"MOTETUS FOR J.S. BACH, VOICES & TAPE"

DEVISED AND CONDUCTED BY ULRICH SUESSE

Bach wrote the motet "Jesu meine Freude" for the occasion of a funeral. That was 251 years ago. Since then this motet has been performed and recorded innumerable times in circumstances quite unrelated to its original purpose. Such a change is quite normal in art. Some commentators would call it change from 'Gebrauchsmusik' (functional music) to music for its own sake.

The motet "Jesu meine Freude" exemplifies this process in both ways: from Bach backwards to the beginning of Western music, and from Bach forward to today. To be more specific: Bach living in his time used long-established conventions such as harmonic and contrapuntal procedures, the "motet" idiom, entropy of the texts, or a melody published long before his time as a "chorale". He rethought and reframed them - partly changing their original meaning according to his needs and professional duties as Cantor in Leipzig. This rethinking to his needs and professional duties as Cantor in Leipzig. It is a process continuous of at all unusual and by no means revolutionary. It is a process conditioned by changes in social structures, aesthetic values, or even technical performing conditions - and this applies to us as much as it applied to Bach.

Today we use the legacies of the past - such as this Bach motet - and partly change their original meaning. The original funeral music has become a free standing piece of music "literature". We perform it in churches, concert halls, or even in the open air. We often use different instrumentations

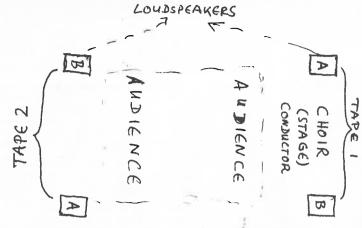
or bigger choirs with different colours (women's instead of boy's voices). The interpretation is different: for example, the speed is faster and there are more dramatic accents. We reinterpret the past in the light of the present: in his day Bach did likewise.

This performance combines the Bachmotet with several tapes. One of the tapes contains a lecture by the American composer, John Cage. Thus we are faced with a product that extends from the pre-Bach concept of the motet (le mot = with a product that extends from the pre-Bach concept of the motet (le mot = with a product that extends from the pre-Bach concept of the motet (le mot = with a product that extends from the pre-Bach concept of the motet (le mot = with a product that extends from the pre-Bach concept of the motet (le mot = with a product = with a product

The aim is not to show a new Bach or an old Cage, but to make music today. Music in our century seems to have developed so fast beyond our concepts of understanding that we often find difficulty in keeping up with this development, whereas the jump in one century from the horse as a moving category to the jet plane is a "natural" and accepted phenomenon.

SOME DIRECTIONS AND EXPLANATIONS:

A 4 CHANNEL SYSTEM SHOULD BE USED WITH TWO STEREO FULL TRACK TAPERECORDERS. RECOMMENDED SET-UP:



