

WILLIAMSON & DENTON INVESTIGATE

THEATRE SCIENCE

AUTHORITY IS CONSTRUCTED AND CONTEXTUAL

The Arts and Letters Club of Toronto
20 February 2020

Limitation. Algorithm.
Method. Process. Score.

theatrescience.org



⇒ No microphones are used in this performance. ⇐

This score is for A.

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Performers

- A** the audience
- M** one musician
- P** one primary speaker
- S** three secondary roles
 - S1** does one “Mushroom Verbatim”
 - S2** does one “Mushroom Verbatim”
 - S3** only speaks from the score
- T** three tertiary roles (on stage)
 - T1** limited movement
 - T2** limited movement
 - T3** does not move; can remain seated
- Q** technical person in the booth
- R** technical person on the floor

P does about 45% of the speaking, while the secondary group shares another 45% and the tertiary group shares 10%.

Instructions

This section explains how the formatting in the score works, so you will know what to do and what to say.

Formatting

Boxes have *stage directions*: instructions to be followed but not spoken.

A bold box has directions for you to follow.

A regular box has directions for other people. Do not perform these.

: A dashed box has technical cues, which are also in italics to set them apart. Only Q and R will act on them.

Your dialogue may include very brief directions. These are shown with square brackets and small caps: [LIKE THIS].

Your dialogue is in bold. Here is an example.

L: The show tonight is in the Great Hall at the Arts and Letters Club.

A: [PAUSE 1] We will be making use of the whole space, in and around you, but no audience member will be involved in the show.

M: The performance will last about forty minutes.

Pauses

[PAUSE 1] means pause for a count of one, which you might time by saying to yourself, “One one thousand.” [PAUSE 2] means pause for a count of two, which you might time by saying to yourself, “One one thousand, two one thousand.” [PAUSE 4], you can imagine, will seem fairly long.

Don't rush a pause. The audience will wait for you.

Pronunciation

Hard-to-pronounce words also have a phonetic pronunciation with capital letters indicating emphasis:

Composer Arnold Schoenberg « SHERN-berg ».

Cage was a mushroom expert: a mycologist « my-COLL-o-jist ».

Only say the word once.

If you are unsure of the pronunciation, give it your best shot, but don't worry if you make a mistake. Try again or just move on. If the audience noticed, they will forget quickly.

"Fungi" can be pronounced in different ways. We like to say it with a hard G so it sounds like "funky."

4' 33"

The John Cage composition 4' 33" should be pronounced in full as "four minutes and thirty-three seconds."

During the performance, don't worry if there is noise or laughter or things happen. Just pay attention and listen.

Movement

Movements at the start or end of a scenario are to be done by everyone simultaneously.

For the musician

The piano indicates when a new scenario begins. You will see these instructions:

M: Wait until everyone has stopped moving, then play a note.
--

How to play a note: pick any key on the piano, hit it hard, and hold the key down until you can no longer hear any sound, even if performers start talking. Wait a few more seconds to be sure, then lift up your finger.

Technical

R: Projector and screen setup: Open the red curtains about two-thirds open, and the greens about half. Adjust them later so that the greens are as tight in as can be but everyone can see past the reds.

Put the projector on a table against the back wall of the stage. Put the laptop on the floor of the stage, extreme left, behind the podium, facing away from the audience. Run the HDMI cable into HDMI 2 on the projector. If needed, download the latest slides from the GitHub repository. Change the projector settings so it is showing a reversed image. Display the slide PDF full screen, and leave the first slide (“Williamson & Denton Investigate Theatre Science”) up. This will stay up through dinner.

Q: LX: House lights to Look 1 (full). Work lights off. Lighting board on. GM↑10. Single-scene mode. Flash off. A↓0. B↑0. (2,5)↑8. (3,4)↑4. (20,21)↑8.

Q: SX: Amp on. Sound board on. Master audio level to the mark. Laptop headphone audio to $\frac{3}{4}$. Plug laptop into 2 TK in the back. 2 TK input level to 5. Prepare the headphone extension cord and the headphones, but leave them in the gallery.

Q: SX: Prepare the microphone for the announcement. Get a handheld microphone from the podium drawer and check that the battery is good enough. Check which channel it's on, and move that input level to the mark. Put it on mute. Turn the mike off.

Q: SX: Prepare the thirty-minute introductory countdown and the introductory audio so they are ready to play one after the other without manual intervention.

Q: SX: Confirm the piano is ready to be played. Put it at full stick.

Q: SX: At 1928, lower the headphones down to R, who will place them on the plinth. This is part of the show, but need not be explained.

Q: SX: At 1930, play the thirty-minute introductory background. First announcement is about ten seconds in. Adjust volume as needed through the half hour. It gets louder as it goes, and should be noticeably loud at the finish.

There's no going back now.

