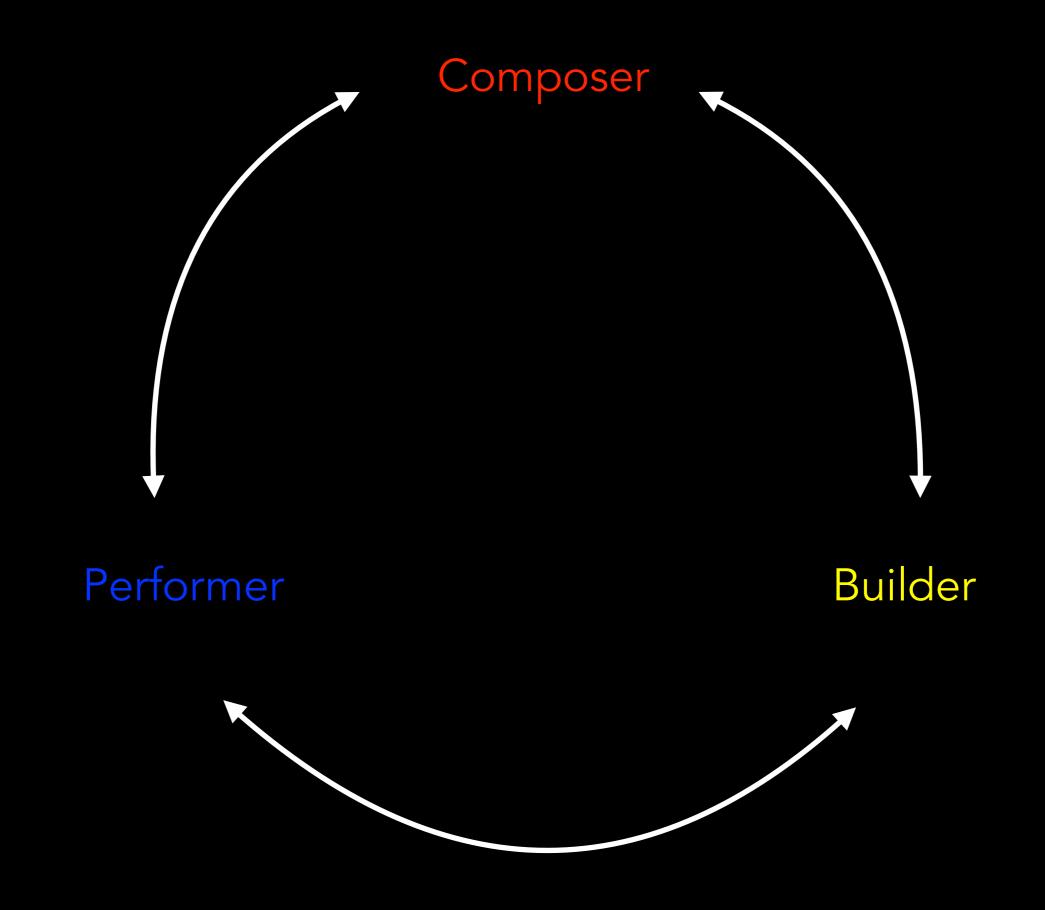


David Tudor (1926-1996)

Live Electronic Music for the Cunningham Dance Company

- Tudor and Cage get bored of fixed electronic music and start doing it live (1950s/60s)
- Collaborate with Cunningham
- Live electronic music allows them perform without acoustic musicians
- Collaborate with many other musicians/performers/builders: Gordon Mumma, Alvin Lucier, Christian Wolff, David Behrman, Robert Moog
- New pieces are composed for live electronics calling for improvisation
 - 2) Chance in performance (yields different performances of the same piece)
 - 3) Open notation for performer interpretation

Three Works for Live Electronics: Pulsers (1976) by David Tudor



The ONCE Festivals (1961-1966, Ann Arbor Michigan)



Gordon Mumma (b. 1935)



Robert Ashley (1930-2014)

The ONCE Festivals (1961-1966, Ann Arbor Michigan)



- First headed by Robert Ashley and Gordon Mumma
- Featured live electronic music, improvisation, composer-performers
- Non-Academically funded which meant open programming
- First non-European (really non-Darmstadt) festival of its kind
- Attracted jazz musicians and European musicians

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<u>Improvisation</u>

An exploration of any or all of the following things in real time:

- sound
- space
- musical vocabulary
- compositional form
- interaction between players
- probably a ton of other things, too

<u>Improvisation</u>

One must...

