

W H E R E N E S S

" . . A MOVEMENT IN THE AIR
NOT BOUND. . . WHATEVER. "

Description of " A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT" .

Many lucite cylinders there may be twenty, there may be a hundred
Some are transparent varying in height from 5 to 8 feet,
Some are translucent in diameter from 5 to 8 inches.

They are perforated and strung inside with a variety of metal and nylon strings, tightened by 2 rows of keys 7 inches apart.

Put a handful of, say, cigarette butts into the top of the cylinders. These fall through the maze of strings. A random succession of sounds will happen.

The cylinder is suspended from the ceiling by two lucite rods. Its center is transversed by a rod on which a motor is mounted that flips and drives the cylinder in a circle. From its upright position the paper things falling make sounds.

An ever changing variety of sounds will be produced by chips of metal, wood, bits of plastic, snippets of aluminium foil, nails, screws, etcetera.

An electronic amplifier may be inserted.

The cylinders will be lit from within.

The Environment

This "Musical Instrument" may be presented within a number of space plans.

To create the feeling of A n y w h e r e n e s s :

Ground above

Clouds below

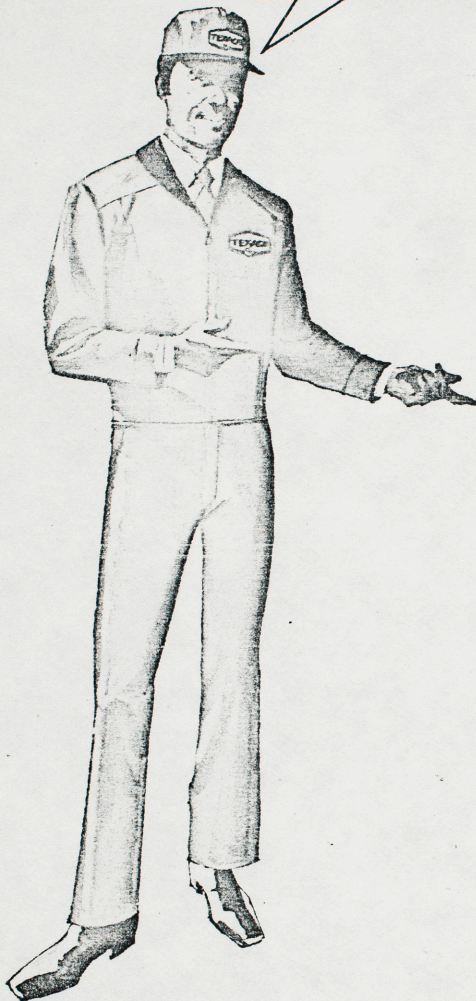
Reflecting surfaces cover the walls in a graduation from mercury to black.

Process of Realization

The ceiling: cover with grass, or project a film of grass in motion.

The floor: a painted sky with clouds, or a film of moving clouds.

YOU



Here are some good driving practices that are important all the time, especially now during the national energy shortage, that will help YOU cut down on gasoline usage, still get YOU where YOU want to go when YOU want to go, and save YOU money, too.

It's true! YOU make your car go, and how YOU make it go has a fantastic effect on the mileage YOU get from every gallon of gasoline. YOU can do more to stretch the miles and conserve gasoline than any mileage additive ever could—simply by the way YOU drive and care for your car.

- ☆ **Avoid long warm-ups.** Start your car. As soon as the oil pressure is up, move away. Drive slowly—your car will warm faster and you'll save gasoline.
- ☆ **Tread lightly on the accelerator.** Easy starts and gradual stops save up to 2 miles per gallon in city traffic.
- ☆ **Keep car speed down.** Driving at a slower speed will conserve gasoline. For example, on the highway, at 50 mph instead of 70, your gasoline saving is estimated to be as much as 25%.
- ☆ **Don't be a jack rabbit.** These fast starts leave rubber on the road and waste gasoline. Gradual starts save on gasoline.
- ☆ **Anticipate signal light changes.** Then you'll be able to slow down gradually—saving brake linings and gasoline.
- ☆ **Keep the pressure up.** Tires that are underinflated wear more quickly and cause increased consumption of gasoline. You can save gasoline by keeping your tires at recommended pressure.
- ☆ **Fill your crankcase with the correct oil.** Yes, a multigrade oil (Havoline Super Premium All Temperature Motor Oil meets all car manufacturers' specifications) will help you get better gasoline mileage, particularly at lower temperatures, by reducing friction.
- ☆ **Keep your engine tuned.** A well-tuned engine can save you up to 8% in gasoline mileage. See your car maintenance manual for periodic tune-ups that are recommended.
- ☆ **Don't ride the brake.** This may give you a false sense of security, but all you are really doing is making your car's engine work harder, using unnecessary amounts of gasoline, and wearing the brake linings.