Q: LX: At 1950, turn off the art lights in the Great Hall. There is a box in the cupboard under the light control inside the entrance. Turn off switches 5 and 6. The small lights facing the art on the walls will go off.

Q: SX: On the way back upstairs, bring the gong and the mallet. Place them near the sound board.

Q: SX: At 1959, when the one-minute warning has played, lower the house lights to Look 4 (house lights and buffet lights to 65%).

Q: SX: Turn on the microphone (it is still muted).

Cast

ALL: R will meet with you before the show and take you downstairs so you can get your costume (a dinner jacket or tailcoat).

A few minutes before the show starts R will get you in place for your entrance, either backstage or outside the Great Hall.

Score

Scenario 0: Announcements

Q: SX: At 2000, the introductory announcement plays. It runs 80 seconds.

Q: SX: Unmute the microphone.

Q: SX: Announcement:

“Ladies and gentleman, performing Theatre Science tonight are:

Thomas Gough as Primary,

Michelle Hogan-Walker as Secondary One,

Lorna Kelly as Secondary Two,

John Rammell as Secondary Three,

_____ as Tertiary One,

Damon Lum as Tertiary Two,

Lucy Brennan as Tertiary Three,

Rob Prince as the Musician,

William Denton as Q and Ashley Williamson as R.

You may follow along with the score provided.

Theatre Science has begun.”

Q: SX: Quickly mute the microphone.

Q: SX: Make an impressive sound with the gong.

Scenario 1: Introduction

Q: LX: A↑ 10.

M: Follow the red line until you are behind the piano, then sit on the piano stool.

P: Follow the yellow line. Stop on the square.

S1: Follow the blue line on the right and stop on the X.

S2: Follow the green line on the left and stop on the X, then face P.

S3: Follow the pink tape and stop on the chevrons, then face P.

T1: Follow the orange line until you come to your marked position. Stand there.

T2: Follow the orange line until you come to your marked position. Stand there.

T3: Follow the orange line until you come to your marked position. Sit there.

M: When the others have stopped, play a note.

P: When you can no longer hear the note, wait one more second. Slowly raise your arms over your head, then slowly lower them back to your sides.

M, Ss and Ts: Copy P's arm movements as best you can.

P: This show is about a concept from library science: *Authority is constructed and contextual*.

R: SLIDE: "Authority is constructed and contextual."

P: This comes from a field of librarianship called *information literacy*.

S1: *Literacy*, on its own, can be defined simply as being able to read and write. But the world is a lot more complicated now than it was five thousand years ago.

S2: There are many different kinds of literacies. The equivalent with numbers is *numeracy*. Being able to read and follow maps is a kind of literacy. There is also *digital literacy* and *media literacy*.

S3: For librarians the key concept is *information literacy*. Here's a definition. It's dense, but we'll break it down.

R: SLIDE: "Information literacy is the set of..."

M, Ss and Ts: Note that some people move while P speaks.

S1: Follow the blue line and stop on the blue triangle.

S2: Follow the green line and stop on the green triangle.

S3: Follow the pink line to the blue line, then stop on the star.

P: Turn to face the screen, then read while the others move.

P: “Information literacy is the set of integrated abilities encompassing the reflective discovery of information, the understanding of how information is produced and valued, and the use of information in creating new knowledge and participating ethically in communities of learning.” [PAUSE 1] Citation.

T1: Association of College and Research Libraries.

T2: *Framework for Information Literacy for Higher Education*.

T3: 2015.

P: In other words, information literacy is the ability to do these with information:

T1: Find.

T2: Use.

T3: Understand.

T1: Evaluate.

T2: Integrate.

T3: Share.

P: They don’t have to all be done at the same time, or in that order.

S1: Just reading the news requires you to understand, evaluate and integrate, but the news is coming at you all the time, you don’t have to go out and find it.

S2: And it happens in different contexts. Helping a kid with a homework assignment about trees is a lot easier than understanding changes to provincial policy about the Green Belt, but the steps are the same.

S3: Information resources don't have to be written in words. They could be drawings, or on film or audio. Sometimes they are people. We turn to others for information and expertise.

P: Move along the yellow line to the X, then turn to face the screen.

P: Librarians used to think of information literacy as being very much about using computers to do research. And they had long lists of specific tasks that people should be able to do. But as they taught information literacy to students in colleges and universities, and as the world changed, they found this approach wasn't the best for:

T1: Find.

T2: Use.

T3: Understand.

T1: Evaluate.

T2: Integrate.

T3: Share.

P: So in 2016 a group wrote *Framework for Information Literacy for Higher Education*. It has six *frames*. These frames are *threshold concepts*. That's the idea that there is a change that happens when you go from a beginner's understanding of something to starting to see the big picture of how it all fits together, with all the nuances and subtleties. The six frames are:

S1: Authority is constructed and contextual.

