

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



This score is for S3.

Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| List of performers | 3 |
| Instructions | 4 |
| Setup | 8 |
| Score | 11 |
| Scenario 0: Announcements | 11 |
| Scenario 1: Introduction | 12 |
| Scenario 2: John Cage | 20 |
| Scenario 3: Authority | 27 |
| Scenario 4: Music | 35 |
| Scenario 5: Mushrooms | 37 |
| Scenario 6: Cage and authority | 42 |
| Scenario 7: 4' 33" | 48 |
| Coda | 50 |
| Curtain call | 51 |
| Bibliography | 52 |
| Credits | 53 |

List of performers

M one musician

P one primary speaker

S three secondary roles

S1 can go up the stairs to the stage; does one “Mushroom Verbatim”

S2 always on the floor; does one “Mushroom Verbatim”

S3 limited movement; stays in the podium zone

T three tertiary roles

T1 limited movement on stage

T2 limited movement on stage

T3 stage right; 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

Please read this short section carefully. It explains how the score works.

Formatting

Boxes have *stage directions*, which are 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.

[SQUARE BRACKETS AND SMALL CAPS ARE FOR INSTRUCTIONS INCLUDED WITH DIALOGUE.]

Your lines are in bold. Here is an example.

L: The show tonight is at the Arts and Letters Club.
[PAUSE 1.]

S₃: We will be making use of the whole Great Hall, in and around you, but no audience member will be involved in the show.

M: It will be about forty minutes long.

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

Words that might be hard to pronounce, like the name *Schoenberg*, will have a phonetic pronunciation before them in square brackets: “[SHERN-berg] Schoenberg” or “[my-COLL-o-jist] mycologist.” The capital letters

indicate emphasis. The pronunciation is given first so you can see it first as your eye scans ahead. (Only say the word once.)

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

“Fungi” can be pronounced with a hard or soft *g* and you can say the final *i* so it sounds like “ee” or “aye.” We like to say it with a hard *G* so “fungi” sounds like “funky.”

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

For the musician

We use the piano to help indicate when a new section begins. You will see these instructions:

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

To play a note, do this: pick any key on the piano (not too far up on the right, because those high sounds

won't resonate as long), hit it hard, and keep the key down until you can no longer hear any sound from it, even if performers start talking. When you can't hear the note any more, wait a few more seconds to be sure, then lift your finger up.

Then follow the score and wait for the next scenario.

Setup

Requirements

- A piano or any other instrument that can make a lingering sound.
- A projector and a screen, to show a PDF.
- Headphones and a way of playing audio on them.

Technical

R: Setup instructions here. Projector, laptop, screen, etc..

Q LX: Lighting setup. GM ↑ 4.

Q SOUND: Prepare the thirty-minute introductory background sound with time announcements.

Q SOUND: At 1930, play the thirty-minute introductory background. It will end at 2000.

Cast

Instructions for the cast: where to stand or sit, etc.

Score

Scenario o: Announcements

Q SX: Play the introductory audio.

Q SX: Announcement on microphone. “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 is now beginning. Theatre Science has begun.”

Q: Hit the gong loudly.

Scenario 1: Introduction

Q: LX: Lights up.

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

All these next movements happen at the same time.

T1: Moving with the other tertiaries, follow the orange line until you come to your marked position. Stand there.

T2: Moving with the other tertiaries, follow the orange line until you come to your marked position. Stand there.

T3: Moving with the other tertiaries, follow the orange line until you come to your marked position. Sit there.

P: Follow the purple 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 Primary.

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

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

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

Everyone else copy P's arm movements as best you can.

P: This show is about a concept from the field of library and information science. The concept is: *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 in a very simple way as being able to read and write. But the world is a lot more complicated now than it was five thousand years ago. There is writing all around us, on paper or on screens.

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 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.”

While PRIMARY reads: SECONDARY 1, follow the blue line until you are standing on the triangle. SECONDARY 2, follow the green line until you are at the green triangle. SECONDARY 3, 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: A lot depends on people. Information resources don't have to be written down. If they are written, they're written by people. They could be on film or audio. But sometimes they actually *are* people. We turn to others for information or advice or

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 seeing the big picture of how it all fits together, with all the nuances and subtleties. The six frames are these.

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.

| |
|----------------|
| Pause 1 |
|----------------|

P: 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.]**

Scenario 2: John Cage

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

P: Wait until the note is gone.

P: To help us, we're going to use an example. Not about politics or climate change. An artist. A musician. [PAUSE 1] John Cage.

R: SLIDE: Photo of John Cage.

SECONDARY: Face the screen with your bodies.

P: *Grove Music* is an important reference source for music. Here is what it says.

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 [SHERN-berg] Schoenberg. Schoenberg later said that Cage was “not a composer, but an inventor—of genius.” Early success led him to Chicago, where he met artist Max Ernst. Ernst invited him to come to New York and said they could stay with him and his wife. That wife was wealthy art collector Peggy Guggenheim.

S1: Turn one quarter to the right.