NOTATION: THE CHOIR SINGS BASICALLY

THE WHOLE MOTET; THIS SCORE INDICATES

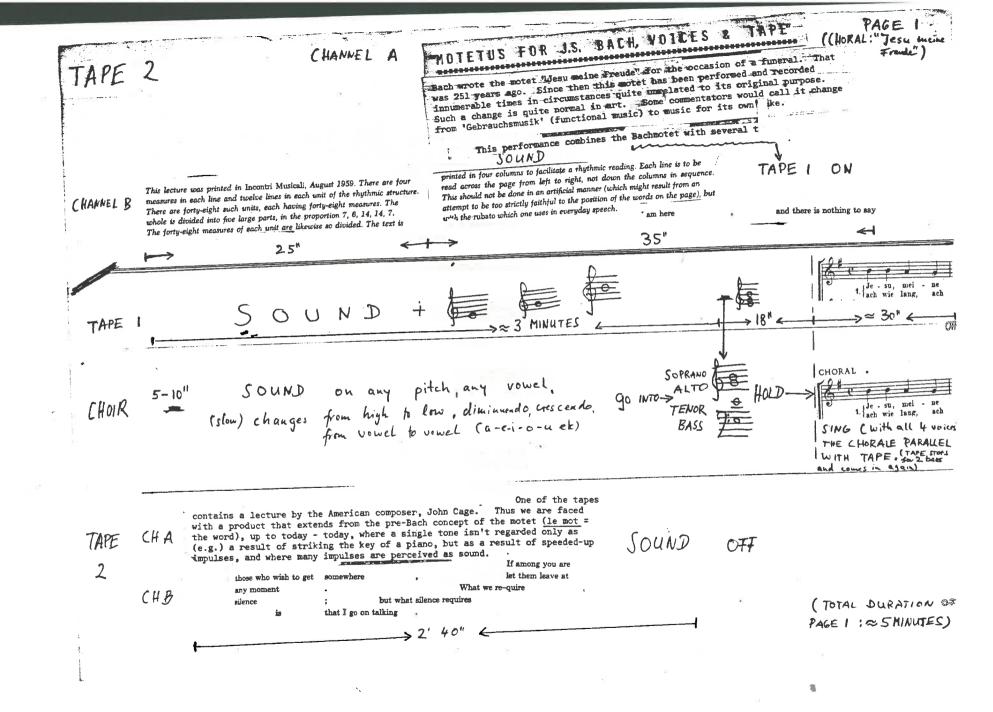
BACH'S SCORE BY USING HAINLY THE SOPRAND

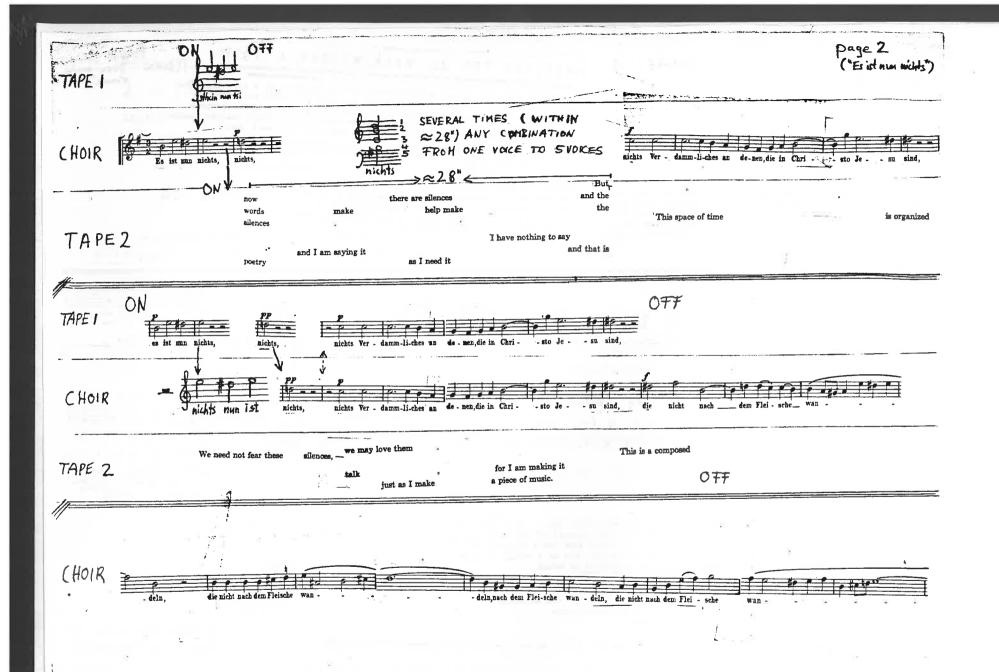