S2: Information creation as a process.

S3: Information has value.

S1: Research as inquiry.

S2: Scholarship as conversation.

S3: Searching as strategic exploration.

P: We're only going to talk about the first one.

S1: Authority—

S2: —is constructed—

S3: —and contextual.

P: [PAUSE 1] And to help us, we're going to use an example.

P: Walk back along yellow tape, cross to the green square, then stop and face centre.

S1: Follow the blue line and stop on the chevrons. Face the stage.

S2: Follow the green line to the X. Cross to the pink X.

S3: Follow the blue line and stop on the blue square. Face the centre.]

Q: SX: Turn off the microphone and unmute the channel. Turn the master volume to 0. Unplug the audio cable from the laptop, and plug in the headphones.

Scenario 2: John Cage

M: When the others have stopped, play a note.

P: Wait until it is barely possible to hear the piano.

P: An example. An artist. A musician. [PAUSE 1] John Cage.

R: SLIDE: Photo of John Cage.

M, Ss and Ts: Face the screen with your bodies.

P: *Grove Music Online* is the largest and most respected reference source for music. It says about Cage:

T1: “Born Los Angeles, September 5, 1912; died New York, August 12, 1992. American composer. One of the leading figures of the postwar avant garde.”

T2: “The influence of his compositions, writings and personality has been felt by a wide range of composers around the world.”

T3: “He had a greater impact on music in the 20th century than any other American composer.”

P: Gesture at the secondary group to direct attention to them.

P: More, please.

S1: In his twenties he studied for two years under composer Arnold Schoenberg « SHERN-berg », who later said of Cage “he’s not a composer, but he’s an inventor—of genius.” Early success led him to Chicago, where he met artist Max Ernst and got another break. Ernst invited him to come to New York and stay with him and his wife. That wife was art collector Peggy Guggenheim.

S1: Turn one quarter to the right.

R: SLIDE: Photo of Donald Gillies.

S2: In New York Cage met Marcel Duchamp « doo-SHOMP », who became a lifelong friend. They often played chess. In fact, there’s a Club connection to Cage and Duchamp and chess. In 1968, our own Donald Gillies produced “Reunion” at Ryerson, where Cage and Duchamp played chess and the moves triggered sounds played by unseen musicians. Our own Carol Anderson was in the audience.

R: SLIDE: Photo of John Cage.

S2: Turn one-quarter to the right.

S3: Cage used chance to take himself out of the process of composing. He would often roll dice to determine what would happen next. He wrote music for percussion, piano, tape, voice, small ensembles, and other instruments. One piece is written for twelve radios, each played by two people: one controls the tuning and the other the volume and timbre. Most famously, he used silence.

S3: Turn one-quarter to the left.

S1: He was enormously talented and always curious. He was also a kind man. Younger composers appreciated the interest and generosity he showed even when they were doing work very different from his.

S1: Face the centre.

S2: He appeared in a surprising number of television game shows. He was a Zen Buddhist. He laughed a lot. He organized the first Happenings. He collaborated with Robert Rauschenberg « ROWSH-en-burg », Yoko Ono, and many, many others. He was a mushroom expert: a mycologist « my-COLL-o-jist ».

S2: Face the centre.

S3: Cage spent most of his life with Merce Cunningham, a dancer and choreographer. Cage composed many scores for the Merce Cunningham Dance Company, and together they toured the world.

S3: Face the centre.

T1: Chance.

T₂: Zen.

T₃: Silence.

T₁: Laughter.

T₂: Mushrooms.

T₃: Merce.

P: [PAUSE 1] Cage is best known for his silent piece. That's 4' 33".

P: Cross to the yellow tape and stop on the X.

P: This is the score.

P: Gesture overhead.

R: SLIDE: Score of 4' 33".

P: It has three movements. Each is just the word *tacet* « TASS-it ». This tells the musician not to play. It was first performed by pianist David Tudor in 1952, in a concert space in the woods that was open to the outside. He came on stage and sat at the piano.

P and Ss: Look at the Ts on stage.

T₁: In the first movement, he didn't play the piano.

T₂: In the second movement, he didn't play the piano.

T₃: In the third movement, he didn't play the piano.

P: After four minutes and thirty-three seconds of not playing, he stood up, and the piece was over. That's the silent piece.

S₁: Except ...

S₁: Raise one finger over your head.

S2: [PAUSE 2] ...it's not ...

S2: Shrug your shoulders.

S3: [PAUSE 3] ...silent.

S1: [PAUSE 4] Even though the pianist wasn't playing ...

S1: Lower your finger.

S2: ...the audience still heard sounds ...

S3: ...from themselves, and the room, and the whole environment.

P: There's a famous quote from Cage. Citation first.

T1: John Cage.

T2: *Silence*.

T3: 1961.

