

BLACK SQUARE AND BOTTLE RACK

Noise and Noises

"Some day every artist has to choose between Malevich and Duchamp."
(Ad Reinhardt, 1967)¹



Noise and noises are not the same. In fact, *the* noise and the noises can, in my opinion, be almost opposites. What the singular form refers to is the totality of white noise. What the plural refers to is the many individual objects - or event related - noises of everyday life. Obviously, this distinction is very important to my *own* work and the use of "Rauschen" (white noise) within it, but what I want to argue here is that this distinction has already achieved a historical dimension - though it is one which seems not to be widely recognised.

As is so often the case, the visual arts discourse on the matter is decades ahead of the music discussion. The initial Ad Reinhardt quote is now 45 years of age. To arrive *in medias res*, I want to directly equate Duchamp's Ready Mades (e.g. the bottle rack) with the individual noises of the everyday life, and to connect Malevich's most abstract paintings (like the black or the white square) to the idea of totality and the sum of all sounds - which, by definition, is White Noise.

¹ The drawing is from my notebooks, circa 1997. Above the drawing I wrote (back-translating here from German): "Ad Reinhardt 1967: 'Basically, in the 20th century there is only the choice between Malevich and Duchamp.'" Another quotation of Reinhardt, as found online, says: "One must decide between Duchamp and Mondrian".

As I read Russolo and perceive Cage, their *noises* or *rumori* are about sounds as individual acoustic events, as the material, the building blocks, the modules (or found objects) which might constitute a composition. Thus, noises also represent the equivalent and complement of tones or instrumental sounds. In each of these respects, white noise (in German 'Rauschen')² is the opposite. White Noise/Rauschen is not an individual in the sonic world, but its suspension. It is not an equivalent nor a complement of tones, but rather it *contains* both the tones and the noises. It is the totality of all sounds and noises, their sum.

When John Cage, in 'Lecture on Nothing', talked about Debussy, and about removal as a principle of composition, he appeared - at least for that moment - to be close to the idea of *Rauschen*: "Somebody asked Debussy how he wrote music. He said: I take all the tones there are, leave out the ones I don't want, and use all the others."

I don't know if Cage ever returned to that. After all, Cage had something against (acoustic) totalities, against Xenakis, against Free Jazz and against situations in which the individuality of discrete sounds would be suspended in a mass or sum. And here we are now, exactly at the point of distinction - and in addition, in our hands we hold the key for opening up and acquiring its historical dimension.

The bottle rack motif in my argument, does not refer to the ready made strategy itself (in the sense that the state of ready-ness is not further overworked during the process of becoming a piece of art) but more to the techniques of acknowledging noises as sonic individuals. Usually, this means isolating, framing, recording, delocating sounds (or objects), taking them out of their 'natural' surroundings - in which they cannot be recognised as 'individuals' - and repositioning them in an art or music context.

Kurt Schwitters, in 1920, clearly wrote exactly about this aspect of removing something from its context: "The artist recognises that in the world of manifestations which surround him, any particular only needs to be bordered and torn out of its context to result as a piece of art."³

² Significantly, the German word 'Rauschen' has no plural. That is probably why I - also in English - tend to differentiate between the singular and the plural form of noise versus noises.

³ Schwitters's remark, in its original German: "Der Künstler erkennt, dass in der ihn umgebenden Welt von Erscheinungsformen irgend eine Einzelheit nur begrenzt und aus ihrem Zusammenhang gerissen zu werden braucht, damit ein Kunstwerk entsteht."

"Liberation of sounds" (Varese, Cage) is necessarily connected to the techniques of isolation and de-contextualisation. On a more philological or abstract level, however, I am wondering whether the rhetoric of liberation is hiding something: The intended individualisation - only subjects can be liberated! - in truth is an objectification.

Russolo, Varese, Cage, Musique Concrète (Pierre Schaeffer), Musique Concrète Instrumentale (Helmut Lachenmann), soundscapes and field recordings (Murray Schafer) - all these and many more are thus clearly related to the bottle rack-aspect - or to (individual/isolated) noise-s.

It is the black square aspect of music, however, which is the less explored, the less exposed, and that must be treated carefully. I believe, though, that history itself has already delivered enough reference points to indicate the black square's relevance and true existence.

Cage's notion about Debussy has been our starting point for this, and Debussy himself could be observed closer in that light. Josef Matthias Hauer is another early modernist dealing with the idea of totality. Yves Klein's 'Symphonie Monotone Silence' relates to his monochrome paintings and therefore also to Malewicz. Xenakis, who's interest in mass phenomena stands in opposition to Cage's individualisation or liberation of sounds, provides another example. Certain qualities of extreme density in improvised music (Cecil Taylor) or in Noise Rock could also be discussed - and I'm quite sure there are a raft of further examples, especially from the last 30 years.

Additionally, I present a short list of earlier examples of the use of white noise in different art pieces. Significantly, more artists in this list are media artists than musicians:

Peter Kubelka, "Arnulf Rainer", 1960

Nam June Paik, "Zen for Video", 1962

William Anastasi, "Microphone", 1963

Howard Jones, "Air 44", 1970

Marina Abramovic, "Sound Ambient White Noise", 1973

Wolf Kahlen, "Drop Outs", 1993

Hopefully, my notes so far have provided enough keywords to initiate the discussion about the two streams of noise(s), and also, to give some sense of the diversity (if not antagonism) of the two general concepts, each leading to different and often opposite artistic and compositional strategies.

But I'd like to add one further thought related to my own research and to the 'totality' aspect of white noise. Because, it is exactly this aspect which can generate effects of high individualisation. As soon as we shift our attention to its perceptual consequences, as soon as it is no longer about treating the sounds as individuals to be liberated, but about the *real* individuals - about us, the listener - then white noise is a wonderful field for experience and exploration. In particular, the field of (individual) projection, interpretation, and acoustic illusion, is well suited for examining the area of listening and the constructive role of our brain in that process.

What I learned from my own work - and especially its black square aspect, is, that listening has nothing to do with an outer world that we receive passively. Rather, listening is a creative activity which forms both what we hear and how we hear. We are creating, therefore, nothing less than: ourselves.

(Edited by Henry Anderson)