Maximilian M a r c o 11 If music be the food of love

for two Soprano Saxophones and Electronics

Maximilian Marcoll

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2014

written for Nikola Lutz & Mark Lorenz Kysela

Duration: approx. 12 min.

PREFACE

In the secret prisons of Guantánamo Bay and Abu Ghraib (at least), the U.S. forces applied music as a means of torture. As far as the public knows at this point, the selection of songs used, which is known as the "Torture Playlist" or "GTMO-Playlist", consists of Pop, Rock and Metal Songs which are well known, accessible and very popular in the western world.

While the precise criteria for the selection of particular songs are as yet unknown, there is a rather plausible possibility: the lyrics.

Of course, the majority of the prisoners, who don't speak English, were not able to understand them. Additionally, the playing back of two songs simultaneously (as reported by some sources) might render the lyrics incomprehensible, even for someone with sufficient language skills. For the torturing soldiers, though, the lyrics provide yet another way to further humiliate their victims.

Having been used as torture instruments, the songs themselves are imprinted with ambivalency in three ways:

The victims do not have access to a way of hearing the songs as popsongs. For them they can only mean pain, suffering, the inability to hear their own thoughts.

For us, the popsongs are still popsongs. Our perception might be slightly changed because of our knowledge of their use as weapons, which, then again, lies far beyond our imagination.

The torturing soldiers themselves actively change their own relation to the songs in a drastic way. Of course they have not been exposed to the songs in a way similar to their victims, they are however directly involved in the procedure. They must know the songs pretty well, after all, they made the decision to use them. They conciously decided to use something they like, something they identify themselves with on a cultural level, as a weapon against their prisoners.

I find it quite hard to imagine that they could later listen to the songs without also hearing the torture instruments.

The songs, I think it safe to presume, have been selected because the soldiers think of them as cultural symbols, because they like them, because they listen to them regularly anyway, because they have access to them and because the lyrics open up possibilities for some incredibly cruel and cynical jokes.

The songs are imprinted with two opposed ways of perception, that can never be accessed simultaneously. On the contrary, they obscure one another. While listening to them, the songs *as weapons* and *as songs*, are always present and absent at the same time, yet always in the directly invers relation.

The GTMO-playlist is, as of yet, unverified. Various sources claim however, that certain songs have been used. A selection of those serves as the sole musical material for this piece, referred to in the score using the short names in parentheses:

Bee Gees	"Stayin' Alive"	(Alive)
Neil Diamond	"America"	(America)
Barney & Friends	"I Love You"	(Barney)
Drowning Pool	"Bodies"	(Bodies)
Bruce Springsteen	"Born in the USA"	(Born)
Britney Spears	"Baby one more Time"	(Britney)
Christina Aguilera	"Dirrty"	(Dirrty)
Eminem	"White America"	(Eminem)
AC/DC	"Hells Bells"	(Hells)
Queen	"We are the Champions"	(Queen)
Metallica	"Enter Sandman"	(Sandman)
AC/DC	"Shoot to Thrill"	(Thrill)
Deicide	"Fuck Your God"	(None *)
Dope	"Take Your Best Shot"	(None *)
Nine Inch Nails	"March of the Pigs"	(None *)

Both performers are equipped with two micophones, head- (or ear-) phones and a speaker. For most parts of the piece, each of the performers hears a different song of the GTMO-Playlist on their headphones and, in excerpts, plays along to it, in the rhythm of her or his respective song's lyrics. Every single note played by one performer causes the other player's current song to be audible for the audience, through the respective other player's loudspeaker.

The songs are modulating each other. Both are there, simultaneously, in both saxophone & speaker-combinations, both as the rhythm that modulates the other song and as the "carrier" that is being modulated.

Both are simultaneously present and absent: Our perception does not permit us to actively listen to both layers at once. The focus has to change, to switch, back and forth. The respective other relation is permanently inaccessible.

^{*)} Used only in the last section of the piece, occurence in the tape only, not in the player's parts.

Setup

Stage Positions

The players have to stand on stage, facing the audience, with a maximum distance between them. If possible, they should play behind glas or acrylic (sound protection) walls. like drum panels etc.