P: The quote is [PAUSE 1]: "There is no such thing as silence."

Ss and Ts: Give an exaggerated shrug and knowing wink to an audience member of your choice.

S1: Walk the blue line to the pink line, stop on the X.

S2: Walk the pink line to the blue line, stop on the X.

S3: Walk the blue line towards the screen, then cross to the yellow line and walk to the X.

P: Cross to the pink line, then walk on the blue line towards the screen, and stop on the chevrons.

Scenario 3: Authority

M: When the others have stopped, play a note.

P: Wait until it is barely possible to hear the piano.

P: Back to the concept.

R: SLIDE: "Authority is constructed and contextual".

S1: Authority—

S2: —is constructed—

S3: —and contextual.

T1: [PAUSE 1] Authority.

T2: Constructed.

T3: Contextual.

P: [PAUSE 1] This is the concept in question. This is the *frame* we are going to try to understand. Let's look at the definition.

ALL: Turn to look at the screen.

R: SLIDE: "Information resources reflect" paragraph.

P: Please read me that big block of text on the screen.

T1: “Information resources reflect their creators’ expertise and credibility, and are evaluated based on the information need and the context in which the information will be used.”

T2: “Authority is constructed in that various communities may recognize different types of authority.”

T3: “It is contextual in that the information need may help to determine the level of authority required.”

P: Citation.

T1: Association of College and Research Libraries.

T2: *Framework for Information Literacy for Higher Education*.

T3: 2015.

P: Face the piano.

S1: Face the piano.

S2: Face the piano.

S3: Face the podium.

R: SLIDE: “Information resources reflect” paragraph with first line bold.

P: First of all, what’s an information resource?

S1: A book. A web site. A documentary. A Facebook post. An article in an academic journal. A thread on Twitter. A newspaper report. A pamphlet your doctor gave you. Could be a person!

P: How do they reflect their creators’ expertise and credibility?

S2: The book was written by someone who's spent years on the topic, and it's published by a major publisher. The web site has recipes tested by a cook you like. The post on Facebook was made by someone who was actually at the event.

S3: The academic article is by a team of people at a research laboratory at a university. The thread on Twitter is by a cabinet minister, about the government's response to an emergency.

P: And how you use these depends on what you need, when you need it, and how you'll use it.

S1: If I'm planning a vacation in a city I've never been to before, I'd go to some web sites, get some travel guides, and ask people I know if they've been there. That's enough for me as a *tourist*. But if I was thinking about doing *business* there, that's a whole different thing. I need information about the economics, demographics, regulations and so on.

S2: Or say I had to write something about the Group of Seven. If I want to check who the ninth and tenth members were, the Wikipedia entry is enough. But if I'm studying Canadian art history at university, I need books by art historians and other experts.

P: Next part.

ALL: Turn to look at the screen.

R: SLIDE: "Information resources reflect" paragraph with second line bold: "Authority is constructed ..."

P: Authority isn't absolute. Different people can recognize different types of authority in different situations.

S3: People can select their own authorities, based on religion or politics or culture. Some authorities have that position because of a respected professional role, like nurses. Or maybe it's about power, like the principal in an elementary school.

P: And the last part.

R: SLIDE: "Information resources reflect" paragraph with third line bold: "It is contextual in that ..."

P: If I want to know what A.J. Casson was like as a person, someone who knew Cass—maybe a member here who used to have lunch with him, and visited his house to buy a painting—is one kind of authority. But if I want to know about the influence the Group has had on Canadian art over the last century, that’s a different context. I’d want to talk to an art historian. Which could be the same person.

R: *SLIDE: “Authority is constructed and contextual”.*

P: Two last things about this frame. There are some things people who are *getting better* with this concept will do, such as:

S1: They will be able to define different types of authority, for example: subject expertise, societal position or personal experience.

S2: They know indicators that help determine an authority’s credibility.

S3: They know that there may be scholars who are widely acknowledged as authorities in an area, but are still challenged by other scholars.

P: And they know they can develop their own authority, and that doing so comes with responsibilities. Also, there are ways that people will *think and act*.

S1: People who understand this frame will maintain an open mind. They will look for authoritative sources, and remember authority doesn’t need to come from a university degree.

S2: They will be aware of who is saying someone is an authority, and why.

S3: They will be aware of their own attitudes and biases.

P: [PAUSE 1] Now the beginning is in place. We know about information literacy.

T1: Find.

T2: Use.

T3: Understand.

T1: Evaluate.

T2: Integrate.

T3: Share.

P: And we know about the frame.

S1: Authority—

S2: —is constructed—

S3: —and contextual.

P: Now we go back to our example.

P: Follow the blue line to the podium, then stand behind it, facing the centre.

S1: Walk the pink line to the pink chevrons.

S2: Walk the blue line to the green line, then stop on the triangle.