(OR ANY UPPER VOICE - LINE. SINCE THE RECORDING IS \$ TONE LOWER

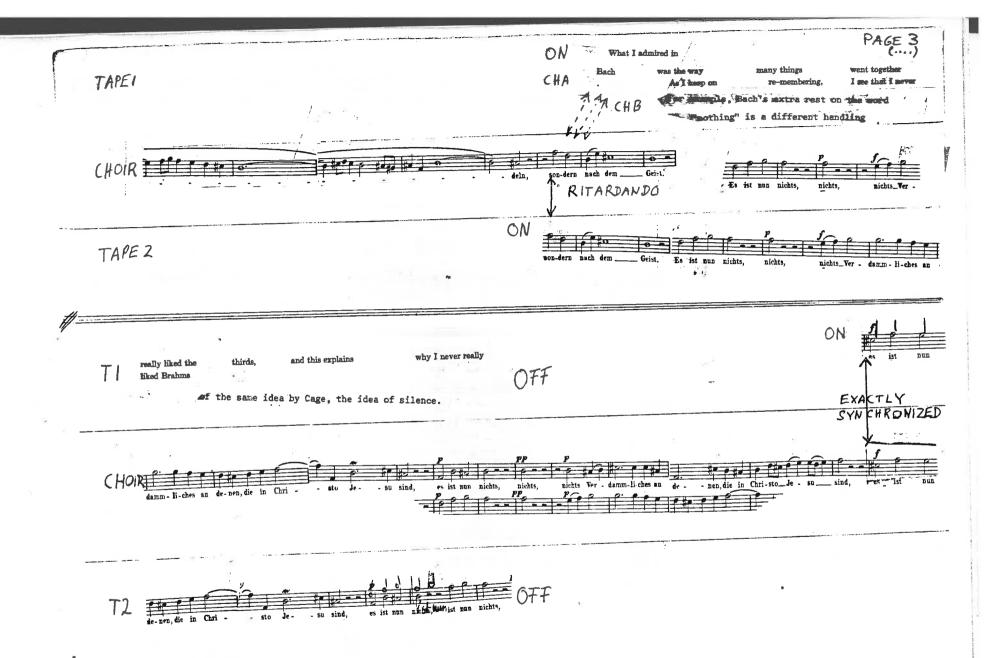
ONE HAS TO IMAGINE THE SCORE ACCORDINGLY; THEREFORE THE TROMBONE

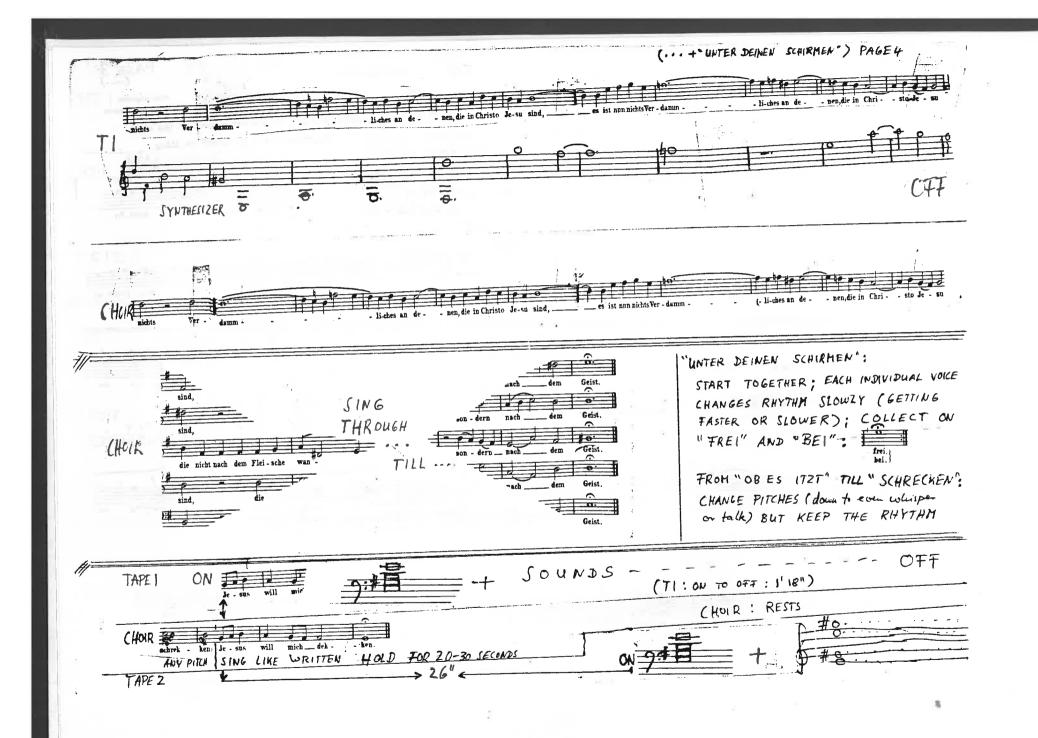
PART (pg 8 and 9) IS WRITTEN IN Eb.