The speakers should be positioned in front of them, or, according to circumstances, next to them - but in any case close by.

Microphone Positions

The microphones should be positioned on top of each other. The lower micophone's position should allow for a normal playing posture, while the upper microphone should be mounted high, so that the players have to lift up their instruments until they are horizontal, in order to play into the mic.

Tape & Triggering

The electronics consists of two layers: A tape and live processing (gating). The tape has six channels: Two channels for the respective speakers (1: left & 2: right) and two channels for each of the headphones (3 & 4 for the left player and 5 & 6 for the right one). The tape has already been edited to include the interdependent triggering of the songs. Hence the "gating" has to be realised in realtime on the saxophones, only. Each player's signals are to be combined and subdued to the gating-process: Only if player A plays at a significant level, should the amplification of player B be activated, and vice versa.

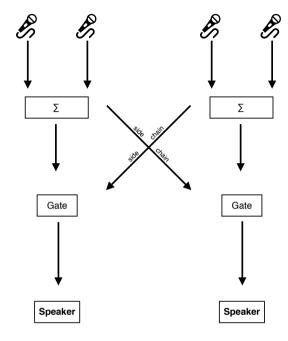
The piece could be realised with two sidechain gates (see the figure on the right).

Microphone Levels

Only very soft sounds are played into the upper microphones. Their amplification level should be extremely high, so that "normal" tones, played into them would be extremely loud. The level of the lower microphones should be adjusted so that "normal" tones sound as loud as the soft sounds being amplified through the upper mics. The level of the tape should be in a balance with the saxophones, but in most situations slightly higher! The saxophones are supposed to "melt into" the playback. This is however, not true for the last section of the piece (#31 until the end). Here, the saxophones are supposed to dominate the tape which is to dissolve into a soft hiss.

Overall level

Under no circumstances should this piece be played at extreme loudness levels! The overall loudness should be that of a fairly powerful, yet still "analytical" forte. No more than that!



Remarks on Interpretation

Apart from a small section in the end of the piece, the players play along to their monitor tracks, their respective songs, at all times.

More precisely, they are playing along to their respective song's vocal track's lyrics. Melismata have been ignored in most cases.

Unless otherwise stated the players should always mimic the monitor track. This not only concerns articulation and dynamics, but does also include little portamenti, slight changes of pitch impractical to notate, use of vibrato, varieties of timbre, intensity of the tone and so on. The saxophone parts consist of pop music. They should be played like pop music.

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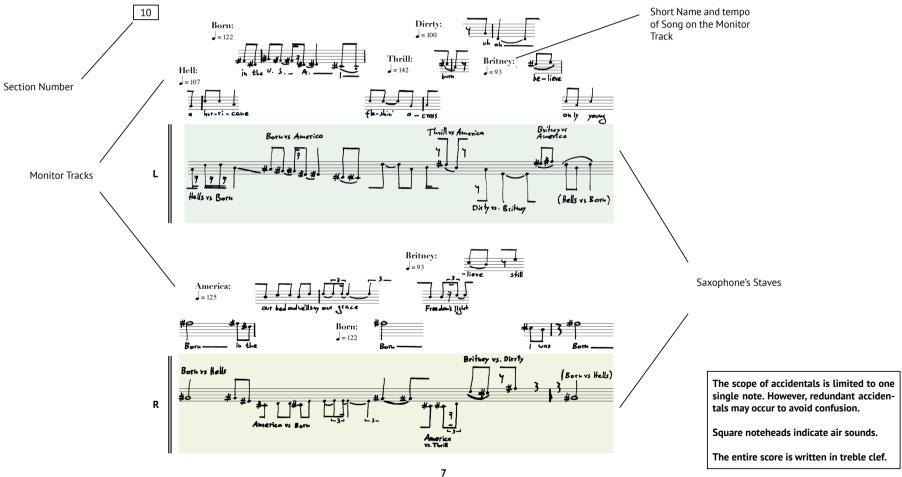
Score

The score consists of two staves for each player:

The monitor track (headphones), written in C and the saxophone's stave written in B, on a coloured grey background.