There is no such thing as an empty space or an empty time. There is always something to see, something to hear. In fact, try as we may to make a silence, we cannot.

I entered (an anechoic chamber) at Harvard University several years ago and heard two sounds, one high and one low. When I described them to the engineer in charge, he informed me that the high one was my nervous system in operation, the low one my blood in circulation. Until I die there will be sounds.

John Cage
Lecture, Experimental Music
1957.

flux 1. a flowing or flow. 2. a coming in of the tide 3. a continuous movement; continual change: as, fashion is always in a state of flux. 4. any excessive or unnatural discharge of fluid matter from the body 5. a substance, as borax or rosin used to help metals to fuse together, as in soldering 6. in physics, the rate of flow of energy, fluids etc. over a surface: 1. to fuse (metals) by melting 2. in medicine, to purge (Archaic) to flow or stream out.

fluxpiece LESSON, 1963

like a classroom teacher,
with a blackboard, performer
gives a lesson to other performers or
audience on subjects such as: geography,
latin,
grammar, etc.

BEN VAUTIER

Fluxpiece
DISAPPEARING MUSIC FOR FACE, 1964
Change gradually from smile to no smile.
Chieko Shiomi

fluxpieceteaeventfluxversionI::distill tea in a stillro ertbozzi

FLUXPIECE

faLL

Throw

things that are
difficult to throw
because of their

l i g h t

weight.

LEE HEFLIN

fluxpiece

EVENT SCORE

arrange or discover an event.
Score and then realize it.

ROBERT BOZZI

FLUXPIECE

AUDIENCE PIECE NO. 9, 1965

Each member of the audience is led individually into an antichamber where they are asked to undress and then led individually into a dark theatre. Those who refuse can have their money refunded. When all the audience is seated naked in the auditorium, a huge pile of their clothing is illuminated on the stage.

BEN VAUTIER

fluxpiece
 CONFRONTATION
 NO.3
 keep
 silent
 all
 day
 long.
 Joe Jones

fluxpiece
 sanitas no. 2 2
 performer
 reads
 aloud
 an
 entire
 newspaper,
 advertisements
 and
 all.
 Tomas Schmit

preparing
 empty vessel.

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WORD EVENT, 1961
 F L U X V E R S I O N - 1

a u d i e n c e i s
 i n s t r u c t e d t o
 l e a v e t h e t h e a t r e .
 R O B E R T B O Z Z I

fluxpiece
 SNOWSTORM NO.1
 paper
 gliders
 are
 distributed
 to
 an
 idle
 and
 waiting
 audience.
 Joe Jones
 fluxpiece
 PAPER PIECE
 improvisation
 with
 paper.
 Ben Patterson
 fluxpiece
 TWO
 VEHICLE EVENTS
 1961
 start
 stop
 Robert Bozzi

Fluxpiece
 Rainbw No. 2 for Orchestra
 A totally inexperienced orchestra
 plays a seven note major scale
 various instruments. AYO

fluxpiece TWO INCHES 1962

2 inch ribbon is stretched across stage or street and then cut

Robert Watts

fluxpiece FOR LA MONTE YOUNG, 1962

performer asks if La Monte Young is in the audience. 1962

Emmett Williams

fluxpiece RUN; 1963

a performer runs about, around and through the audience til completely exhausted

Ben Vautier

fluxpiece EVENT FOR MIDNIGHT, 1963

0:00 One light

0:04 five tones

0:05 smile

Chieko Shiomi

fluxpiece SANITAS NO. 35

blank sheets are handed to the audience without any explanations.

5 minutes waiting.

Tomas Schmit

fluxpiececeteaevent
fluxversion I
distillteainastill

rober
tbozzi

fluxpiece FIRST
PERFORMANCE

performer enters, bows;
then exits.

this is repeated once
for everyone present
in the audience

Lee Heflin

Fluxpiece

WORD EVENT, 1961

exit

Robert Bo
zZ
I.

fluxpiece
SALE, 1962

Ben Vautier performers
sell the
theatre

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fluxpiecelook,1964

performer looks at
an object
(piano for instance) in as many

different ways ASSESSIBLE

ben vaultier

FLUXPIECE

duet for performer and audience 1961

Performer waits for audible reaction from
audience which he imitates.

EMMETT WILLIAMS

F L U X P I E C E

THREE YELLOW EVENTS, 1961

1 yellow yellow yellow

2 yellow LOUD

3 red

ROBERT BOZZI

fluxpiece

choice 18, 1966

performers show the audience
to themselves by way of mirrors.

robert bozzi

F L U X P I E C E

no smoking event

Arrange to observe a NO SMOKING

sign.

smoking

no smoking

ROBERT BOZZI

fL uX Pi eC e

TWO ELIMINATION EVENTS, 1961

empty vessel

empty vessel

Robert Bozzi