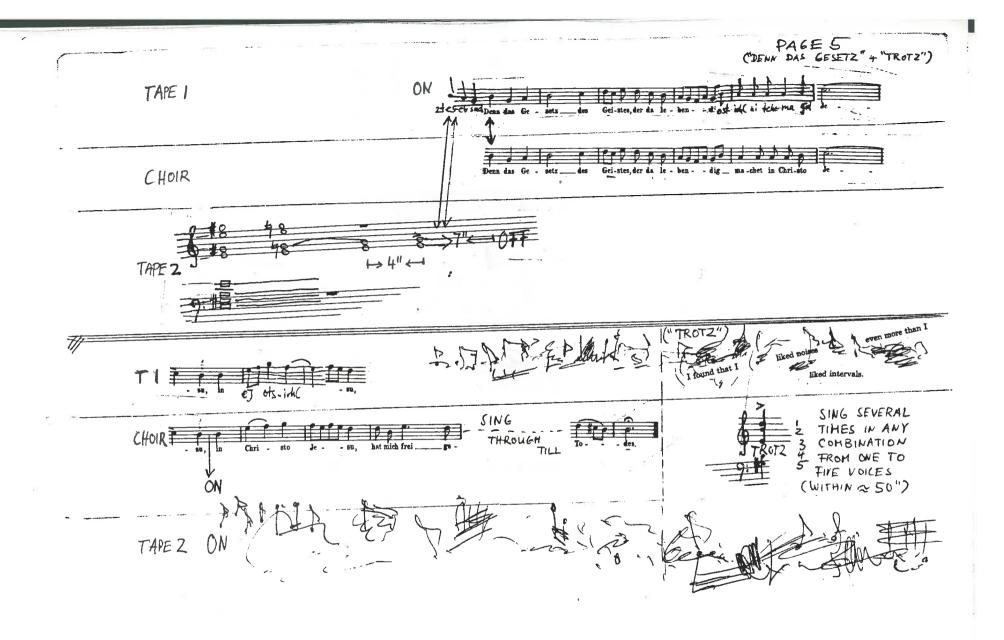
IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO HAND OUT PROGRAMNOTES (BACK OF THIS PAGE) TO THE AUDIENCE - SOME OF THE PRINTED WORDS RE-APPEAR ON TAPE.