Since the songs on the monitor tracks change rather quickly at times, and since each of them has it's own tempo (and sometimes a different metrum, too) there is no consistent metrum and no steady tempo for the saxophone players. Instead, the metrum and tempo varies according to the song being played on the monitor track. The switching of the songs on the monitor tracks is reflected in the graphical layout of both the monitor's and the saxophone's staves.

Since there are virtually no common measures for both players, there are section numbers in the top left corner of each stave system.



If music be the food of love, play on;
Give me excess of it, that, surfeiting,
The appetite may sicken, and so die.
That strain again! it had a dying fall:
O! it came o'er my ear like the sweet sound
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odour. Enough! no more:
"Tis not so sweet now as it was before.

William Shakespeare (The beginning of "Twelfth Night; or, What You Will")

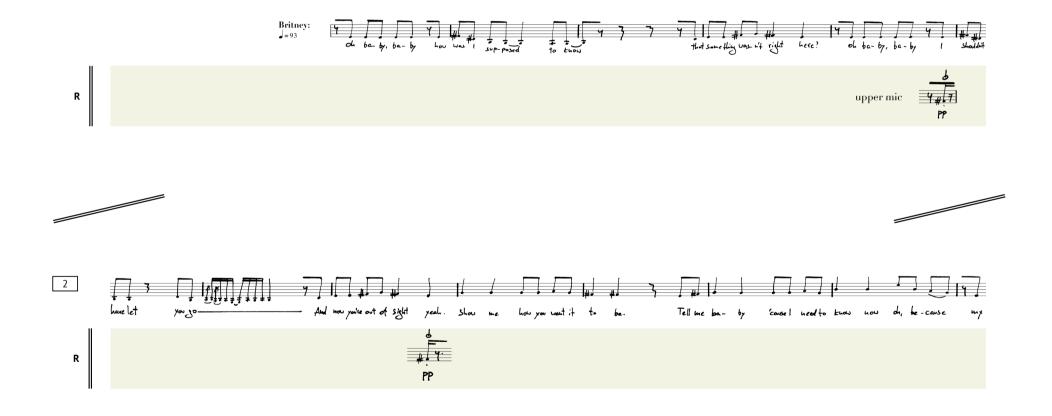
If music be the food of love,
Sing on till I am fill'd with joy;
For then my list'ning soul you move
To pleasures that can never cloy.
Your eyes, your mien, your tongue declare
That you are music ev'rywhere.

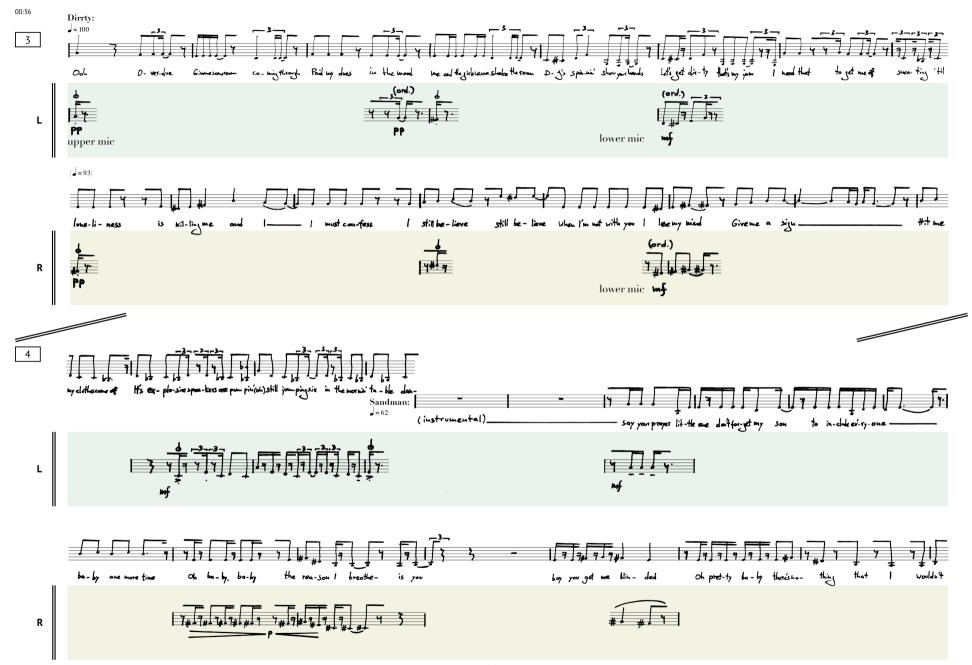
Pleasures invade both eye and ear,
So fierce the transports are, they wound,
And all my senses feasted are,
Tho' yet the treat is only sound,
Sure I must perish by your charms,
Unless you save me in your arms.