S3: Cross to the pink line and stop on the X.

Scenario 4: Music

M: When the others have stopped, play a note.

P: Wait until it is barely possible to hear the piano.

P: John Cage.

R: SLIDE: Photo of John Cage.

T1: Chance.

T2: Zen.

T3: Silence.

T1: Laughter.

T2: Mushrooms.

T3: Merce.

P: We start with a few words about his music. We saw the score of *4' 33"*. If you know one thing about Cage, you know he composed a work of music where there is no music. That is not an easy concept. Even his own mother was unsure. After the premier, she said to one of Cage's friends, "Don't you think that John has gone too far this time?"

S1: John Cage made music for seventy years. He began by composing for percussion. In the late 1930s he invented the prepared piano, by putting bolts and wires and others objects on or between the actual strings. This turns the piano into a one-person percussion ensemble.

S2: In the late 1940s he became interested in Eastern philosophies, and the *I Ching* « ee CHING » led him to use chance in his music. He used this technique for the rest of his life. He was opposed to improvisation, however, because it meant "playing what you know." He wanted new musical experiences, and used unusual notation to help achieve that.

P: In the late 1950s he began to move into a new phase where he wanted to build *indeterminacy*.

S3: He said, "More essential than composing by means of chance operations, it seems to me now, is composing in such a way that what one does is indeterminate of its performance. In such a case one can just work directly, for nothing one does gives rise to anything preconceived."

P: For example, he might put marks on a piece of paper and lines on a clear transparent sheet. Then a performer would put the transparent sheet on top of the paper, pointing whichever way they want, and that was the score.

S1: He sometimes made music that lasted for hours. French composer Erik Satie « sa-TEE » wrote a one-minute piece called *Vexations*, and included cryptic instructions (always ignored) that mention playing it 840 times. Cage took him at his word and ran a concert where pianists worked in shifts to play it 840 times, which took about sixteen hours.

S2: Cage's work *Organ² ASLSP* « Organ 2 A-S-L-S-P » is currently being performed at a church in Germany. The instructions say it should be performed "as slow as possible." This performance started in 2000 and will last 639 years. It begins with a rest, so for the first seventeen months no note was played.

S3: Cage also wrote and spoke about music. He published many articles and several books. His collected writings, particularly *Silence* from 1961, are still frequently quoted. He was an excellent interview subject, and was very open about his methods and philosophy. All in all there are many volumes filled with his words.

P: You may be unfamiliar with Cage's music. It's rare to hear it without making a special effort, though if you have access to a streaming music service you will find a lot there, with more added every year. And remember *Grove Music Online*: "He had a greater impact on music in the 20th century than any other American composer." [PAUSE 1]
Next: mushrooms.

R: SLIDE: Mushrooms.

S1: Follow the pink line to the X.

S2: Follow the green line towards the stage. Stop on the X.

S3: Follow the pink line towards the entrance curtains, then cross to the yellow square. Face the centre.

P: Follow the blue line towards the entrance curtains. Stop on the blue chevrons.

Scenario 5: Mushrooms

M: When the others have stopped, play a note.

P: Wait until it is barely possible to hear the piano.

P: Cage became interested in mushrooms in 1954, when he was staying at a farmhouse. He said:

S1: “I found myself living in small quarters with four other people, and I was not used to such lack of privacy, so I took to walking in the woods. And since it was August, the fungi are the flora of the forest at that time.”

S2: “I was very involved with chance operations in music, and I thought it would just be a very good thing if I could get involved with something where I could not take chances.”

P: Asked if he had any favourite mushrooms, he said:

S3: “I like the ones I have. If you like the ones you don’t have, then you’re not happy.”

P: Citation.

T1: Richard Kostelanetz « KOS-tell-ANN-ets ».

T2: *Conversing with Cage*.

T3: 2003.

P: Cage quickly became an expert, so much so that four years later he won a lot of money on Italian TV. While in Milan, on a concert tour, he went on a game show called *Leave or Double*. Contestants won money by answering questions on a specialty subject. His was mushrooms. He appeared several times, building up his winnings. Finally he had one-and-a-half million *lire*, and in his last appearance he took the risk of answering three more questions to either win five million *lire* (about eight thousand dollars) or lose it all.

S1: For the first question, he was shown photographs of mushrooms and had to identify them. He got each one correct.

S2: Next he was shown a photo of a particular mushroom and had to give its scientific name, the colour and shape of its spores, and the length and width of its spores. He gave all the right answers.

S3: Finally he was asked to list the twenty-four types of white-spore mushrooms given in a standard text. Cage said, “I can enumerate the list alphabetically,” and then did so.

P: Cage later said, “That was the first consequential amount of money I’d ever earned. It was two years later, in 1960, that I began to make some money with my music.” Peggy Guggenheim converted his winnings into American money on the black market.