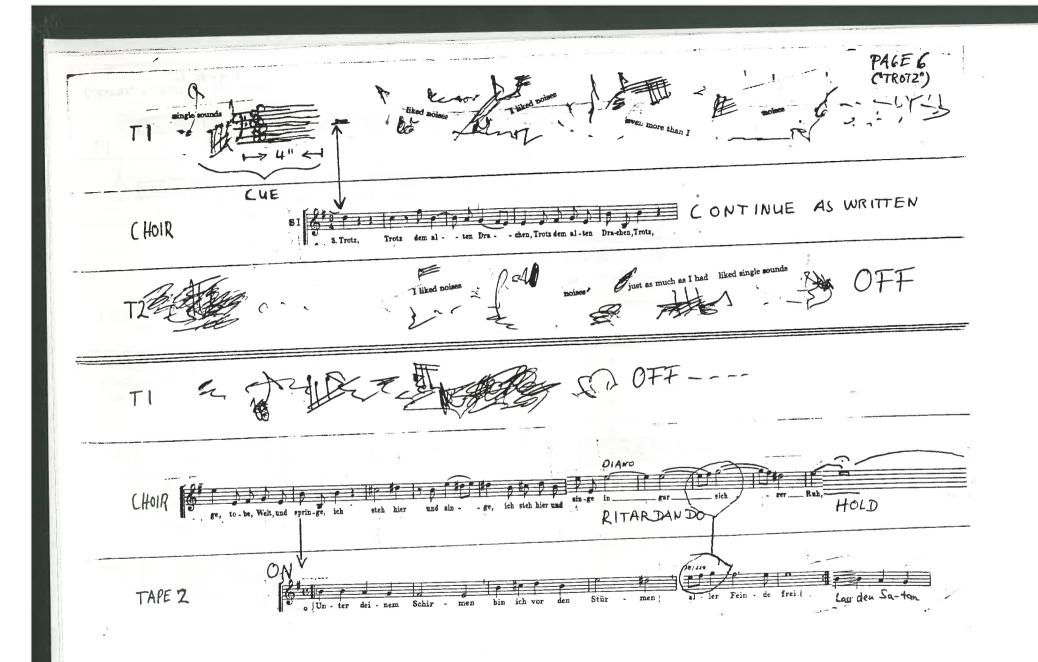


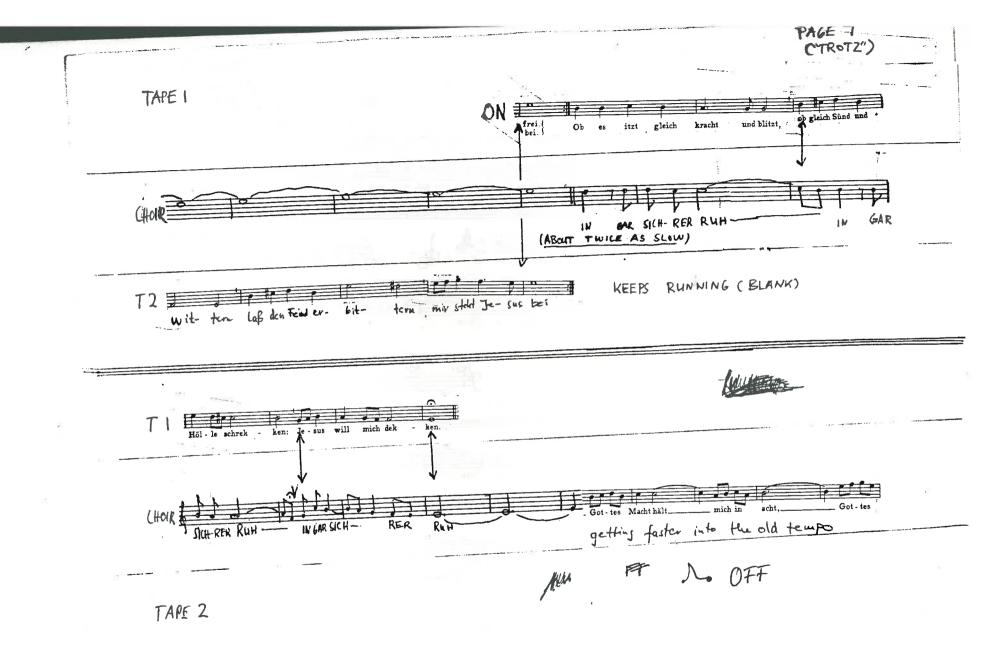




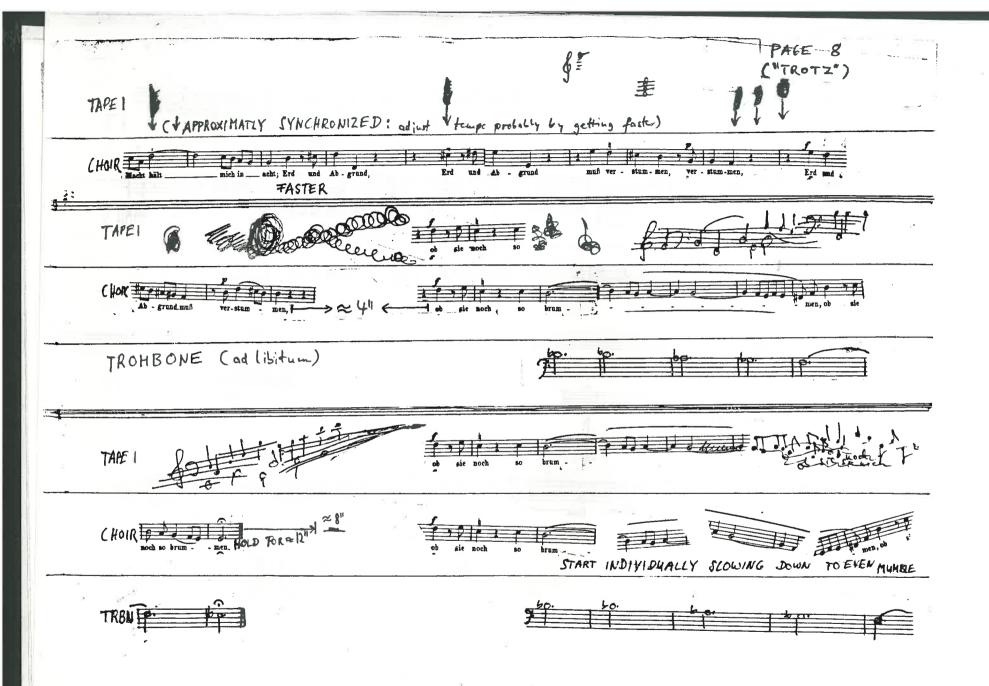
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FORH TO MUMBLE TALK WHISPER ON: " OB SIE NOCH SO BRUMMEN" AND " THR ABER SEID NICHT FLEISCHLICH SENDERN CHOIR GEISTLICH" CHANGE INDIVIDUALLY INTENSITY AND still fascinated me modern music But in order to TAPE 2 so that one had to awoid having make one think of sounds that were not actually present Avoiding did ap-peal to me I began to see The compositional technicality of a retrograde (the same melody backwards) can be easily demonstrated by reversing a tape section. The tape interacting with CHANNEL the choir yields shapes and lines or distorts them, making this distortion another quality to which the choir will react. The choir alone - a cappella explores different aspects of the Chorale by keeping the pitches and changing the rhythm, or vice versa. CHOIR CONTINUE MUHBLING, WHISPERING, TALKING OR HAVE DIFFERENT JOHNOS AND NOISES) TAPE ? that the separation of mind and ear had spoiled