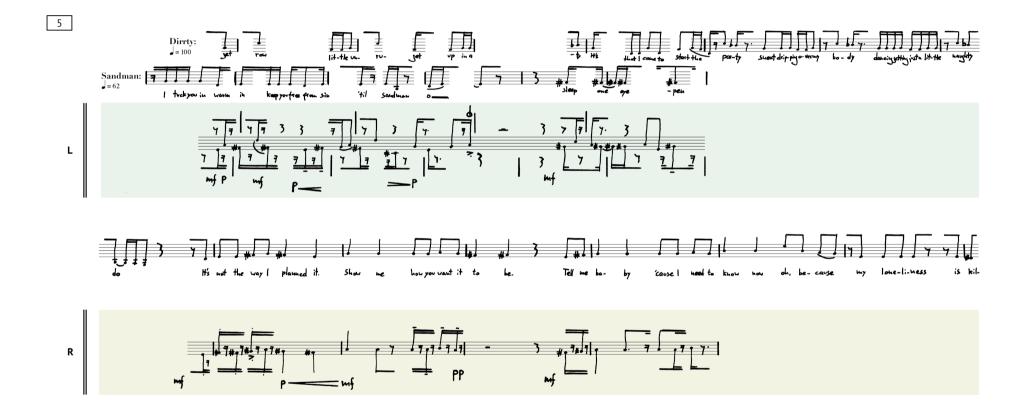
Henry Heveningham (Set to music by Henry Purcell)