S1: Walk straight to the the orange X in the centre.

S2: Walk straight to the orange square in the centre.

S3: Walk to the steps. Sit on the green X.

P: Move to the yellow star.

P: Mushrooms became a regular part of Cage's music and writing. We are going to hear two stories from his 1959 work *Indeterminacy*.

S3: My two colleagues are now going to perform "Mushroom Verbatim." One after the other, they are going to put on those headphones and repeat what they hear. It is not easy to repeat what you are hearing, without preparation. We will forgive them any mistakes. First, story number sixty-six.

S1: Cross to the plinth and stand in front of the chair. To prepare, read the instructions below but do not follow them. When you know what is going to happen, go through them again, but this time follow them.

Instructions: Put your binder down on the chair, face up so that you can see these words. Put on the headphones. Face the stage. When you are ready, make a "thumbs up" sign with each hand. You will hear three bongs, then a voice speaking. Repeat what you hear. To help your voice be heard, look at the top of the stage curtains while you do this. You will hear three bongs when it's done.

ALL but S1: While the Mushroom Verbatim is happening, look at the speaker.

Q: SX: At the thumbs up, play "Indeterminacy 66" audio file over headphones.

S1: When the story is over, put the headphones back on the plinth, pick up your binder, and return to where you were standing.

P: Next, story number sixty.

S2: Cross to the plinth and stand in front of the chair. To prepare, first read the instructions below but do not follow them. When you know what is going to happen, go through them again, but this time follow them.

Instructions: Put your binder down on the chair, face up so that you can see these words. Put on the headphones. Face the stage. When you are ready, make a “thumbs up” sign with each hand. You will hear three bongs, then a voice speaking. Repeat what you hear. To help your voice be heard, look at the top of the stage curtains while you do this. You will hear three bongs when it’s done.

ALL but S2: While the Mushroom Verbatim is happening, look at the speaker.

Q: SX: At the thumbs up, play “Indeterminacy 60” audio file over headphones.

S2: When the story is over, put the headphones back on the plinth, pick up your binder, and return to where you were standing, then cross to the green tape and go towards the entrance curtains. Turn onto the blue line and go to the blue square. Face the piano.

P: When S2 is done and starts to move, walk on the yellow tape and stand on the X. Face the piano.

S1: Follow the pink line to the blue line and stand on the chevrons. Face the piano.

S3: Come off the steps. Follow the blue line to the X. Face the piano.

Scenario 6: Cage and authority

M: When the others have stopped, play a note.

P: Wait until it is barely possible to hear the piano.

P: Cage was an expert on mushrooms, but he wasn't *just* an expert. He was also an *authority*, which is different. Someone can be an expert without being an *authority*.

T1: Authority.

T2: Constructed.

T3: Contextual.

S1: He taught mushroom identification at a university in New York. This led to him co-founding the New York Mycological « my-co-LOJ-ical » Society, which is still operating today.

S2: He had “perhaps the most extensive private library ever compiled on the subject” of mushrooms.

S3: For a few months in 1960 he sold wild mushrooms to the Four Seasons restaurant in New York.

P: Cage was an *authority* on mushrooms. Definition again, please.

R: SLIDE: Show “Information resources reflect” paragraph.

T1: “Information resources reflect their creators’ expertise and credibility, and are evaluated based on the information need and the context in which the information will be used.”

S1: Cage himself was an information resource. We know about his expertise and his credibility. If you wanted to know about mushrooms, perhaps while out in the forest, he would be a great person to ask.

T2: “Authority is constructed in that various communities may recognize different types of authority.”

S2: He was recognized by other mushroom lovers and researchers for his knowledge and his association work.

T3: “It is contextual in that the information need may help to determine the level of authority required.”

S3: If you needed a genetic analysis of a fungus, you’d go to a researcher in a lab. But if you needed to identify a mushroom you’d found in the forest, he could do it. He could tell you if it was poisonous or not. You could trust John Cage to prevent you from accidentally dying from mushroom poisoning.

R: SLIDE: “Authority is constructed and contextual.”

P: Cage was an authority on mushrooms. What about music? Here’s some evidence from conceptual artist and musician Yoko Ono, who met Cage in New York in the early sixties. She said: “I did not immediately take to someone who was considered an authority of some kind. I mean John Cage was already an authority in some ways, you know; people respected him. I was just being a bit cynical.”

Cage’s influence on younger musicians and artists wasn’t just in the way he composed. It also came from his writings, such as his 1961 book *Silence*. Composer Philip Glass read it. He said:

S1: “The book *Silence* was in my hands not long after it came out, and I would spend time with [two friends] talking and thinking about it. As it turned out, it became a way that we could look at what Jasper Johns, Robert Rauschenberg, Richard Serra or almost anybody from our generation or the generation before us did, and we could understand it in terms of how the work existed in the world.”