R: SLIDE: Donald Gillies.

S2: Cage met Marcel [doo-SHOMP] Duchamp and other artists. He played chess with Duchamp. In fact, there’s a Club connection to Cage and Duchamp and chess. In 1968, our own Donald Gillies ran the production of “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: He used chance in his work. He would often roll dice to determine what would happen next. He used the *I Ching* [ee CHING] as a compositional tool. 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 worked very hard. He was kind man. Younger composers appreciated the interest and kindness 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 [ROWSH-en-burg] Rauschenberg, Yoko Ono, and many, many others. He was a mushroom expert: a [my-COLL-o-jist] mycologist.

S2: Face the centre.

S3: Cage was married to a woman artist for a decade, but spent most of his life with [murse] Merce Cunningham, a dancer and choreographer. Cage composed many works for Merce's dance company, and together they toured the world.

S3: Face the centre.

T1: Chance.

T2: Zen.

T3: Silence.

T1: Laughter.

T2: Mushrooms.

T₃: Merce.

PAUSE 2

P: Cage is best known for his silent piece. That's 4' 33" [four minutes and thirty-three seconds].

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

P: This is the score.

P: Gesture overhead.

R: SLIDE: Show the score.

P: It has three movements. Each is 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.

PRIMARY and all SECONDARY look at TERTIARY 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: Richard Kostelanetz.

T2: *Conversing with Cage.*

T3: 2003.

P: The quote is [PAUSE 1]: “There’s no such thing as silence.”

SECONDARY and TERTIARY: Give an exaggerated shrug and knowing wink to an audience member of your choice.

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

S2: Walk the pink line to the blue line and 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 the note is gone.

P: Back to the concept.

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

S1: Authority—

S2: —is constructed—

S3: —and contextual.

Pause 1.

T1: Authority.

T2: Constructed.

T3: Contextual.

Pause 1.

P: This is the concept in question. This is the *frame*

we are going to try to understand. Let's look at the definition.

Everyone turn to look at the screen.

R: SLIDE: Show "Information resources reflect" paragraph.

P: One should never read a block of text from a screen, but they're going to read a block of text from a 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: Show “Information resources reflect” paragraph with first line bold: “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.”

P: First of all, what’s an information resource? Define it, please.

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.

Everyone turn to look at the screen.

R: SLIDE: Show “Information resources reflect” paragraph with second line bold: “Authority is constructed in that various communities may recognize different types of authority.”

P: Authority isn’t absolute. Different people can recognize different types of authority in different situations. It’s socially constructed.

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

P: And the last part.

R: SLIDE: Show “Information resources reflect” paragraph with third line bold: “It is contextual in that the information need may help to determine the level of authority required.”

P: If I want to know what A.J. Casson was like as a person, someone who knew Cass—a member here who had lunch with him, and maybe 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 different. I’d look to other authorities.

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

P: This frame comes with some *knowledge practices*. Such as:

S1: People who understand this frame 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 still be challenged by other scholars.

P: And they know they can develop their own authoritative voices, and this will develop over time, in relation to other authorities. Also, there are *dispositions*. People who understand this frame will maintain an open mind.

S1: 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; stand on the orange chevrons.

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 the note is gone.

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 his music. We saw the score of *4' 33"*. If someone knows one thing about Cage, they know he composed a work of music where there is no music. That is a challenging idea. But in that piece, in two hundred and seventy-three seconds Cage put forward an idea about an entirely new way of thinking about

music. He did for music what Duchamp did for visual art.

S1: I will say something about all the people he worked with, the Happenings, people he influenced. Major names.

S2: He invented the prepared piano. I will mention the books he wrote.

S3: I will mention awards, CDs, the John Cage Trust. General impact now. Quote from Gavin Bryars.

P: You may never have heard anything composed by John Cage. It's rare to hear his music without making an effort to go find it. But I quote *Grove Music* again: "He had a greater impact on music in the 20th century than any other American composer." [PAUSE 1] Next: mushrooms.

| |
|---|
| P: Move to the podium and stand behind it, facing the centre. |
|---|

Scenario 5: Mushrooms

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

P: Wait until the note is gone.

P: John Cage became interested in mushrooms in 1954, when he was staying at a farmhouse in New York State. 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: He was 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.

T2: *Conversing with Cage*.

T3: 2003.

P: Cage quickly became an expert on mushrooms, so much so that a little over four years later he won a lot of money on an Italian TV game show. While in Milan, on a concert tour, he went on a 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.”

| |
|--------------------------|
| Some action here. |
|--------------------------|

P: Mushrooms became a regular part of Cage’s music and writing. We are going to hear two stories from his 1959 work *Indeterminacy*. This is a set of ninety stories, some short, some long, each meant to be read, quickly or slowly, so that it lasts exactly one minute.

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. Put your binder down on it, face open so that you can see these words. Put on the headphones. When you are ready, nod your head a little bit. You will hear a story. Repeat what you hear. Look up at the Viking ship above the stage while you are speaking.