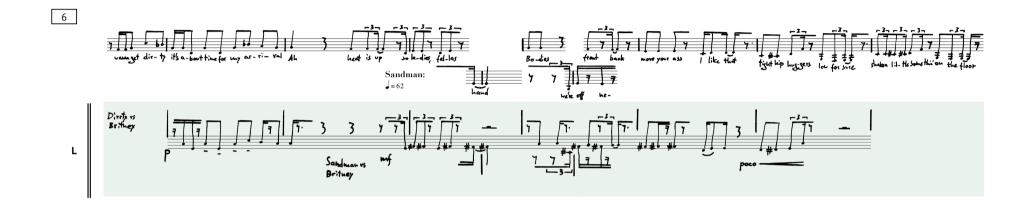
If music be the food of love

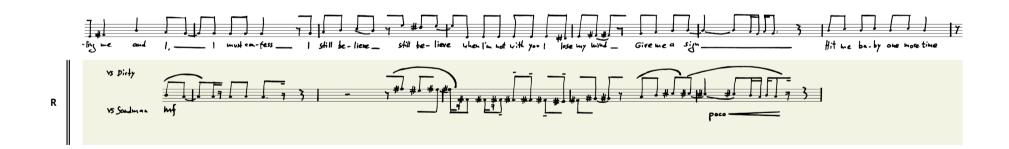
Maximilian Marcoll, 2014

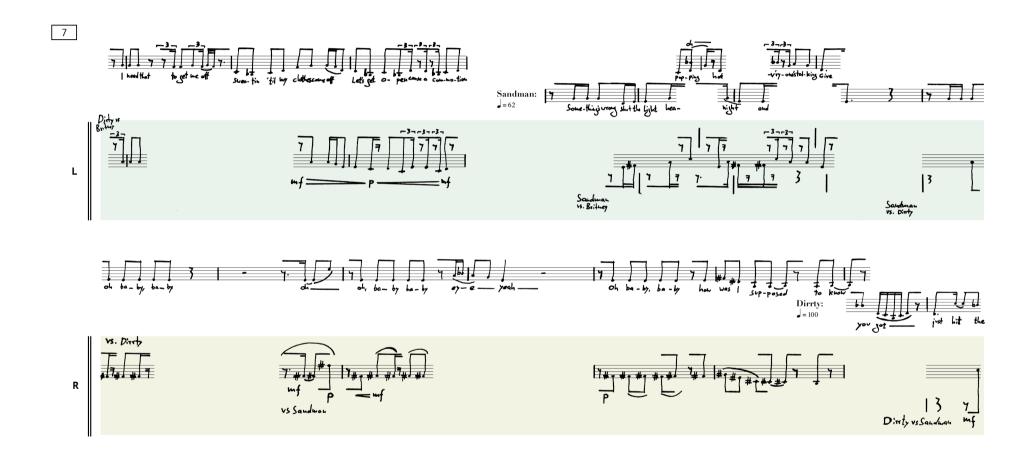






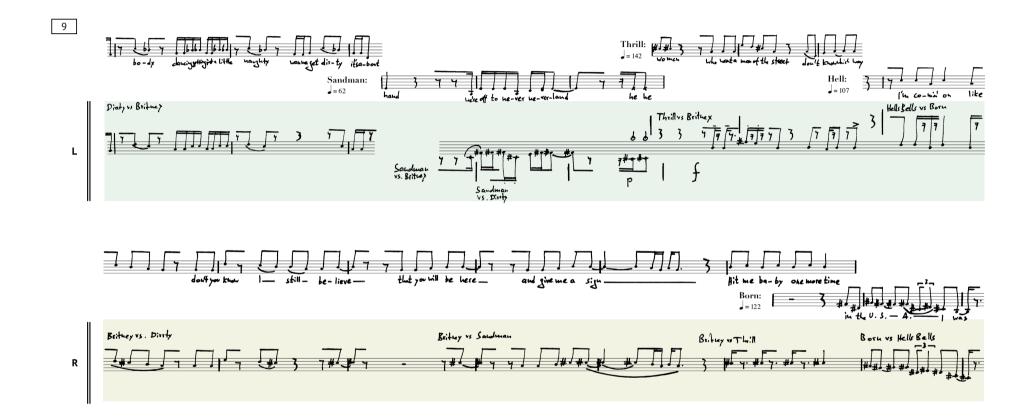


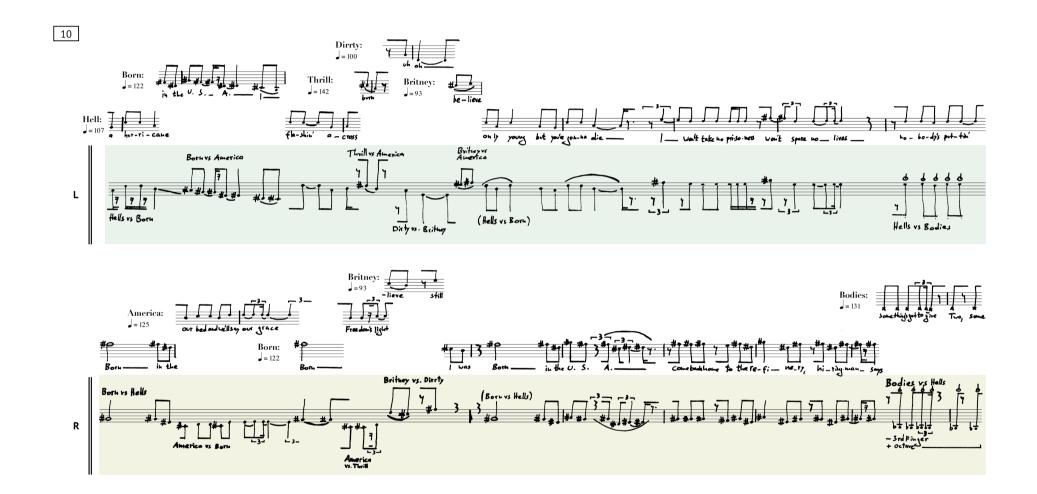