- listen
- react
- focus
- feel
- anticipate
- recall
- probably a ton of other things, too



Ikue Mori





Drummer for No-Wave band *DNA* (1979-1982)

Drum Machines (1980's-2000)

Laptop (2000-present)

mostly performer

starts composing more becomes part of DTNY improv scene designs software instruments for laptop improv and composition

Ikue Mori/DNA



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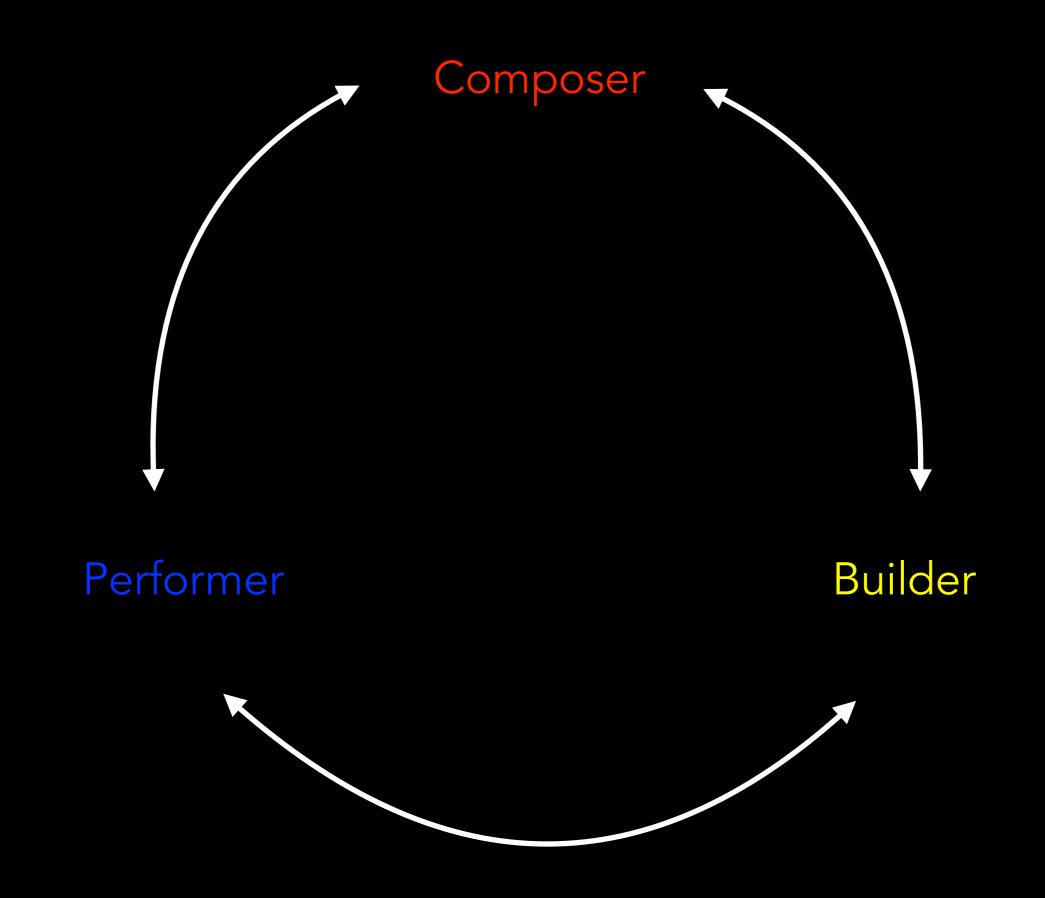
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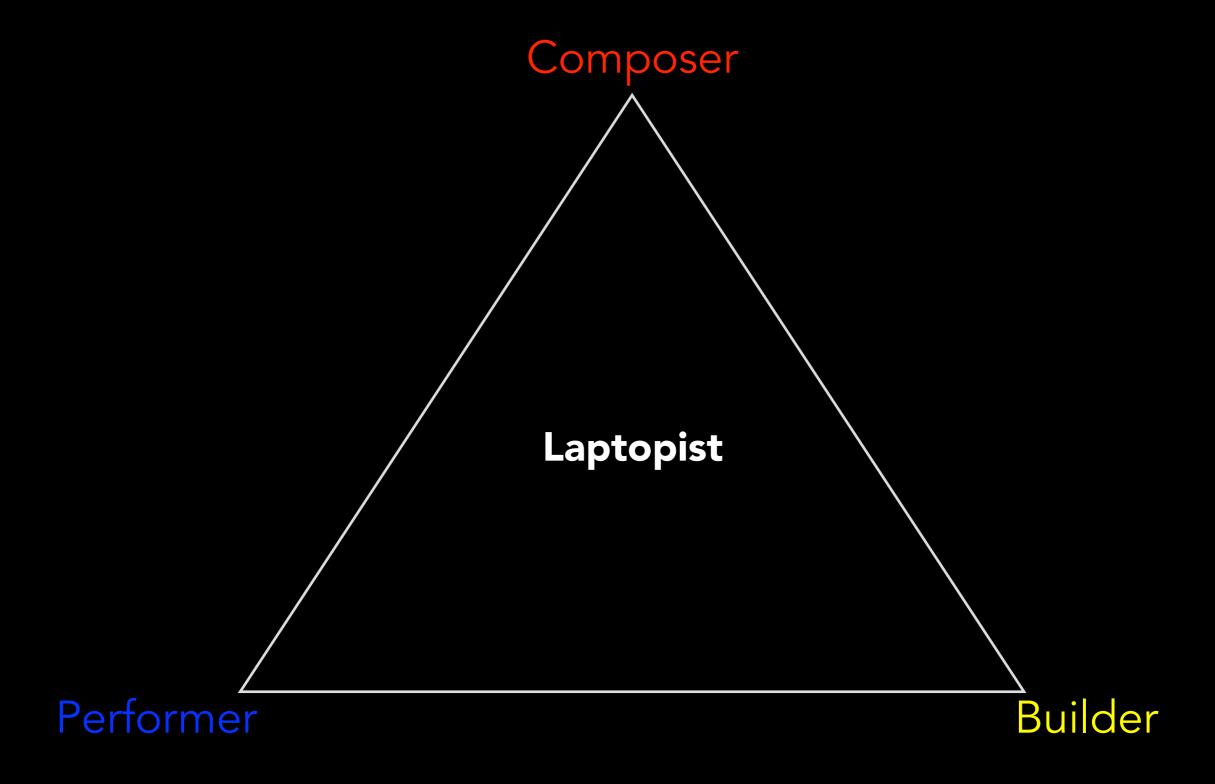
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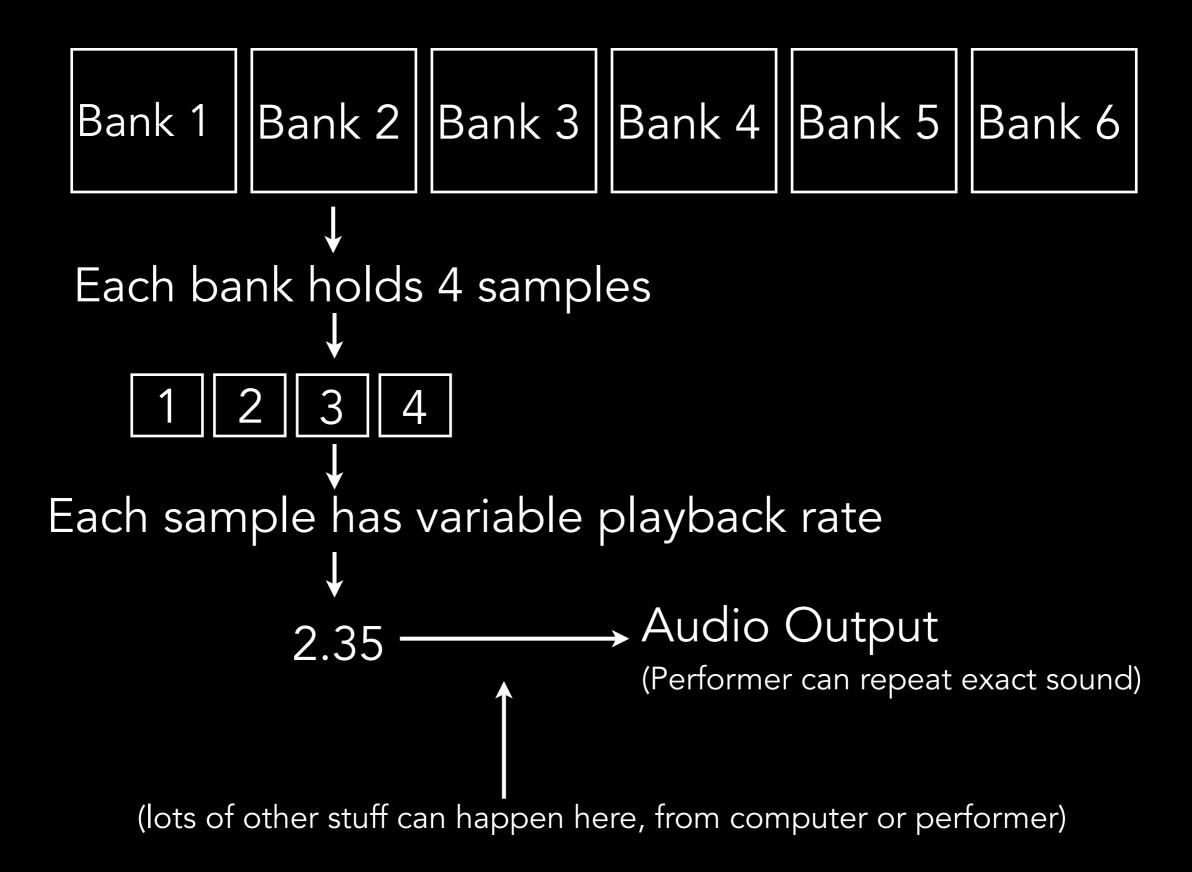
What do you do with an instrument that can make any/every sound?