S2: “The accepted idea when I was growing up was that the late Beethoven quartets or

The Art of the Fugue or any of the great masterpieces had a platonic identity—that they had an actual, independent existence. What Cage was saying is that there is no such thing as an independent existence.”

S3: “The music exists between you—the listener—and the object you’re listening to. The transaction of it coming into being happens through the effort you make in the presence of that work. The cognitive activity is the content of the work.”

P: Citation.

T1: Philip Glass.

T2: *Words Without Music*.

T3: 2015.

P: Cage influenced minimalism, conceptual art, Fluxus and other movements. There are many people who admire him, but there are even more who don’t. To them his work is somewhere between an interesting curiosity and an absurdity that has nothing to do with actual music.

S1: Composers who also did new and sometimes difficult music didn’t always agree with him. Pierre Boulez « boo-LEZZ » and Karl-Heinz Stockhausen « SHTOCK-how-sen » thought his use of chance was misguided. Luigi Nono « NO-no » said his work was “profoundly reactionary” (because it did not allow true creative liberty) and called Cage’s followers “products of a narcissistically coquettish pseudo-radicalism.”

S2: YouTube has many reactions to 4’33”. A few examples.

T1: “Finally I’ve found a song I can master!”

T2: “I’m setting this as my ringtone.”

T3: “3:27 is the best part.”

T1: “Good tempo chosen by the conductor.”

T2: “This is not funny, it is the direct consequence of deconstructionism (extreme liberalism).”

T2: “This is probably one of the stupidest things I have ever heard, not heard? My music history professor has never been angrier than when she was teaching us about John Cage and this stupid song.”

S3: Our own Betty Trott, professor emerita of philosophy at Ryerson, taught the silent piece in a course on the aesthetics of music. She said, “The aesthetics explanation was

an attempt to focus on the silence, or ‘not music,’ as part of composition. Most students grasped the principle, but dismissed the result. . . . Why, my students said, would you pay money to listen to other people sneeze? Good question, I thought. Sometimes theory is best left on the page.”

P: Composer and critic Kyle Gann sums it up:

S1: “For thousands trained in American conservatories, Cage is merely a historical irritant, a charlatan against whom their teachers warned them. For another type, Cage is a model, a basic paradigm for a composer’s life.”

S2: “In America, this is probably the most reliable distinction between what is called the Uptown composer (Uptown as in Manhattan) and the Downtown composer.”

S3: “Uptown composers mention Cage with anger or contempt or condescension; Downtown composers talk of him with reverence, respect, and seriousness. Perhaps no other composer in history elicits such extremes of approval and disapproval.”

P: Citation.

T1: Kyle Gann.

T2: “No Escape from Heaven: John Cage as Father Figure,” in *The Cambridge Companion to John Cage*.

T3: 2002.

P: Cage’s authority on mushrooms seems clear. Whether or not he is an authority on music is entirely different. *Is* he an authority for you? Do you look to him for lessons about how to find and create art and life? Maybe he *isn’t* an authority for you: nothing of his work is an influence, and he and his followers are completely removed from your practice.

S1: In which case, you will have different authorities. Either way, the authority is constructed. Different communities recognize different types of authority. Here in Toronto, Cage is an authority at Soundstreams and the Music Gallery. At Opera Atelier and Tafelmusik, he is not.

S2: And it’s contextual. Do you want to let ambient environmental sounds to be part of a performance? That will lead you to Cage. If you want to perform a crowd-pleasing Mozart symphony, you will look elsewhere.

S3: You can make up your own mind about Cage’s artistic expertise and whether it is useful for what you need.

P: What if you knew very little about John Cage before tonight? Maybe you're unsure what to make of all this. We're going to give you some time to think about it. And experience it. [PAUSE 1] We're going to end the show with a performance of 4' 33".

R: SLIDE: 4' 33" score.

S1: Walk directly towards the stage and sit on the chair (marked with an X) that is to your left (stage right).

S2: Walk directly towards the stage and sit on the chair (marked with an X) that is to your right (stage left).

S3: Walk directly towards the stage and sit on the steps.

T2: Sit in your chair.

T3: Sit in your chair.

P: Remain standing in front of the plinth.

Scenario 7: 4' 33"

M: When the others have stopped, play a note.

P: Wait until it is barely possible to hear the piano.

P: I will conduct.

S1: The performers will be three of us, and the three of them on stage, and the musician at the piano. None of us have rehearsed this.

S2: The conductor will put on headphones, but this is *not* a Mushroom Verbatim. The conductor will listen to but *not* repeat directions on how to conduct us.

S3: We are going to read the instructions in our scores, and then follow them. As you know, there are three movements.

T1: In the first movement, we won't play an instrument.

T2: In the second movement, we won't play an instrument.