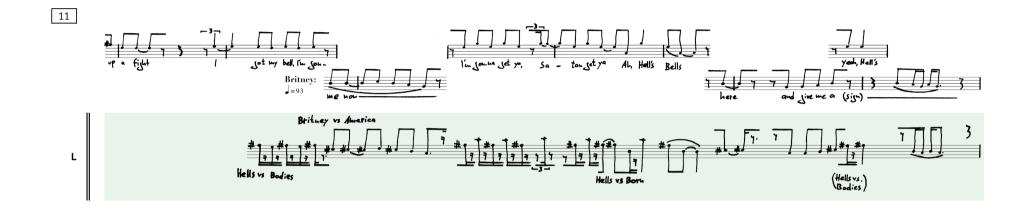


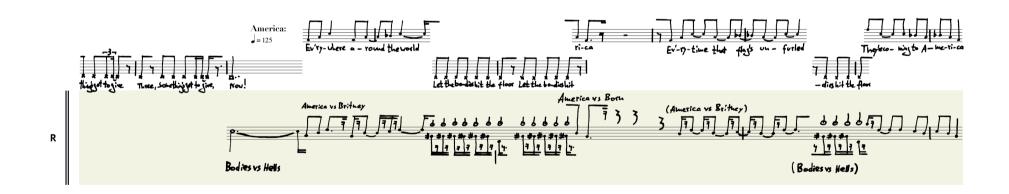
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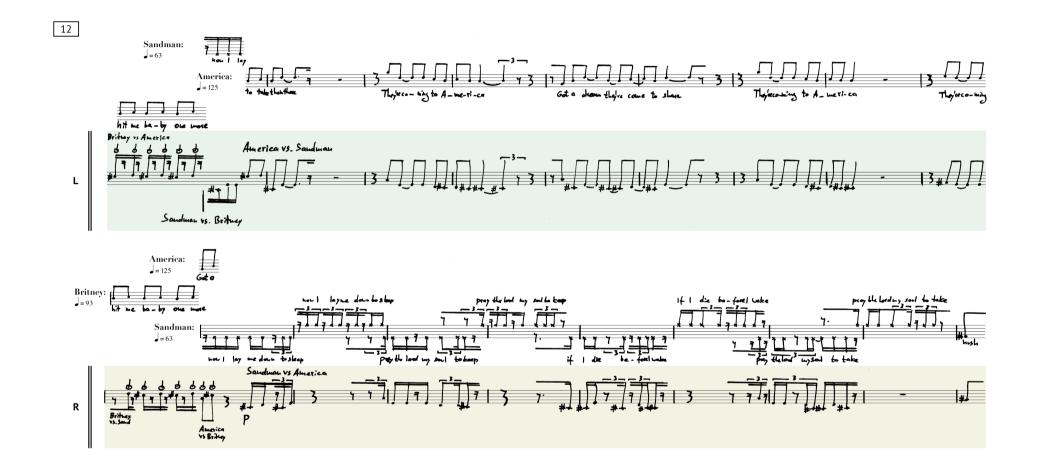
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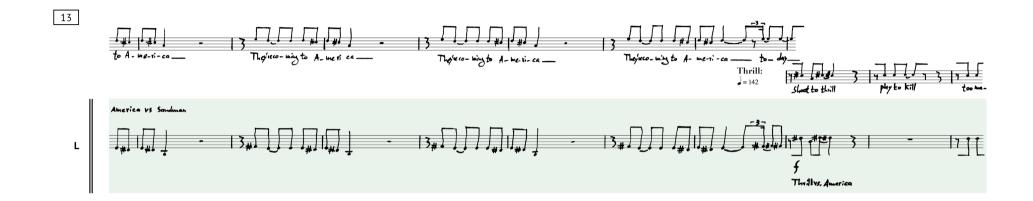