This made me

I used noises

The aim is not to show a new Bach or an old Cage, but to make music today. Music in our century seems to have developed so fast beyond our concepts of anderstanding that we often find difficulty in keeping up with this development,

not only contemporary

was necessary.

but "avant-garde."

the ear could hear then

They had not been in-tellectualized;

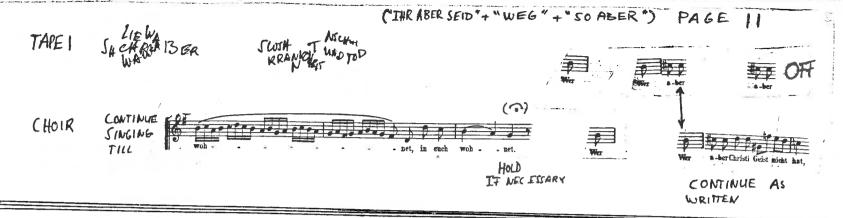
rethereas the jump in one century from the horse as a moving category to

and didn't have to go through any abstraction

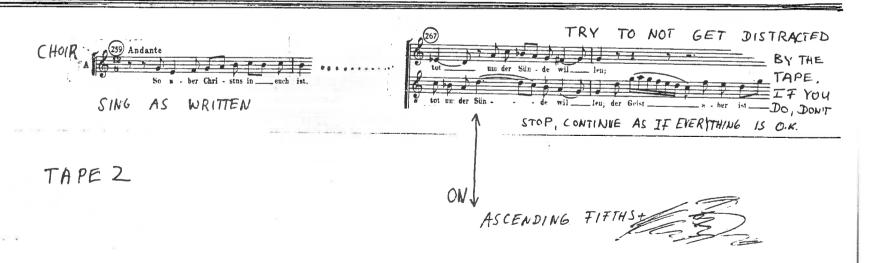
plane is a "natural" and accepted phenomenon.

- lich, sondern geist -

lhr a - ber seid nicht fleisch - - lich, sondern geist



CHOIR "WEG MIT ALLEN SCHÄTZEN WEG IHR EITEN EHREN" AS WRITTEN "ICH HAG EUCH MICHT HÖREN" START GETTING A LITILE BIT SLOWER "BLEIBT MIR UNBEWYSST" SLOWER, INDIVIDUALLY "ELEND, NOT, KREUZ HUSS LEIDEN" INDIVIDUALLY CHANGE RHYTHM, SLOW CHARACTER, HOLD AND COLLECT ON ("LEI-) DEN". "WICHT, NICHT SCHEIDEN" IN ORIGINAL TEMPO, ALTO STARTS, FOLLOWED BY TEMOR, SOPRANO, BASS.



PAGE 12 ("SO ABER", END + "GUTE NACHT") KEEPS RUNKING the old sounds the ones I had thought worn out, worn out by Obviously, they are They are just as audible had worn them out And if one stops thinking about them, suddenly they are CONTINUE AS WRITTEN TROMBONE PLAYS ALTO-C.F. t, du Stolz und Pracht, du Stolz und Pracht, gu - te Nacht,

TAPE 2

CHOIR

TAPE I

TAPE 2

CHOIR THE

though they are

not worn out

I begin to hear

I begin to hear

not worn out

Thinking

and new.