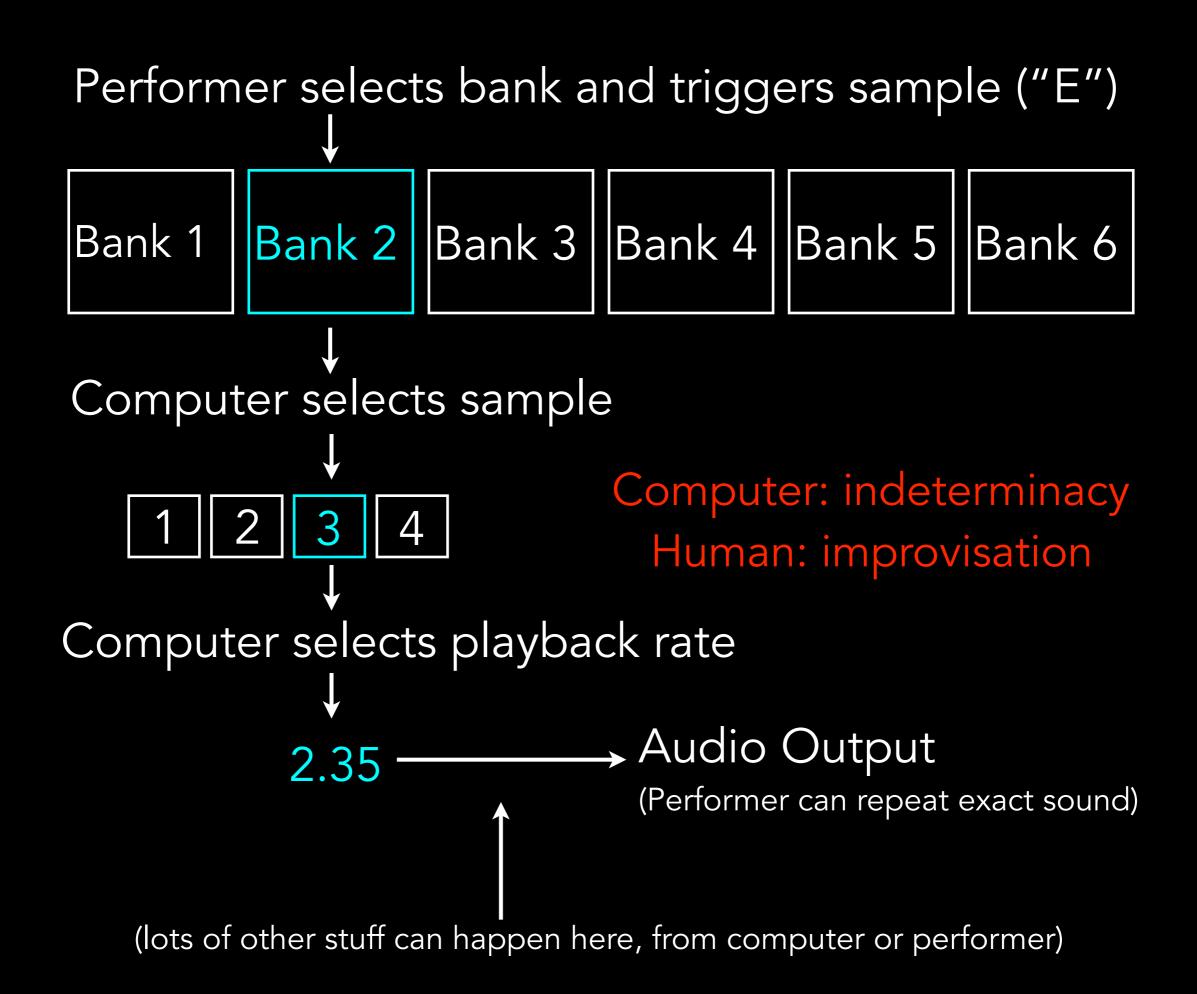
Focus its voice. Impose limitations.

Divide decision-making between human and machine.

This requires indeterminacy and improvisation.

Basic Construction of My Laptop Instrument





Levels of Sound and Compositional Structure

Global Level:

Form/Structure created by musical phrases

Created by adjustments or gradual changes in specific compositional parameters. For instance, a global expansion in pitch range.

Phrase Level:

String/sequence of samples

Musical activity achieved through looping ("G"), panning ("H"), pitch shifting ("O", "L"), etc. Direct and immediate manipulations of compositional parameters.

Unit Level:

Single sample

This determines musical content.