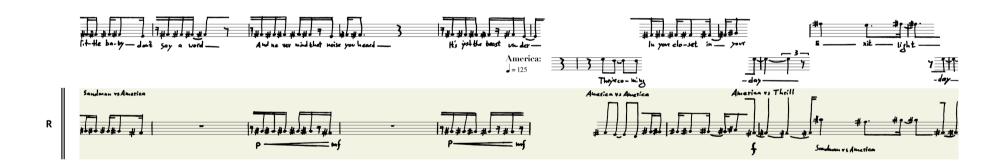




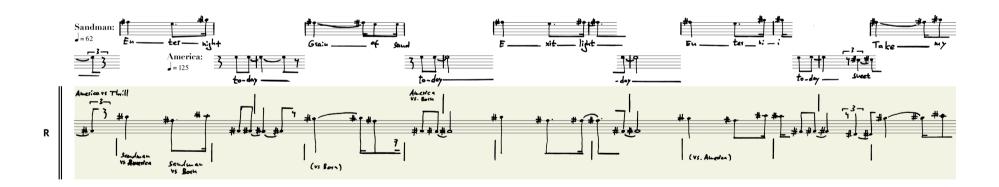


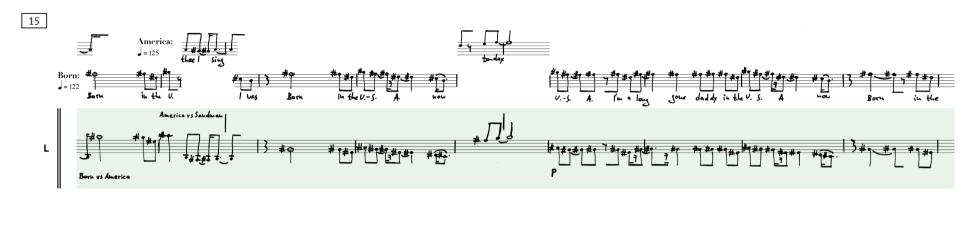


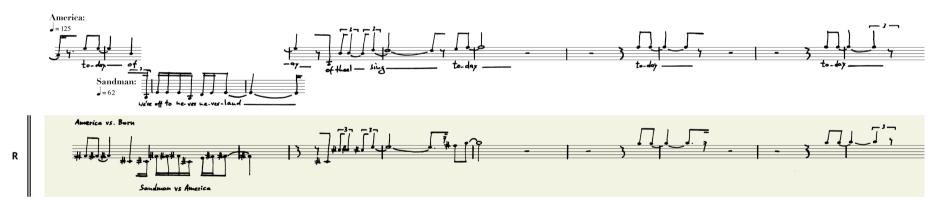