While the Mushroom Verbatim is happening, look at the speaker.

Q: SX: Play “Indeterminacy 66” audio file over headphones.

S1: When you are done, put the headphones back, 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. Put your binder down on it, face open so that you can see these words. Put on the headphones. When you are ready, nod your head a little bit. You will hear a story. Repeat what you hear. Look up at the Viking ship above the stage while you are speaking.

While the Mushroom Verbatim is happening, look at the speaker.

Q: SX: Play “Indeterminacy 60” audio file over headphones.

S1: When you are done, put the headphones back, pick up your binder, and return to where you were standing.

Scenario 6: Cage and authority

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

P: Wait until the note is gone.

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: Cage began teaching mushroom identification at the New School in New York. This led to him helping to found the New York Mycological Society, which is still in operation. Members would go for walks to find mushrooms to eat, but they also collected them for study.

S2: Cage became the eastern vice-chairman of what became the North American Mycological Association.

S3: He even sometimes sold rare mushrooms to the Four Seasons restaurant in New York.

P: As an amateur mycologist, 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: We know about his expertise and his credibility. As for information needs, 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 work in organizations like the New York Mycological Society. He won awards for it.

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 stop you from dying from mushroom poisoning.

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 displays the independence shown in her art. 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.”

P: Philip Glass.

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: Opposing ideas. People who have no time for Cage at all.

S1: I will say something.

S2: I will say something.

S3: And I will say something, probably quoting

Cage.

P: Kyle Gann.

S1: “Yet how to explain the fact that, for hundreds of composers, Cage remains once of the central musical figures of the mid-twentieth century, if not *the* central one? ... For thousands trained in American conservatories, Cage is merely a historical irritant, a charlatan against whom their teachers warned them.”

S2: “For another type, Cage is a model, a basic paradigm for a composer’s life. In America, this is probably the most reliable distinction between what is called the Uptown composer (Uptown as in Manhattan) and the Downtown composer. Uptown composers mention Cage with anger or contempt or condescension; Downtown composers talk of him with reverence, respect, and seriousness.”

S3: “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: More discussion here.

S₁: A quote from Cage.

P: Something here.

S₂: A quote from Cage.

P: Something here.

S₃: A quote from Cage.

P: And I will wrap it up, asking the audience to decide for themselves if Cage's approach to music is something worth considering and pursuing. They can start tonight.

Scenario 7: 4' 33"

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

Pause 4.

Instructions on where to move.

S1: Now we will have a performance of 4' 33".

S2: The performers will be three of us, and the three of them up on stage, and the musician at the piano.

S3: The conductor will listen to recorded instructions on headphones. There are three movements, with a brief pause between.

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.

Put your score on the floor in front of you, face up. Sit up straight and pay close attention to PRIMARY, who will conduct. Do not do anything. Just pay attention and listen.

P: Go the plinth in the centre of the hall. Stand facing the stage with the chair just in front of you. Put your score down on the chair, face up. Pick up the headphones and put them on. When you are ready, nod your head a little bit. Follow the instructions you hear. If you cannot hear anything after a few seconds, raise a hand and look for someone in a white lab coat.

Play audio file X. It runs about 5m40s total, with instructions and gaps between movements.

When the piece is over, give the audience time to react. Wait until the room is quiet again.

Coda

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

P: Wait until the note is gone.

P: Begin to close.

S1: Who wrote this? What makes them authorities?

S2: Why should you pay such close attention to people reading words and following directions they have never seen before tonight?

S3: Who's the authority? How is it being constructed? What is this context here tonight?

P: Wrap it up.

T1: Authority.

T2: Constructed.

T3: Contextual.

LX: Lights down.

Movement instructions for everyone.

Curtain call

What to do for the curtain call.

LX: House lights to full.

Bibliography

List works cited, and perhaps further reading.

Rauschenberg quote about “printer and the press” <https://www.moma.org/audio/playlist/40/641>

Indeterminacy online. <https://johncage.org/indeterminacy.html>

“there’s no such thing as silence.” Richard Kostelanetz, *Conversing with Cage*. 2nd ed. New York: Routledge, 2003. P. 65.

“Yoko Ono, forever a force for peace.” Japan Times. David F. Hoenigman. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/community/2009/11/07/general/yoko-ono-forever-a-force-for-peace/>

Credits

Created by Ashley Williamson and William Denton.

Theatre Science would not exist without the Arts and Letters Club of Toronto. Thanks to everyone we've ever worked with in any stage production at the club. We're grateful to the Stage Committee for giving us the time for these performances. Special thanks to Fiona McKeown and Chris Gardener. *Very* special thanks to Michael Spence, who embodies both Theatre and Science.

Thanks to everyone who helped along the way: Lisa Aikman, Carol Anderson, Ramona Baillie, William Blakeney, Sophie Bury, Sarah Coysh, Donald Gillies, Kathy Lennox, Damon Lum, Patti Ryan, Dany Savard, Betty Trott, Josh Welsh, Brenda Williamson.

Theatre Science is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license (CC BY).