T3: In the third movement, we won't play an instrument.

P: There will be brief pauses between the movements. We will now prepare.

M, Ss and Ts: To prepare, first read the instructions below but do not follow them. When you know what is going to happen, go through them again, but this time follow them.

Instructions: You are going to pay close attention to P, who will conduct. Do not do anything. Just pay attention and listen. When the piece is over, P will say, "That was 4' 33"." Then you will stand and bow with the conductor.

When you are ready, place your score face up on the floor in front of you (the musician can leave the score where it is). Then pay attention.

P: To prepare, first read the instructions below but do not follow them. When you know what is going to happen, go through them again, but this time follow them.

Instructions: This is *not* a Mushroom Verbatim. *Do not repeat what you hear.*

Stand facing the stage. Place your score face up on the chair. Put on the headphones. When the others have put their scores on the floor, they are ready. When you are ready, make a “thumbs up” with each hand. You will hear three bongs, then Ashley Williamson telling you what to do. Follow the instructions. You will end by saying, “That was 4' 33”.”

Q: SX: At the thumbs up, play audio file 433-instructions.mp3.

M, Ss and Ts: After P has said “That was 4' 33”,” and you have stood and bowed with P, pick up your scores and follow the next directions.

S1: Go to the pink chevrons, then follow the blue line to the star. Face the centre.

S2: Follow the blue line to the triangle.

S3: Follow the green line to the triangle. Stop and face the centre.

P: Follow the pink line to the blue line to the podium, and stand behind it.

Coda

M: When the others have stopped, play a note.

P: Wait until it is barely possible to hear the piano.

R: SLIDE: "Theatre Science is constructed and contextual."

P: What about this show? Who's the authority here? Why am I saying these words I didn't write?

S1: Why should you believe someone who's reading things aloud from a binder they received an hour ago?

S2: Williamson and Denton are presenting themselves as authorities. Are they? Ashley Williamson has a PhD in theatre studies. William Denton is a librarian at York University.

S3: They have some credentials, at least, and this show combines theatrical methods with library science. They cited their work. The core concept comes from a reputable source.

P: We leave it to you. You've had the background.

T1: Find.

T2: Use.

T3: Understand.

T1: Evaluate.

T2: Integrate.

T3: Share.

P: You heard the example.

T1: Chance.

T2: Zen.

T3: Silence.

T1: Laughter.

T2: Mushrooms.

T3: Merce.

P: Who's an authority? When? Why? Are *they*? Are *you*?

T1: Authority.

T2: Constructed.

T3: Contextual.

Q: LX: [PAUSE 2] A ↓ 3 for three seconds, then A ↑ 10, then 7, 8 ↑ 10 (mirror ball).

ALL: The show is now over. As people applaud, follow the next instructions to take your two bows.

Curtain call

P and Ss: Find your way to the plinth, where you will stand facing each other.

P: Stand on the orange chevrons, facing in.

S1: Stand on the orange square, facing in.

S2: Stand on the orange X, facing in.

S₃: Stand on the orange triangle, facing in.

MUSICIAN: Stand away from the piano, facing the centre.

ALL: Bow once.

S₁, S₂, S₃: Turn half-way around and face out.

All bow again, then follow the blue line to the exit and leave the Great Hall.

Q: LX: House lights to full. In the Great Hall, turn on the art lights (switches 5 and 6).

Q: SX: Put back the microphone. Turn off the amp and sound board.

R: Strike the projector and laptop.

References

INTRODUCTION **definition of information literacy** and *Framework* ACRL.

JOHN CAGE **Schoenberg quote** Kostelanetz 6; *Grove Music Online* Pritchett, Kuhn and Garrett; **various aspects of his life** Silverman and Gann (2010); **“no such thing as silence”** Cage 51.

AUTHORITY *Framework for Information Literacy for Higher Education* ACRL.

MUSHROOMS **farmhouse story and favourites** Kostelanetz 16; **game show** Silverman 166–169; **the Mushroom Verbatims** are stories 66 and 60 from Cage’s *Indeterminacy*.

MUSIC **“gone too far”** Gann (2010) 191; **“playing what you know”** Gann (2010) 282; **“more essential than”** Cage (2011) 69; **ASLSP** BBC; **“greater impact on music”** Pritchett, Kuhn and Garrett.

CAGE AND AUTHORITY **“private library”** Tomkins 122; **Yoko Ono quote** Hoenigman; **Philip Glass quote** Glass 95–96; **Luigi Nono quote** Silverman 160; **first YouTube three comments** are by Nemo TheEight, tenphanono and skybluejellybeans on Tudor; **second three comments** are by seadog365, claude lara and Captian Bigums on EBU Euradio Orchestra; **Betty Trott quote** personal communication; **“one of the central musical figures”** Gann (2002) 243.

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Credits

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