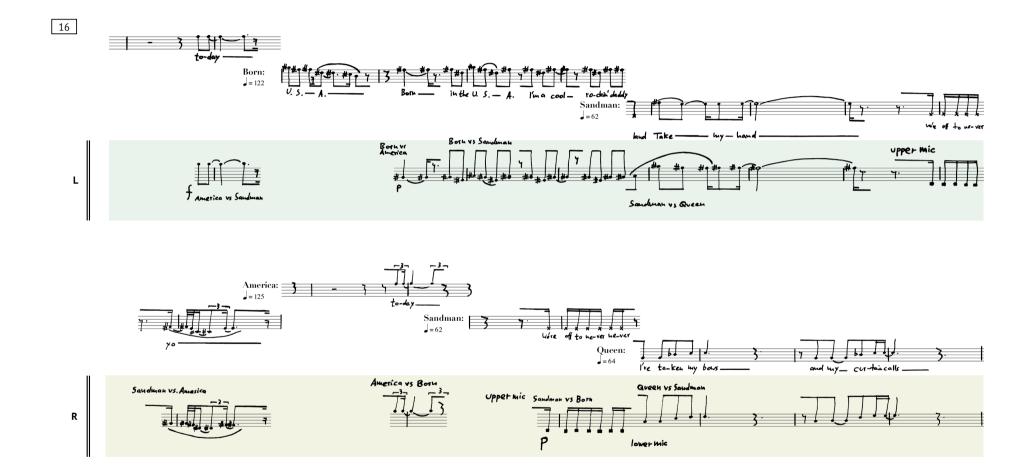


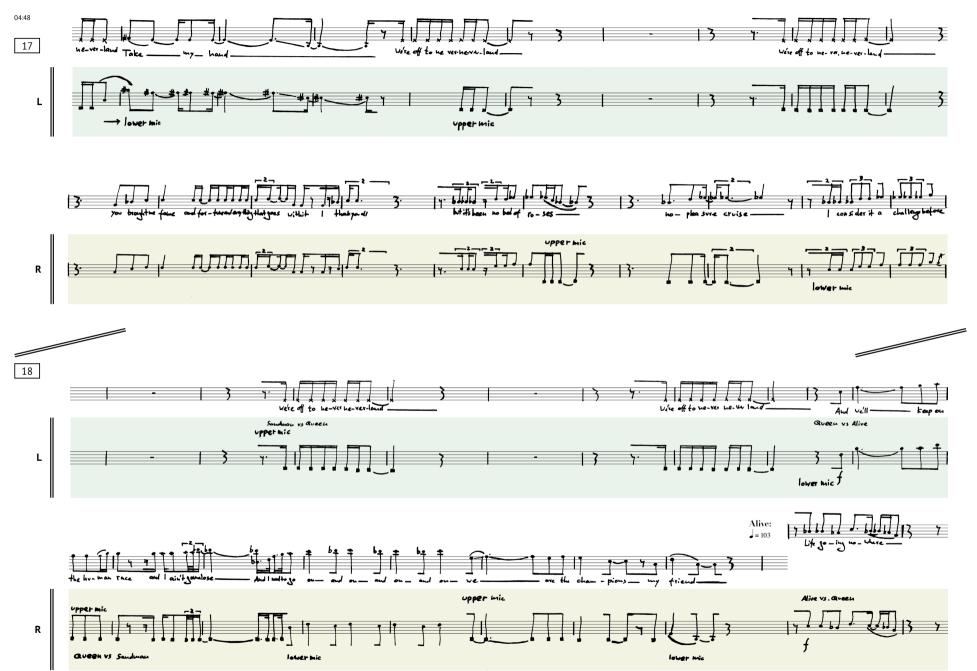


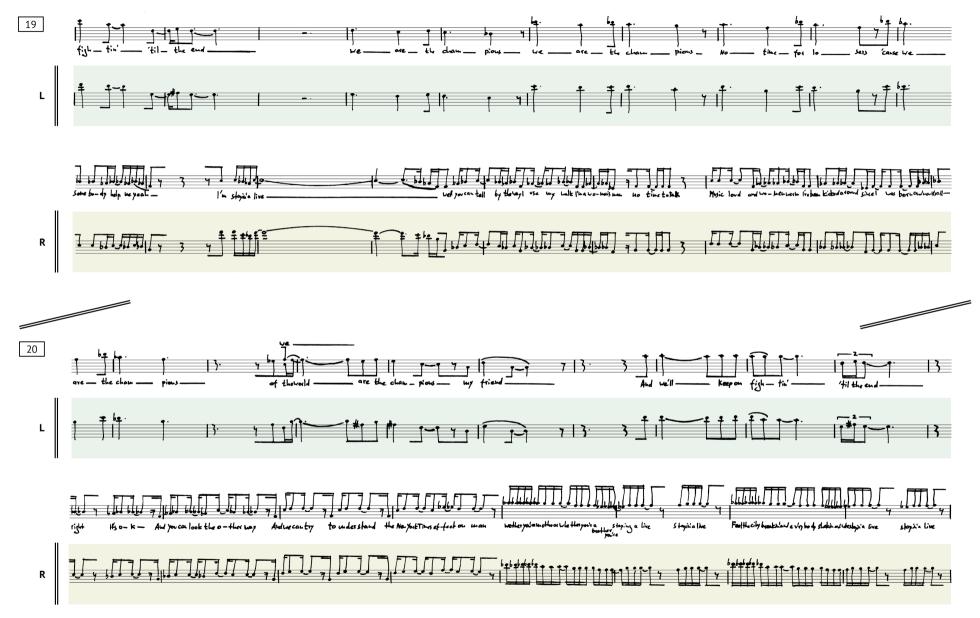












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